Publisher's Notice.

[illegible]

Indian Mail

The [illegible] Mail [illegible]

The Indian Opinion

[illegible]

Indentured Indians

[illegible] the [illegible] Indians [illegible] polygamous. The savings of the [illegible] Indians who returned [illegible] amounted to [illegible] £[illegible]

[illegible] £17 per head [illegible] there is a conclusive argument against the [illegible] that the Indians could very well return to India and live on their earnings [illegible] Madrasees [illegible] Calcutta [illegible]

[illegible] the Indians had to [illegible] Under the heading [illegible] and Employers [illegible]

[illegible] the Protector for [illegible] the Magistrate [illegible] We cannot [illegible] It would have been [illegible] if the freedom of the Indian had been unrestricted with reference to [illegible] complaints [illegible]

[illegible] have any difficulties [illegible] The demand for [illegible] seems to be increasing [illegible] There were at the end of the year [illegible] applications [illegible] The agent in India [illegible] It shows that the Colony simply [illegible] indentured Indian labour [illegible] the Colony has been ruined by indentured Indian labour.

The following is what the Protector has to say on the suicides:—

[illegible]

We have given the remarks of the Protector on this painful subject in full and we cannot help expressing our surprise that it has been dismissed so lightheartedly. Suicides among the indentured Indians have become a feature year after year and we think that the cause ought to be probed to the bottom. And it is hardly an answer coming from the Protector of Indians that he cannot arrive at even a probable cause if those who are supposed to know decline to give any information. There is a homely English proverb "where there's a will there's a way" and if the Protector would only feel, as we feel, being the [illegible] of an [illegible], he should have not the slightest difficulty in tracing the cause.

There is enough in the Protector's statement to show that there must be something wrong. Out of the free Indian population of [illegible] there were [illegible] suicides. Out of [illegible] indentured Indians there were [illegible]. Why this great discrepancy? Now the highest rate is to be found in India—namely [illegible] per million—and India is considered as being notorious in this respect. But the rate among the indentured Indians is [illegible] per million. These figures are sufficient to give cause for very serious reflection. We think that the information given in the report on these subjects is exceedingly meagre. There should be a statement showing which estates show the highest number and there should be [illegible] at least as to the nature of evidence given [illegible] the Magisterial enquiries. We do not wish to draw any conclusions against the employers from these staggering figures; but we would plead for a thorough enquiry alike in the interests of the Indians as of the employers and [illegible] that nothing short of an impartial commission to investigate the cause would meet the case. And an ideal commission ought to include a medical gentleman of good standing, a member of the Immigration Board, the Protector and [illegible] to make the suggestion, an Indian of standing in the Colony. Such a commission cannot but result in arriving at the truth. The greater the light thrown on the subject the better it would be for all concerned and we hope that the remarks we have ventured to offer will be favourably considered by the authorities.

Pretoria Town Council vs. Government. It seems that the Government and the Pretoria Town Council [illegible] of disagreeing on all important matters, in each case the Council being hopelessly in the wrong. The latest instance is in connection with its very constitution. [illegible] Ordinance 58 of 1903, regulating Municipal Corporations, [illegible] the Council is unwilling to do so unless, in the words of Mr. [illegible] it receives the power to force coloured people to keep off the footpaths, which power is not reserved by the Ordinance in question. The Government, therefore, has notified the Council that it must either decide to come under the Ordinance or not at all, as the matter has been hanging fire now for several months, pointing out to the Council that "unless it comes under the scope of the [illegible] it has no power to [illegible] In particular they have no power to raise money on loan from persons other than the Government and the Government is not in a position to advance money on loan to the Municipality." This [illegible] from the Government has been resented by the Council, and it has again [illegible] by passing a resolution that "The Council will be prepared to come under Ordinance 58 of 1903 after the Traffic Bye-Laws regarding side-walks have been passed." This is nothing less than a challenge thrown down by the Council. [illegible] the action would be considered to be very childish. [illegible] Pretoria Town Council has, however, [illegible] got the power to prohibit coloured people from using foot-paths. We shall watch with interest the development of the struggle between the Government and the Council.

Mr. Loveday on the Indian Question. Mr. Loveday has been again [illegible] against the British Indians at the Mayoral Banquet given in Pretoria. The honourable member seems to be quite unable to shake off the Indian fever from his brain. He spoke as follows on the occasion:—

He held that the conditions which existed as regarded them [illegible] should remain unchanged [illegible] until the advent of responsible government. (Renewed applause.) That was the cry of the whole people, and it was a cry of self-preservation. Whatever representations might come from India there could only be one reply: There was no more room in South Africa for any more black people. (Loud applause.) What did the Indian bring to this country in exchange for the drain upon the money of the country? He (the speaker) had brought nothing but disease, which periodically cost [illegible] hundreds of thousands of pounds, [illegible] Such was the position of the Indian in this country and yet they were calmly asked by these sentimental gentlemen [illegible] to accept that condition of affairs. For his own part—he might say for the whole country—[illegible] South Africa, [illegible] if South Africa was going to be thrown open to an invasion from the East. (Applause.) There was in this country a great fear that they were being [illegible] for the purpose of party politics across the water. He had lived many years in this country, and his memory went back to 1881 when they passed through the [illegible] of things, [illegible] South African matters for the purpose of party politics in England, and this country was sacrificed to those purposes. (Applause.) They did not wish to [illegible] their domestic welfare made a battleground of party politics in England. (Applause.)

We would [illegible] the conditions which existed as regarded the Indians in former days remain "unchanged [illegible]." Will he [illegible] be kind enough to ask the Government to allow the Indians to trade anywhere they like without licenses as they did before [illegible] the Colony absolutely without restriction? We would also [illegible] to quote figures to show how much India has been [illegible] by the Indians in this country and if we may take the liberty of informing him it may be stated that [illegible] into the hands of the wholesale European Houses and European Landlords. To say that he has brought nothing but disease to this country in the face of the [illegible] Town Council [illegible] after all, leaving the plague, can Mr. Loveday point out any other disease with which the Indian is at all connected? Take [illegible] the Enteric Fever which is, according to Dr. Turner, far more deadly and far more infectious than the plague. It is a fact that the Indian is particularly free from this disease [illegible] Would the honourable member therefore shut out European immigration from Europe? [illegible] and if we have taken the trouble to discuss Mr. Loveday's views on the Indian question, it is because we are anxious that [illegible] may not be misled by what he has stated with reference to [illegible] and the plague.

Vereeniging [illegible] The people of [illegible] are very much agitated over the decision of the Supreme Court in the [illegible] Licensing Test Case. We are told that they met on the 27th May last at [illegible] Hall, that [illegible] the meeting was [illegible] and that the hall was crowded. They have passed a string of [illegible] very drastic in their [illegible] calls upon "the whole country to [illegible] the people giving them the opportunity to [illegible] of the Indians [illegible] in this country" and

Literary Column.

[illegible]

Gujarat from "The People of India."

[illegible]

The Transvaal Press on the Test Case

[illegible]

Notice to Subscribers

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Indians in the Transvaal

Meeting at Volksrust

By hook or by crook they must side over the next [illegible] (Mr Fisher chairman Urban Board.)

Boycott advocated.

Referendum suggested.

[illegible]

The Coloured Scapegoat.

[illegible]

Notes and News.

[illegible]

The Transvaal Government and the Pretoria Town Council

Shall Coloured People use the Footpaths in Pretoria.

[illegible]

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Indian Mail

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The Indian Opinion

[illegible] JUNE, 1904

The Johannesburg Town Council and British Indians

The [illegible] Johannesburg [illegible] the Legislative Council [illegible] Town Council [illegible] the [illegible] subject [illegible] made by the [illegible] Town Council [illegible] the Indians [illegible] that the Town Council [illegible] Ordinance [illegible] The [illegible] Indians [illegible] are still [illegible] Those who have [illegible] are obliged to pay [illegible] Johannesburg simply because the Town Council has failed [illegible]

[illegible] mentioned are granted to the Town Council by the Legislative Council, it would mean a very serious matter for the British Indians, and it would also be a very great step in advance of the old Republican Legislation against the Indians. As matters stand at present, the Town Councils have no control whatsoever except in matters of sanitation, over Indian bazaars or locations. The power of fixing these [illegible] rests in the Government [illegible] the Town Council [illegible] Indians [illegible] the Town Council [illegible] They would be [illegible] There would be [illegible] Indians [illegible] to contemplate [illegible] the local Council as has shown [illegible] the weaker party [illegible] would decline [illegible] for the Town Council to get [illegible] We can only hope that the members of the Council [illegible] they [illegible] British Indians [illegible] by [illegible]

Proposed New Asiatic Legislation in the Transvaal

Mr. [illegible] Colonial Secretary has replied to the East Rand Vigilance [illegible] saying that the Government is seriously considering a change in the existing legislation affecting Asiatics, namely Law 3 of 1885 as amended in 1886. We [illegible] that the Government has been doing [illegible] whether seriously or not [illegible] for the last eighteen months, but we [illegible] policy and interpretation of the Law 3 of 1885 have been judicially condemned [illegible] Mr. Lyttelton has shown himself to be [illegible] in more matters than one. He has not hesitated to disregard the demand of the whole people in Rhodesia for [illegible] Chinese labour [illegible] Legislative Council of a portion of South Africa has declared its view in the matter. Again he has not hesitated to defy the strong public opinion in England, as well as in other parts of British dominions, against such introduction in the Transvaal because rightly or wrongly he has made up his mind that it is good for the country and that it is favoured by the people in the Transvaal. Will he hold his own with regard to the Indian legislation in the Transvaal. He has assured Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree that he will give the matter his most careful consideration. The question of Chinese introduction is hardly [illegible] special [illegible] But the Indian question has been acknowledged to be an Imperial one and also very important. Much has been said and much has been written on it. The opinion outside South Africa is overwhelmingly in favour of the British Indian claims. The Imperial Government is more [illegible] to a policy favourable to the British Indians since the time of the Republican regime. It fought the Indian battle when Mr. Kruger reigned at Pretoria. [illegible] stated that the grievances of the British Indians in the Transvaal were one of the causes of [illegible] There is not at all then much to guide Mr. Lyttelton [illegible] He is further bound by the promises made to the British Indians by his predecessors, and we can only hope that any new legislation that is bound to replace Law 3 of 1885 will be in consonance with the Imperial spirit and the promises.

[illegible]

from time to time altering the limits within which it shall not be lawful for Asiatics and Natives to reside."

These restrictions are not to apply to any Native or Asiatic who may be the registered owner or occupier of landed property within the Municipality valued for Municipal purposes at not less than £75.

Now these powers are very much on the same lines as those vested in the Municipality of East London. [illegible] Cape [illegible] Parliament [illegible]

We are also [illegible] the Chinese [illegible]

The Indian Interpreters. Mr. [illegible] asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was [illegible] employing Indian Interpreters [illegible] Europeans [illegible] The Colonial Secretary agreed with the honourable member [illegible]

The incident teaches a moral. The Indian Interpreters are tolerated only because Europeans are not to be found [illegible] knowledge of the Indian languages [illegible] help protesting against the charge brought against a body of useful [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] namely that they do not give satisfaction. On the contrary we would very much like the honourable member to produce [illegible] We have no hesitation in saying that if they do not give satisfaction [illegible] the Government should remove [illegible] at the earliest opportunity. On the other hand, if they are competent [illegible] the fact should be recognised and they should be shielded from the charge. As a matter of fact we have seen the performances of a few of these Interpreters [illegible] indispensable [illegible] Indian Interpreters [illegible] languages [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Chinese [illegible] British Indians [illegible] Indentured labour [illegible]

[illegible] contemporary would add [illegible] system is regarded [illegible] as indentured labour [illegible]

Notes and News.

The new through train now running between Durban and the Rand [illegible] This weekly [illegible] leaves Durban at [illegible] Johannesburg at [illegible] Thursdays.

A CORRESPONDENT [illegible] the presentation of the Indian [illegible] to Sir Arthur Lawley [illegible]

THE [illegible] — A large [illegible] Durban and Johannesburg [illegible]

THE INDIAN [illegible] our contemporary the *Natal Mercury* of June 7th, commenting upon our remarks [illegible] Indentured labourers [illegible]

India in Parliament.

INDENTURED INDIAN LABOUR.

[illegible]

[illegible] SERVANT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

[illegible]

The Transvaal Press on the Test Case.

"[illegible] Transvaal Advertiser."

[illegible]

Indian Government's Duty

[illegible]

Literary Column.

[illegible]

Extract from "The People of India."

[illegible]

Sir Charles A. [illegible]

Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] Bengal.

Queen dines for 4/6

The Alexandra Trust Restaurant.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by [illegible]

[illegible]

The Arctic Home in the Vedas.

The Antiquity of the Sacred Works.

Mr. Tilak's Latest Triumph.

An Epoch Marking Book.

[illegible] and [illegible] the chief characteristics of the Polar and Circum-polar regions, and [illegible] the evidence of European and American [illegible] to prove that, prior to the last Glacial epoch, there existed round the North Pole a [illegible] rich in vegetation, and blessed with an equable climate, which was [illegible] submerged and destroyed by glaciation eight thousand years before Christ.

Now the chief features of the Polar regions, which are slightly though not materially altered according as the observer is stationed at greater or lesser distance from the Pole itself, are briefly the following: (1) The sun is always to the south of the zenith of the observer; (2) many of the stars are circumpolar, or in other words they are above the horizon, and therefore visible, during their whole period of revolution; (3) the year is made up of three parts, one long continuous day, one long continuous night, and a remnant of ordinary days and nights; (4) a long continuous dawn [illegible] degrees of the Pole will [illegible] round and round along the horizon like a potter's wheel [illegible] sun appears above the horizon. Bearing these facts in mind, says the author, we can at once understand the description of the [illegible] of the heavenly dome" in the Rig-Veda X, [illegible] "the heavens being supported as on a pole," and "of the constellation of Ursa Major being placed above" [illegible] position [illegible] only here at [illegible] the North Pole. Again, he points out that the prevalence of the idea in both Vedic and Parsee literature that [illegible] human year is a day and night of the gods [illegible] the words of normal observation, and that in other words the Deva-yana and Pitri-yana [illegible] is still divided, correspond to the long periods during which the [illegible] above and below the [illegible].

Ingenious and plausible [illegible] we do not think it would command acceptance, unless [illegible] the [illegible] of evidence from Vedic literature which he has [illegible] the long Dawn, the long Day and the long Arctic Night. It is impossible within the short space of [illegible] to give or [illegible] but we [illegible] that [illegible] phenomena [illegible] down to the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Vedic [illegible] only [illegible] the explanation of which has baffled learned [illegible] like the late Professor Max Muller [illegible] the Rig-vedic [illegible] between the first appearance of light on the horizon and the sunrise [illegible] followed [illegible] addressed in the [illegible] and was made up of thirty parts [illegible] like a wheel; that the Rig-vedic [illegible] of the "ghastly darkness" of night, [illegible] when applied to the short recurring nights of the temperate or tropical zone; and that in the same hymns the sun is described as "unyoking his car for the midst of heaven," and as "[illegible] the heavens like a [illegible]"—phenomena which are only possible if we near the North Pole, where the sun remains continuously, and travels round and round, the [illegible] for a long unbroken period, varying in length according to the latitude [illegible].

(To be Continued.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	૨૨	૨૭	૨૫	
[illegible]	૨૩	૨૪	૨૬	
[illegible]	૨૪	૩૦	૨૭	
[illegible]	૨૫	૧	૨૮	[illegible]
[illegible]	૨૬	૨	૨૯	
[illegible]	૨૭	૩	૧	[illegible]
[illegible]	૨૮	૪	૨	

[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન

[illegible], ૨૨ મી જુન ૧૯૦૪

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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We beg to notify that Mr U. R. [illegible], of Johannesburg, is authorised to collect subscriptions in the Transvaal, and that his signature on receipts will be recognised by us.

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[illegible]

Indian Mail

[illegible]

The Indian Opinion

[illegible]

Consistent Orange River Colony

[illegible]

select Mr. [illegible] within the district where the offence was committed."

After having [illegible] twenty four hours notice from the Town Clerk, any coloured persons found [illegible] either as daily or monthly servants, shall leave the town [illegible] and may not return without permission from the Council.

No coloured person shall be allowed in any public place [illegible] street [illegible]

[illegible]

is the consensus of the Colonial Office. But although one would have thought that the greater would include the less, there appears to be no safeguard against Municipal Legislation of the character above described and it seems [illegible] to expect the local Government to veto such legislation. We hope the regulations will attract the attention of the Colonial Office and that [illegible]

The Permit Office in the Transvaal

[illegible]

and his Lordship does not know what the lives of the people in the Colony would be worth if the natives were to be given up. If such remarks had proceeded from a demagogue we would have understood them. But coming as they do from the head of the State and one [illegible] believed to be one of the foremost statesmen [illegible] the British empire [illegible] imperialist, they fill one with pain and dismay. [illegible]

[illegible]

remarks about the weapons [illegible] with laughter.

[illegible] We have [illegible] pleasure in copying from the [illegible] Leader the following [illegible]

"The [illegible]

[illegible]

coming of the Tibetans. He had succeeded in shooting five of the enemy when he was cut down by the swordsmen. The attacking horde next attempted to climb over the walls protecting the British force, [illegible] Victoria Cross could commemorate the bravery of the [illegible] Sepoy and how many such deeds have remained unrecorded! [illegible] the late Boer War. In the words of Lord Tennyson —

Their's not to make reply
Their's not to reason why
Their's but to do and die."

These memorable words were written in connection with the famous Charge of the Light Brigade, but we think that they apply equally to the Indian Sepoy.

[illegible]

Legislation. They [illegible] South Africa [illegible] House of Commons [illegible] South Africa.

Notes and News

[illegible]

[illegible] Reviewing the [illegible] Natal Official Railway Guide and Handbook of Natal, the [illegible] says:—

The Indians [illegible]

[illegible] PRETORIA.—A [illegible] from Pretoria states that the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce [illegible] the Government [illegible] considering the question of the [illegible] before trading [illegible] on the subject [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree in Parliament.

Education of Imported Indian Children in the Colonies.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE, in the House of Commons on March 11, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what provision is made for the Primary Education of the children of [illegible] imported from India [illegible] Natal, [illegible] Fiji [illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible] the Elementary Schools are open to the [illegible]

[illegible]

The children of Indian immigrants are admitted to the ordinary schools of the colony. Under the Labour Ordinance of [illegible] no written contract of service shall be entered into by any minor under the age of ten, [illegible] the consent of parent or guardian [illegible]

In [illegible] as in other colonies, ordinary schools are open to the children of Indian immigrants. Such children, if they have come over with their parents and are [illegible] years old at the date of arrival [illegible] their parents are indentured.

The minimum age at which employment may be entered into under the Indian Immigration Ordinance, [illegible] is the [illegible] In all [illegible] schools are available for the children of immigrants.

The honourable Member is aware [illegible] the whole subject of the education of [illegible] has for a long time past [illegible] the consideration of the Commission. The report [illegible] is understood to be in the [illegible] in Ceylon, and [illegible] shortly be sent home.—*[illegible]*

[illegible]

Cooper's Hill College.

[illegible]

House of Commons, [illegible]

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE asked the Secretary [illegible]

[illegible]

The *[illegible]* of the [illegible] has the following:

[illegible] the House of Commons [illegible]

[illegible] the Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. No decision has yet been arrived at [illegible] possible [illegible] those concerned.

Indian Traders in East London

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.E.) [illegible] asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he has received any reply to his telegram calling for information as regards the order of the town council of East London, requiring British Indian traders to [illegible]

THE [illegible] STATE [illegible] COLONIES ([illegible]) [illegible] The Governor has replied [illegible] special [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. LYTTELTON [illegible] is required.

British Indian Labour Repatriation Regulation

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. BRODRICK [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. [illegible]

MR. BRODRICK [illegible]

India—The Official Secrets Bill.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will place on the Table of the House the Draft of the Official Secrets Bill of the Government of India, as amended [illegible] and whether he intends giving the House an opportunity of expressing its views on the measure before giving his final sanction [illegible]

MR. BRODRICK: A copy of the Indian Official Secrets Bill, as amended [illegible]

by the Select Committee was published [illegible] Gazette of India [illegible] which [illegible] History of the House. The Bill has [illegible]

[illegible]

The Test Case.

[illegible]

MR. [illegible] The [illegible] Transvaal [illegible]

MR. LYTTELTON.—I am not aware [illegible] the cases brought by the Indian subjects [illegible] the Transvaal has been [illegible]

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE complained of the long delay [illegible]

The Arctic Home in the Vedas.

The Antiquity of the Sacred Works.

Mr. Tilak's Latest Triumph

[illegible]

Mr. Tilak once discusses the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Tilak [illegible]

[illegible] English, German and American savants upon a life-long familiarity with Sanskrit literature, and upon a [illegible] study of [illegible] the Vedas and the Avesta.

STUDENT.

Mr. Brodrick and Indian History.

Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India, on Tuesday last, attended a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and presented to Mr. W. F. Kerr of the Merchant Taylors' School, the Society's Indian Empire School Medal, which is offered with a view to encourage an interest in India and Indian history.

Lord Reay, the President of the Society, explained that the medal about to be presented had been [illegible] by the Native Chiefs of the Presidency of Madras, to whom their thanks were due. It was also fitting that they should acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. A. N. Wollaston, one of the oldest [illegible] of the [illegible] Service, and one of the oldest members of their Council, who had taken the initiative in arranging with the Native Chiefs as the giving of that medal.

Mr. Brodrick said that the object of this competition was to interest [illegible] of the Empire while yet at a [illegible] age, in the past, present, and future of England's greatest dependency. He thought that was not only a most laudable effort, but also a most necessary one. It was astonishing [illegible] [illegible]

The First Tibet Mission

(From the Hindu [illegible])

[illegible]

Lord [illegible] has gone [illegible]

Lieutenant Turner in his letter dated Patna, 2nd March, 1784, wrote to the Governor-General:

"During my residence in Tibet, I [illegible] an object I had much at heart to obtain an interview of the infant Teeshoo Lama [illegible] general orders, [illegible] his guardians [illegible] in the strictest privacy, and prohibit [illegible] persons [illegible] his presence, even his [illegible] who should come from a distance, appeared to [illegible] an obstacle almost insurmountable; yet, however, the [illegible] between the Governor [illegible] [illegible] interruption, at length consented to grant me that indulgence. As he [illegible] singular and striking circumstances, I would not be [illegible] particular attention, and though the [illegible] of such facts [illegible] and blended as they are with [illegible] may expose me to the imputation of extravagance and exaggeration, yet I should think myself reprehensible [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] silk upon his person. The Musnud [illegible] one upon the other [illegible] raised to the height of four feet from the floor; an embroidered silk covered the top, and the sides were decorated with pieces of silk of [illegible] colours, suspended from the upper edge, and hanging down. By the particular request of Teeshoo Lama's father Mr. Saunders and myself wore the English dress.

"I advanced, and, as is the custom, presented a white pelong handkerchief, and delivered also into the Lama's hands the Governor's present of a string of pearls and coral, while the other things were set down before him. Having performed the ceremony of the exchange of handkerchiefs with his father and mother, we took our seats on the right of Teeshoo Lama."

(To be continued.)

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I beg to notify that [illegible] Natal, of [illegible] the Transvaal, and [illegible] signature of [illegible] be recognised by us.

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શનિવાર, તા. ૧૮ મી જુન ૧૯૦૪

ટ્રાન્સવાલની પરમીટ ઓફિસ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

इन्डियन ओपिनियन

[illegible]

ट्रांसवाल की पर्मीट ओफीस

[illegible]

भगवतगीता.

[illegible]

கடிதம்.

[illegible]

INDIAN OPINION

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The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer [illegible] leaves Durban on or about July [illegible] for Bombay, via [illegible]. Messrs. [illegible] & Co. are the Durban agents.

The Indian Opinion

SATURDAY, JUNE [illegible]

The General Situation

Seeing that we have finished over one year of our existence, it may not be amiss if we take a bird's-eye view of the general situation in South Africa in so far as the British Indians are concerned.

Taking Natal first we find that the Immigration [illegible] Act of [illegible] has been amended for the worse in more than one respect — that is to say, the education test has been made far stiffer in that it is now open to an officer appointed thereunder to ask an applicant to write out anything he wishes in one of the European languages, whereas formerly there was a set form given. Two years' [illegible] sufficient to entitle a person to a certificate of domicile. Now it is three years. The door is closed [illegible] who left the Colony years ago to enter under the old Act. Now [illegible] appearing to the Immigration Restriction Officer to be under the age of sixteen years. Visitors' passes [illegible] also only on the applicant presenting himself personally before the officer [illegible] under the Act [illegible] of the officer [illegible]. There are [illegible] in keeping with the [illegible]

[illegible] suggest that Indians should be [illegible] trade and residence. And yet Mr. Ellis Brown [illegible] in talking to an Edinburgh interviewer, that the Colony owed her prosperity to Indian labour. "To appreciate," said he, "the importance of this experience (the importation of Indian labour), it should be borne in mind that Natal has proportionately a larger Native population, and a [illegible] Natives, than any other part of South Africa. Yet if the importation of Indian labour were stopped, the industries of the Colony would be brought to a standstill. We have something like a million of natives of the Zulu [illegible] Europeans. [illegible]

[illegible] the rate [illegible] which I speak. And instead of the Coolies being [illegible] at the rate of three thousand per annum the annual ship[illegible] might now average something like [illegible] thousand, and the demand is generally greater than the supply. The Indian population of Natal is about the same as the European, and large numbers of them make a good living as market gardeners and small farmers, without injuring the Europeans at all. The main objection [illegible] were the Arab traders, who [illegible] into trade with the Natives, but legislation has [illegible] it difficult for them now to enter the Colony."

[illegible]

[illegible] Revenue Act is being [illegible] coloured population, including [illegible] East London [illegible] walking on the [illegible]

[illegible] We [illegible] Indians [illegible] municipality [illegible] forming part of a whole body of [illegible] escaped the notice of the Colonial Office or His Excellency the Governor, for we cannot think that [illegible] Indians has been given [illegible]. As, therefore, we have already suggested, if our supposition is correct, the only way out of the difficulty is to require all differential legislation to be embodied in a bill by itself.

In the Transvaal the position is as unsettled as it was at the beginning of last year, and the promises of the authorities that on the establishment of Civil Government the disabilities of the British Indians would be removed or modified, [illegible] unfulfilled [illegible] hundreds of [illegible]

[illegible]

The above [illegible] by no means exhausts the troubles of the Indians in the Transvaal but it shows most clearly how much worse their position is under the present regime. The outbreak of plague for which the Town Council of Johannesburg, and it alone, [illegible] responsible [illegible] to the Indians, that the [illegible] has now become in the Transvaal to shut off Indian immigration on the slightest [illegible] of plague in any part of South Africa. [illegible] in the Transvaal itself.

[illegible] Cape [illegible] Natal [illegible]

[illegible] the Colonial Office [illegible] the Indian question [illegible] Sir Arthur Lawley has [illegible] introduced shortly [illegible] of the British [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] by Indians [illegible]

[illegible] given [illegible] British Indians.

The [illegible] Congress and British Indians

The [illegible] Congress [illegible] in our opinion [illegible] Asiatic [illegible] Rand [illegible] Indian [illegible] glad the Congress [illegible] Lord Milner and Mr. Lyttelton [illegible] British Indians in South Africa. [illegible] compensation [illegible] Congress [illegible] The Congress [illegible] Delegates from all parts of South Africa and [illegible] from Capetown [illegible] South Africa [illegible] Transvaal [illegible] trading rights [illegible] South Africa [illegible] This was [illegible] seconded by Mr. [illegible] of Pretoria. [illegible] resolution [illegible] adopted by the [illegible]

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[illegible] Transvaal.—"This Congress is of opinion that no trading rights should be granted to Asiatics in South Africa, and that all those holding licences at present should be granted ten years' time to liquidate their business." This proposition was carried nem. con. [illegible] the proposition [illegible] which was the wind [illegible] all the British Indians on [illegible] the Transvaal, but [illegible] whole of South Africa [illegible] the Congress [illegible] would be granted ten years' time to liquidate their businesses and no trading rights would be granted to them [illegible] South Africa hereafter.

From the Chambers of Commerce [illegible] the people of [illegible] a resolution [illegible] Committee [illegible] Government [illegible] open to Asiatics [illegible] and requesting the [illegible] In the meanwhile [illegible] Board of [illegible]

[illegible] may be said to include all coloured races without distinction of nationality, and thus all such races be prevented from using the side-walks. Such student agitation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Higher Grade School in Durban, [illegible] of the Higher Grade Indian School of Maritzburg, and Mrs. Stephen [illegible] the Maritzburg Government School. We offer our congratulations to the prompt [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Trading Licences.

Mr. RAMSAY'S [illegible] on behalf of the [illegible] Chamber [illegible]

"That this Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa is of opinion that in view of the recent decision of the Chief Justice of the Transvaal in reference to the trading rights of Asiatics, it is desirable that the Governments of South Africa should engage the advisability of legislating in order to [illegible] the matter of the [illegible] in South Africa."

[illegible]

(2) That it is [illegible] to the Government that the complaints [illegible] of the number of Indians trading [illegible]

(3) That the Chamber should withhold any expression of opinion on the [illegible] of Indian trading [illegible] until [illegible] the investigation of the [illegible] Commission [illegible]

(4) That no Asiatic should be allowed [illegible]

Notwithstanding [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. JENKINS (Pretoria) said that Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The motion was [illegible]

[illegible] This was seconded.

The amendment was [illegible]

Indian Documents Bill.

"To regulate the Signing of Negotiable Instruments by Indians."

The following appeared in the [illegible]

Whereas it is [illegible] to regulate the signing of negotiable instruments by Indians.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Durban.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ગ્રાહકોને નોટીસ.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन

[illegible]

हमारा गत वर्ष

[illegible]

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[illegible]

समाचार

[illegible]

[illegible]

जाहन की चिठ्ठी

[illegible]

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The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer [illegible] sails from Durban on or about July 6th for Bombay via East Coast ports. Messrs. [illegible] are the Durban agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1904

The Russo-Japanese War

The *Times of India* dated the 11th May has a [illegible] special leading article on the most momentous war. As is well known, our contemporary is one of the best informed journals on all the Eastern questions. Our contemporary dismisses in a few words the idea that has been expressed in some quarters that the victory of Japan would mean a threat to the Western powers. It has shown that Japan could harbour such ambitions. Both sides are fighting with their eyes fixed upon China. The future of the most populous empire in the world is intimately bound up with the outcome of the conflict. Our contemporary rightly holds that it is really over China that the whole war is being fought. It has shown that even in the event of a Japanese victory Japan, [illegible] would not [illegible] further [illegible] Russia. It will therefore behove Japan [illegible] safeguard against the renewal of the attack. She will not find that safeguard in the uncertain and qualified support of European alliances. She will find it in an aroused and [illegible] China." That being the case, though the odds are in favour [illegible] Japan, it is held that [illegible] so loose on the war for if the supposition that Japan is fighting with an eye to China is correct, she is bound to carry China with her in any case. That victory would bring China to her arms [illegible] any [illegible]. The same [illegible] even from a defeat, for then Russia would be all-powerful and would [illegible] to enjoy the [illegible] over China. She could therefore, have nothing to gain by submitting herself to the Russian yoke. Her only chance of escape from it would be an alliance with her neighbour Japan.

They have a [illegible] between the two. China has got her millions, among whom is to be found some of the finest fighting material in the world. What, therefore, China would require is friendly guidance, and that Japan would furnish [illegible] for selfish motives, and her influence is not likely to be misinterpreted by the Chinese. The growth of independent China would mean the growth of Japan also. And so it is argued that it is merely a question of time when China wakes up as a powerful nation side by side with Japan. Nor will the [illegible] end for the world as for the Western powers. Japan has given sufficient proof of her self-restraint and foresight. All that, therefore, would proceed from a coalition between Japan and China would be an extraordinary development of the material resources of the two countries, and they would certainly become very formidable rivals to the Western traders, and it would also mean [illegible] of the [illegible] Western domination in the East.

The war, our contemporary proceeds, if it means anything at all, means that a period has been placed upon the advance of European predominance in Asia. It contains no aggressive menace to Europe, but it means that a line has been drawn, and it means that the dawn of the twentieth century is witnessing more than one awakening. We shall doubtless be told that the above forces set forth are never likely to be evolved by reason of the innate conservatism of the Chinese. Those who think that the Chinese are hopelessly reactionary, that as a race they are inert and helpless, cannot have taken into account the forces now at work in China, that are arousing the nation to its very depths.

Ten years hence, China will be stirred [illegible] millions. [illegible] And with the [illegible] will be set in motion, [illegible] China out of the [illegible] in which she has slumbered for centuries. The Chinese are one of the most capable nations in the world, [illegible] their own peculiar bent. They possess inexhaustible vitality. Those who call them ignorant only do so in ignorance. Astronomy was a systematic study among them twenty-two centuries before Christ. They established the principles of [illegible], of trigonometry and of algebra at a very early period. In philosophy they expounded the Baconian method before Bacon, and the Darwinian theory before Darwin. They partially stumbled upon the theory of [illegible], and that of the conservation of energy in the pre-Christian era. Their philosophers defined the theory of ether centuries ago and even conjectured the [illegible] of light. In art and in literature their achievements extort admiration. In the science of government they have at one time or another experimented with every known method. It should be remembered, too, that China possesses untapped natural resources vaster than the United States, that much of the country can boast of unexampled fertility and that the capacity for industry is [illegible] the people that, taken in bulk, they are the most laborious race on earth.

These remarks, bearing [illegible] on the question of the war, cannot fail to be particularly interesting to us in S. Africa in the face of the experiment that is now being tried with Chinese labour on the Johannesburg mines.

The Pretoria Municipality on Colour

We reproduce elsewhere further correspondence between the Government and the Pretoria municipality on the question of the foot-path bye-laws. The Government is to be congratulated upon the firm stand it has taken in the matter and it is impossible not to admire the sincerity with which the Pretoria municipality is also fighting the Government. The pity of it is that the insanity is being shown by the municipality of the metropolis of the Transvaal in what would appear to any [illegible] to be a [illegible] and unworthy cause. It could not [illegible] be argued that any question of principle is at stake in [illegible] people to walk on the foot-paths. The [illegible] to the principle of equality between the two races in other respects. That is a big question and would be kept absolutely separate from the foot-path question. The Mayor of Pretoria evidently sees [illegible] that the municipality is making of itself a laughing stock by persisting in its opposition to the Government, but the other Councillors, led by Mr Lovely, would not listen to his arguments, and have sent a letter to the Government asking it to give them a special ordinance like the Johannesburg municipality. It is an interesting duel that is going on between the Government and the Council. We can only hope that the Government will stick to the principle laid down by it and not yield at the eleventh hour to the dictation of the municipality.

Indian Promissory Notes.

We sincerely congratulate the Government on bringing in the Bill to regulate the signing of negotiable instruments by Indians. It is an earnest of their solicitude for their well-being. Within our experience there have been cases of gross fraud, not necessarily between Indians and Indians, but even on the part of some Europeans, perpetrated, owing to the inability of the Indians to sign such promissory notes in English characters. Very often such notes are made without the contents being known to the maker and the Bill in question is undoubtedly calculated to be a great relief to innocent people. To put the finishing touch to the Bill may we suggest that it would be better if the thumb impression were also insisted upon. It has been found that it is impossible to forge a thumb mark and the thumb impression would be the surest safeguard against impersonation, for it may happen that the man who may put his mark before a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace may not at all be the person intended to be charged with the debt. Promissory notes would derive very great weight being made before a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace, and if there has been any impersonation, it will be very difficult to prove it. Nor will it be fair to expect the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace always to ascertain the identity of the persons appearing before them to make promissory notes. We hope, therefore, that the Government would be pleased to embody our proposal in their Bill and make it complete and [illegible] effective.

NATAL IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT AND ITS WORKING. Two cases of considerable importance have been tried lately in Maritzburg under this Act and both of them [illegible] against British Indians. We give in full report of the proceedings in another column. The case of [illegible] appears to us to be very hard. We would not offer any lengthy remarks seeing that an appeal has been noted. The facts, however, so far as the evidence enables us to see, are that the defendant has lived in the Colony over five years, and that he paid £3 [illegible] before he could land on his return from India. Against the evidence there was nothing produced by the prosecution, but the Magistrate would not believe the [illegible] given by the accused and sentenced him to imprisonment for two months [illegible] the deportation of the accused could be arranged to take place before [illegible] therefore, the decision of the Magistrate is upheld, it would appear that every British Indian would be presumed to be a newcomer unless he can prove, not only on oath himself but by some other testimony that he has been in the Colony before the passing of the Act. If such a view is taken, an Indian's position in the Colony will be insecure. However, we must postpone further remarks on these [illegible] pending the appeal is decided. For the present, we would content ourselves with appealing to the Government [illegible] these prosecutions, because it is its duty to prevent the surreptitious entry of prohibited immigrants into the Colony, but it is our humble opinion it would be going altogether too far to molest the people who are already in the Colony and who have landed in spite of the precautions taken by the officers appointed under the Immigration Restriction Act, even though they may labour under the [illegible] as to [illegible] domicile.

Notes and News.

ST. AIDAN'S INDIAN HOSPITAL.—Lady [illegible] has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of the Indian [illegible] School and of an Indian Hospital at Sydenham this Saturday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. It is expected that H.E. the Administrator, the Minister of Justice, F. A. [illegible], Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Education, and [illegible] Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, will be present. The approach to the Mission is from Sydenham Main Road.

DURBAN'S MUNICIPAL JUBILEE.—Although the Corporation did not see its way to celebrate by any special function the Jubilee of the Municipality, which will be attained in August next, the event is not to pass unmarked. A member of the town office staff (Mr. [illegible]) has written and compiled a history of the borough, and this will serve to mark the Jubilee event. Every important municipal work and undertaking will be found in this useful work and the history of the borough [illegible] published by Messrs. [illegible] The price [illegible]

THE MAIL STEAMER.—The entry of the Armadale Castle to the inner harbour [illegible] last Sunday afternoon was witnessed by thousands of admiring spectators. The [illegible] of the largest mail steamer [illegible] to [illegible] forward. Durban [illegible] of having a ready [illegible] harbour where the largest vessels [illegible] and go at [illegible].

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.—As a result of the Convention between the Governors of Natal and of Lourenço Marques, a letter will in future only [illegible] penny [illegible] following [illegible] 1d per [illegible] for single [illegible] 1d., [illegible] newspapers ½d per 4 oz., [illegible] samples ½d. per 2 oz., [illegible] minimum for samples of 1d. [illegible] if the weight does not exceed [illegible] and 1d. for every additional 4 oz.

A CONVICT'S NEWSPAPER.—In the great Sing-Sing prison on the Hudson River the convicts are permitted to publish a journal of their own. Every part of the work connected with the paper is done by prisoners, the writing, editing and even the printing. On the editorial page it is stated that "its aims and objects are to [illegible] paper to encourage intellectual and moral improvement among [illegible]" The title of this journal is the *Star of Hope*, and the [illegible] prisoners of Sing-Sing and of neighbouring [illegible] contribute to it. All the writers [illegible] known by number. The editor is No. 24,[illegible] and the [illegible] is No 281.

Durban Higher Grade Indian School

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

This interesting event took place on Tuesday afternoon last before a large audience of old scholars and friends.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr [illegible] M.L.A., Dr [illegible] Inspector of Schools, took the chair and distributed the prizes. There were also present the Rev Booth, Mr Parsee Rustomjee, Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible] and others.

The boys gave singing [illegible] the [illegible] being worthy of special mention. The chairman, in his address, [illegible] himself as being well pleased with the work of the scholars and congratulated the Head Master, Mr [illegible] and his staff on the record of the [illegible].

Mr [illegible] proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in [illegible] dwelt upon the necessity for more suitable buildings, also a gymnasium and playground. He did not think it fair that the Government should restrict the age limit for admission and hoped that the restriction would speedily be removed. There were, he said, many scholars who would be able to take advantage of an opportunity for higher education, were the Government to provide such.

Mr [illegible] seconded [illegible] by the [illegible].

Sea View Indian School

[illegible]

Vaccination Law of 1882

[illegible]

The Coloured Question.

PRETORIA MUNICIPALITY'S FIGHT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Pretoria, June 26.

The coloured question was again the subject of discussion at to-day's Town Council, the following letter, dated 19th June, having been received from the Assistant Colonial Secretary for Local Government:—

I am to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the [illegible] ult. forwarding copies of the Traffic Bye-laws adopted by your Council. As the bye-laws are lengthy and as [illegible] I am directed by the [illegible] Secretary to deal with [illegible] of Proclamation [illegible] of 1902.

Sections 28 and 29 of the draft bye-laws place certain special restrictions upon coloured persons. [illegible]

[illegible]

the next month after the date of this letter to [illegible] your Council may in the meantime have any further communication to make on the subject.

THE COLOUR PERMITS.

The General Purposes Committee recommend: That the Government be informed that the Town Council of Pretoria is prepared to agree [illegible] Ordinance No. [illegible] of 1903 [illegible] sub-section (2) of section [illegible] Municipality of Pretoria is concerned and further that if the Government are not prepared to accept this proposition, the Council are agreeable to the withdrawal of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TRAFFIC BYE-LAWS.

[illegible]

Councillor Jackson said they could be stultifying themselves if they accepted the law as it stood when they believed it to be absolutely unworkable.

THE MAYOR PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE LAW

The Mayor sympathised with the contention of the [illegible] but expressed doubt as to whether the recommendation provided [illegible] The coloured question was exceedingly difficult to deal with, and he should be prepared to accept the law as it stood. [illegible]

The recommendation was unanimously adopted.—*Rand Daily Mail.*

Krugersdorp Bazaar

A midnight inspection of the new Indian Camp has been made by the Municipal authorities [illegible]

[illegible]

Prosecutions under the Immigration Restriction Act

We publish below the Notes of Evidence [illegible] before the Court.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

June 24th 1905.

Rex. Vs Dayal Gaba (Indian)

Charge—

Contravening Sec. [illegible] Act, 1903. [illegible] a prohibited immigrant [illegible] Pietermaritzburg in the city division of the [illegible] of Natal, [illegible] contrary to the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1903.

Supt. Commander for prosecution. Pleas not guilty. [illegible] The prosecutor is willing to have a summary hearing. The Court allows [illegible]

G. S. Marshall duly sworn: I am an officer appointed under the Immigration Restriction Act. [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) T. R. Bennett
A.R. Clk.

[illegible]

The Tibetan Mission.

Mr. Hayes speaks of "An Amazing Form of Existence."

Addressing [illegible] at Aberdeen recently Mr. Hayes said the Tibetans had asked nothing better than to be left alone. They were not fierce raiders like the Afghans. They valued their splendid isolation. [illegible]

[illegible]

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इंडिअन ओपिनिअन

शनिवार, ता० [illegible] जुलाई १९०६

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

340

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Printed and Published by Manager International Printing Press, 113, Grey Street, Durban.

Indian Mails

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Colombo [illegible] passengers for Colombo for Bombay on or about 19th July. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The British India Steam [illegible] East Coast ports. Messrs. M. Dunn & [illegible] the Durban agents.

The Indian Opinion

[illegible] J[illegible] 1904

Footpaths in the Transvaal

[illegible]

[illegible] Cape coloured people were used by the [illegible] landlords [illegible] of the Town Councils for their own benefit. They were [illegible] the British flag [illegible] before there [illegible] protect [illegible] They ought [illegible] make affidavits regarding [illegible] of the Boer [illegible]

Natal's Educational Policy

[illegible]

The Minister of Justice and [illegible] has not been [illegible] (Laughter.)

Sir Albert Hime is to be congratulated on having taken up the defence of coloured children. The debate showed that the present Government is following a reactionary policy in the matter of education of Natives as well as other coloured children. [illegible] Sir Albert Hime [illegible] Legislative Assembly [illegible] schools for coloured children [illegible]

The debate on Mr. Hosken's [illegible] in the Transvaal Legislative Council [illegible]

[illegible] Home with reference to the [illegible] Indian [illegible] The movement [illegible] grateful to the worthy [illegible] Mr. Dunns [illegible] clearly that the Indians had been allowed to enter the Transvaal [illegible] sparingly [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible]

[illegible] many years, and they held in high [illegible] their personal [illegible] of Natal [illegible] King of Kings [illegible] Indian [illegible] good example [illegible]

[illegible] Indian Teachers' [illegible] St. Aidan's Mission [illegible] Higher Grade Indian School [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. LOVEDAY

[illegible]

MR. TURNER

[illegible]

[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

Artistic Printing

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

इंडिअन ओपिनिअन

[illegible]

बुराइके जिन्दा रहेता भय

[illegible]

बोकसबर्गकी टाउन काउनसिल

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

[illegible]

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்

[illegible]

11

[illegible]

Publisher's Notice

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Publisher of the Indian Opinion directs the special attention of business men and others desirous of communicating with the Indian and European public, to the value of the columns of this paper [illegible] the whole of South Africa, England and India.

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Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] sails for Colombo and Calcutta transhipping passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 10th Aug. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The British India Steamer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible] the Durban agents.

The Indian Opinion

Saturday, 16th July, 1904.

A Plea for Charity

In the June number of the Outlook published in Johannesburg [illegible] the capable Mr. J. C. Harris [illegible] of his Indian [illegible]. The [illegible] approached India [illegible] graph. Speaking of [illegible] [illegible] looks at all the treasures. And so on throughout the sketches [illegible] to serve a good [illegible] for Indian [illegible] gentleman's sketches for information about India at the end [illegible] reading, the feeling would be that of almost utter disgust towards the people and the country of whom we are told [illegible] sketches. We are told that [illegible] the people are pitied and considered [illegible] [illegible] there is something behind [illegible] that Mr. Harris has [illegible] anything deliberately but he has not taken the trouble to go to the root of the matter. Nor is it to be expected of a traveller who pays a flying visit to a country that he would go minutely into every circumstance that comes to his notice, but we cannot help saying that if such circumstances are to be placed on record [illegible] they ought to be very careful [illegible]

given. We may speak with some degree of confidence about things Indian, and we venture to assure Mr. Harris that if he thinks that the [illegible] is looked down upon as miserable and mean and that his luggage is rudely removed from the rack by a fellow Indian passenger who puts his own in its place he is very much mistaken. Just as we have the colour problem in South Africa so is there that problem in India and though [illegible] no distinctions [illegible] between the Anglo-Indian and the [illegible] [illegible] of.

Quite [illegible] Mr. Harris' [illegible] religions. After [illegible] religious processions the reverend gentleman [illegible] Hindus [illegible] Africa savage [illegible] the glory of [illegible] all the [illegible] emphasis [illegible] May we suggest to Mr. Harris that [illegible] the travelled splendour of the religious processions there may be hypocrisy and guilt [illegible] there is true religious fervour [illegible] the Salvation Army [illegible] thoughtful gentleman among those who go on Christianity [illegible] their well-cushioned chairs. We learn from the sketches the orthodox picture of the ubiquitous guide. He is made "to declare first of all on Hinduism [illegible] its superior glory to all religions." Then Mr. Harris [illegible] there are [illegible] The nearest [illegible] is that there are [illegible] hospitals [illegible] the American Mission and also the Mission College. The conclusion Mr. Harris arrives at is in these words: "So you point out to your [illegible], He laughs [illegible] what good Hinduism has done for Madras [illegible] where are the Hindu hospitals, the Temple schools? Can it be that Hinduism has been here for all the long centuries of which he has told you and yet [illegible]

[illegible] tells you a legend of a great person who had three hundred wives.

If Mr. Harris had asked whether there were any poor-houses he would have been told no. The reason is that in India poverty thrives as also [illegible], there is no poor-law because the [illegible] the poor and the state and is therefore not necessary. The assistance rendered is personal and directly from man to man. Nor has it been necessary hitherto for the same reason to erect hospitals for the [illegible] of medicine has not been hitherto necessary but the great Indian physicians have always rendered assistance to the poor without any charge whatsoever. And [illegible] by the materialism of the West, are men still found [illegible] thousands of [illegible] physicians rendering aid gratis to the sick. We might also inform the reverend gentleman that [illegible] school or hospital [illegible] to get donations [illegible] Indian children may be receiving education from their [illegible] teachers but [illegible] expected to pay [illegible] thousands of [illegible] as a sop to those [illegible] for the erection of schools and hospitals [illegible] we are sorry to say [illegible] not merely for the sake of doing good but for the sake of [illegible] the country [illegible] the religion of their forefathers. We have a very great regard for the [illegible] [illegible] occupying the responsible position that Mr. Harris [illegible] go out of their way merely to belittle other peoples and other lands, and do not care to see and look beneath the surface, we feel it to be our duty to correct the [illegible] given by them, and in doing so, in spite of our [illegible] not to be betrayed into saying things which may sound harsh. But why is there the lack of Christian charity? Why is it necessary to regale the readers of the Outlook which we suppose is a paper that may be read well as piously over on a Sunday with stuff that can only poison people's minds and prejudice them unjustly against a great country? If there is nothing good to be said of the land and its people [illegible]

[illegible]? We can quite understand a man coming out with all he has for the sake of the truth when he wants to disabuse some minds. Here, however, there is no such [illegible], the sketches are written as interesting [illegible]. Under the circumstances it was clearly the writer's duty to verify his facts, and first being sure of his facts, to see whether he had [illegible] all the [illegible] interpretation to be put on what he saw. [illegible] travels [illegible] The former as he travels lightest only [illegible] the latter only [illegible] from the water [illegible] help himself [illegible] The fable is very apt and carries with it a great moral which we respectfully present to Mr. Harris for his [illegible] and contemplation. We commend to him the examples [illegible] Bishop Heber and Sir [illegible] who found much in India to express them favourably.

Utrecht Local Board on Colour

In the Natal Government Gazette for the 5th instant we notice the following bye-law among the bye-laws framed by the Utrecht Local Board:—

"Every coloured person found wandering abroad within the Township after 9 o'clock p.m. and before 5 o'clock a.m., any person being found at any time in or upon any dwelling house, outhouse, shop, stable, kitchen or curtilage [illegible] Township, and not giving a good account of himself [illegible] Every coloured person [illegible] pass [illegible] Chairman of the Board [illegible] shall be deemed to have given a good account of himself [illegible] if found in the streets of the Township after 9 o'clock p.m. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate [illegible] any offender [illegible] there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three months, or to inflict upon such offender such fine not exceeding £5 sterling, as the Magistrate may in his discretion think fit.

"No person shall smoke in any place of public entertainment or public hall [illegible]"

Thus the Natal [illegible] as a sole [illegible] example of every station in life in one sweep. It may be argued that any such person who can give a good account of himself will be free from molestation, past experience shows that such provisions are practically useless, and the police cannot decide on the spot what is giving a good account of oneself, especially when the bye-law lays down that the holding of a pass from the employer or Chairman of the Board shall be considered to be giving a good account of oneself. Although that is only one way of doing so it will naturally be the only method which the police will recognise and the result will be that no coloured man will be able after 9 o'clock p.m., unless he possesses a pass from his employer and if he has no employer whenever he wants to be out after 9 p.m. he is [illegible] for the purpose of going [illegible] he will be obliged to dance attendance on the Chairman of the Local Board and get a pass, which he may or may not grant. Will His Excellency the Administrator who the other day spoke so glowingly of the faithfulness of the Indian and his good qualities, kindly take note of the above?

The Pass Fee. The plague has [illegible] in the Transvaal on which is hung many a [illegible] by [illegible] the British Indians. The latest we have is that under cover of the plague precautions the issue of permits to the [illegible] refugees from all the Colonies to [illegible] has been stopped and the only reason [illegible] would appear [illegible] that plague infected [illegible] have been found in some localities in Johannesburg, and that, too, not in Indian quarters, but in poor European quarters. The stoppage of the permits was [illegible] after the appearance of a plague case or two in Durban but seeing that the plague has suddenly stopped in Durban, some excuse was necessary and the plague rats have been pressed into service. We do not know what the intentions of the Transvaal Government are but if the policy of slow torture is to be [illegible] in the proposed legislation, the condition of the British Indian in the Transvaal will be simply pitiable. In this connection it may be as well to reproduce a paragraph from Dr. Murison's report on the health of the borough to show on what flimsy pretexts the permits have [illegible] stopped.

"During the month of June there have been two cases of plague in Durban both of which were male natives. They were both found dead—one at the Harbour Board Barracks, and the other in [illegible] quarters at Queen Street [illegible] owing to the fact that neither of the cases had been previously [illegible] attended [illegible] medical [illegible] diagnosis was only [illegible] post-mortem examination. No dead [illegible] of plague [illegible] have been discovered during June, no plague-infected rat having been found outside the premises named in my report for the month of May, although large numbers of rats [illegible] have been examined both by Dr. [illegible] and myself. The [illegible] and [illegible] plague among rats was well exemplified in the [illegible] the [illegible] Alexandra Road. The premises being [illegible] any possible exit of rats, disease spread rapidly amongst them, and the dead bodies of as many as 60 rats were found in a single day [illegible] a large quantity of oats, which afforded [illegible] food for these rats, [illegible] which was known to be plague infected, was removed and destroyed by fire, and the store and its contents thoroughly disinfected."

Mr. PARSEE RUSTOMJEE begs to thank his numerous friends who were kind enough to sympathise with him in his late bereavement.

Notes and News.

Death of [illegible]—The news has reached us that [illegible] Kruger succumbed [illegible] pneumonia and heart disease, on July 14th. He [illegible] Kruger [illegible] to be buried alongside his wife in the Transvaal.

Transvaal [illegible] The action of the Government [illegible] the Reverend Father [illegible] Chinese and Indian trade [illegible] the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Meetings are being held of [illegible] Leaguers and the Vigilance Association.

A Reuter's correspondent states that a plan for the invasion of India by the Russians is published in the London papers. The plan [illegible] firstly the increase of Russian influence [illegible] the plain of Herat [illegible] of Persia, thus securing [illegible] facilitating a passage for the [illegible] of troops through Persia. The plan then provides, in detail, [illegible] campaign, in Turkestan by the Trans-Caspian army corps, the first [illegible] with the capture of Herat, Maimena, Balkh, and Badakshan, and the second campaign should begin two or three years later in order to seal the way and organise the country [illegible] the capture of [illegible] Kandahar [illegible] the Afghans [illegible] Kandahar [illegible] the first instance. It [illegible] necessary to discuss the third [illegible] would [illegible] the same as [illegible] except that the natives would have the support of Russia.

One might easily [illegible]

[illegible]

The Health Problem.

[illegible]

then it is an offence [illegible] alleviate their sufferings as much [illegible] prevent the spread of [illegible] Section 23 of [illegible] A great power is [illegible] Colonial Secretary on the advice of the Board of Health, to provide buildings to be used as hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from infectious diseases, and I would, therefore, suggest that they should be asked whether they intend to do so as far as the cases of consumption is concerned, because without such provision being made [illegible] compulsory [illegible] of the disease is not [illegible] the expense such notification entails. To combat this disease the Corporation for years have been abolishing insanitary dwellings, insisting on provision for hygienic surroundings, and the adoption of proper sanitary appliances to remove dampness, &c., from dwellings, all of which are valuable measures in connection with the prevention of [illegible] [illegible] the doctor, which will help to [illegible] the house, [illegible] the patient.

Correspondence.

[illegible]

"East and West."

From a Christian Standpoint.

To the Editor *Indian Opinion*.

SIR,—There appeared [illegible] of May a letter from one who signed himself "A Westerner"; and, as the subject he introduced to your readers [illegible] perhaps you will allow me to say a few more words on the matter.

Speaking as one who lives in England, and who takes some little notice of modern thought there, it is very significant to note that a more tolerant and broad-minded [illegible] Philosophy and Religion. [illegible]

[illegible] day for [illegible] and by so doing, much of the "Western Infidelity" with which we are afflicted would disappear.

The more important change of views, however, are in the realm of Philosophy and Religion; and we find Tolerance and Appreciation for other nation's views breaking out in many quarters. We do not, now I am thankful to say, speak of all people who have a different colour of skin to ourselves as the "benighted heathen," and [illegible] ignore their Religion, as not being worthy of notice. This day is past. [illegible] Christ came and taught us the Brotherhood of Man we feel it is time we had grasped something of His teachings. The Missionary spirit must still go on, but I think on somewhat different lines. We have a grand Evangel to proclaim, and in [illegible] differences there may be [illegible] When we speak of the Christ it is a Universal Christ, [illegible] plague.

There has just passed from our midst a great Philosopher and Teacher, who has left a deep impression on modern thought. I refer to Herbert Spencer. Speaking of Religious Belief [illegible] he says:—"We must recognise the fundamental verity under all forms of Religion [illegible] diverse beliefs to be [illegible] of the [illegible] change."

The man who says "my Religion is true, and my neighbour's is false" has not yet discovered the Truth he blames [illegible] Religion [illegible] but [illegible] Truth in all Religions. Truth [illegible]

So, Sir, I heartily agree with your correspondent's views, and [illegible] sentiments that [illegible] and so work for [illegible] there are on both sides, but more [illegible] the meaning of the Brotherhood of Man, and we shall be more tolerant and forgiving.

I am, Sir, etc.,

"A BRITISHER."

Hull, England,

9th June, 1904.

Central Judicial Commission.

We reproduce below the notice appearing in the Transvaal papers:—

Notice to British Subjects who are Claimants for Compensation, and whose British were heard by Johannesburg, and to whose favour an Award has been made.

By direction of the Central Judicial Commission, I hereby give notice that a further pro rata and Final Payment to all British subjects above-mentioned, will be made in the Old Dutch Church, Van Brandis Square, Johannesburg on the dates and at the hours specified hereunder.

As the number of Claimants to be dealt with is very large, and in order to save time and mistakes, the names of Claimants have been arranged alphabetically and payments will be made to Claimants in their alphabetical order. A List of Claimants who will receive payment each day will be posted outside the above-mentioned building, and Claimants will be summoned in the order in which their names appear on such list. Claimants are particularly requested to attend, and to present [illegible] names are called, [illegible] appear on the said list, so that no delay may be occasioned. Claimants who cannot attend personally may be represented by any person duly appointed by them to act as their Attorney under Power to receive payment on their behalf and to give receipts.

Claimants are reminded that receipts must have a Penny Stamp affixed, so each Claimant should be in possession of a Stamp when receiving payment. If Claimants are not present when their names are reached in the order in which they appear on the said list, [illegible] and it is useless to [illegible] the co-operation of Claimants is [illegible]

J. [illegible],

Secretary.

Pretoria, 9th July 1904.

Notice on under Payments will be made during the usual office hours, under the above notice.

Claimants whose names begin with A and B, Monday 25th July [illegible] Tuesday 26th, and Wednesday 27th July [illegible] Thursday 28th July [illegible] Friday 29th July [illegible] Saturday 30th July [illegible] Monday 1st August [illegible] Tuesday 2nd August [illegible] Wednesday 3rd August [illegible] Thursday 4th August [illegible] Friday 5th August [illegible] Saturday 6th August [illegible]

A PLAGUE PREVENTIVE.—Dr. K. A. [illegible], the Chief Medical Officer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has issued a pamphlet on his experiments with hydro-carbon as a means to prevent plague and disinfect infected dwellings. [illegible] The method of using it is to ignite a quantity and seal the apertures of the place which it is intended to disinfect. [illegible] Rats immediately quit [illegible] and if they are brought into [illegible] they quickly die of asphyxia. [illegible] plague prevention. At [illegible] railway quarters [illegible] The greatest objection to hydro-carbon is the danger [illegible] From the very nature of the article and the risks attending its use, hydro-carbon can hardly be expected to be a popular plague preventive and disinfectant. [illegible]

Transvaal Estimates.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday [illegible] the Colonial Secretary introduced the estimates for 1904-5 and supplementary estimates for the year ending 1904. Referring first to the figures of last year, the Colonial Secretary showed that the total revenue amounted to £4,431,000, as against £4,300,000, as estimated. Inter-Colonial £33,000, ordinary expenditure amounting to £4,358,000, and extraordinary expenditure to £[illegible] making a total of £[illegible], including the contribution to Inter-Colonial Council of £[illegible], and deducting extraordinary expenditure as chargeable to the Treasury balance, so there is a surplus of revenue over the expenditure of £[illegible], [illegible] allowed for Crown Agents' accounts for the month of June. The estimated expenditure for 1904-905 [illegible] and estimated revenue of £[illegible], leaving an estimated balance of £[illegible].

The Colonial Secretary explained that [illegible] a shortfall of £[illegible] in the estimated Customs revenue last year, principally through the offloading of surplus stocks [illegible] Spirits and tobacco were the chief contributors to the Customs, yielding £[illegible] out of £[illegible]. In the course of his remarks, the Colonial Secretary considerably referred to the heavy expenditure of an increase [illegible] The transfer duties produced £[illegible] as against £[illegible] which was estimated.

Referring to the estimates for the forthcoming year he defended the contribution of one million to the Inter-Colonial Council [illegible] After examining the other items of estimated receipts and expenditure the Colonial Secretary said that the Treasury balance at the end of last year was £[illegible], of which £[illegible] came from non-recurrent sources, such as payment for ceded territory. The sum of £[illegible] was needed to consolidate the revenue, which amounted to £[illegible].

The sum of £[illegible], among other items, was put down for the building of a Government House. Referring to the cry that the gold industry was inordinately taxed, he referred to [illegible] that taxation amounted to £[illegible] per head.

The motion that the House go into Committee to consider the estimates [illegible] on the motion of Mr. [illegible], adjourned till Monday next.

Hindu Religious Ideals.

(FROM THE "INDIAN REVIEW.")

The Rev. J. P. Jones D.D. of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions points out, in the April number of the *East and West* how Hindu religious ideals affect the progress of Christianity in India. He observes:—

"In the realm of comparative religious ideals appear many striking comparisons between Hinduism and Christianity. Many a deep truth in religious thought and life finds expression [illegible] But these [illegible] are made more marked and fundamental. In seeking [illegible] Christianity and Hinduism were [illegible] in the [illegible] which they [illegible] that Christianity has to face in India."

Indian News.

"The Indian People,"

Commenting upon the Indian question in South Africa, says

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

इंडियन ओपिनियन

शनीवार ता० १६ जुलाई १९०४

जपान.

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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DURBAN.

Printed and Published by [illegible], International Printing Press, 103, Grey Street, Durban.

Indian Mail

The Natal [illegible] for [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] King & Sons, West Street, [illegible] [illegible] the Agents.

[illegible]

The Indian Opinion.

[illegible]

Superintendent of Education on Colour

Mr. [illegible] has been [illegible] Natal [illegible] and we [illegible] [illegible] especially [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Natal [illegible] very good [illegible] He has [illegible] that the [illegible] of treating coloured [illegible] the Natal [illegible] and solely in the good [illegible] We could only solve the [illegible] by [illegible] Mr. [illegible] in [illegible] that he [illegible] to the [illegible] up to [illegible] Indian to [illegible] and [illegible] arrogant and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] children [illegible] the blacks [illegible] Mr. Barnett's efforts to [illegible] It is therefore [illegible] of a shock to see Mr. Barnett [illegible] his colour [illegible] a [illegible] Indian [illegible] purpose of, as must be [illegible] he has included [illegible] comparison for Mr. Barnett says: "We have to bring up children [illegible] the [illegible] influences of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] population [illegible] recognised [illegible] healthy feeling [illegible] that [illegible] are [illegible] white [illegible] intellectual and political [illegible] As to [illegible] political [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] we beg to refer Mr. [illegible] before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in [illegible]

I should say [illegible] higher [illegible] of a high standard, [illegible] the [illegible] There [illegible] than you would see in many [illegible] Europe. [illegible] in their [illegible] many [illegible] That is what [illegible] [illegible] of them. They are [illegible] of high [illegible] intelligent, and [illegible] knowledge and [illegible] They are [illegible] their parents, and [illegible] their children. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

We could multiply [illegible] opinions, but we have given enough to enable Mr. Barnett to go [illegible] question himself and we have a right to expect [illegible] As Superintendent of Education he is bound to know the people he is called upon to deal with. Ignorance about matters of history and common knowledge is hardly pardonable [illegible] but it is something [illegible] when one finds it in persons occupying the position that Mr. Barnett [illegible] they are supposed to speak with authority and reference. We hope therefore that Mr. Barnett will [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] confirmed [illegible] his own reading [illegible] the separation [illegible] to the poor Indian [illegible]

[illegible] Indians [illegible] on Mr. [illegible] Monday [illegible] Cape for India [illegible]

The Late Mr Kruger

Ex-President Kruger is no more, and in him one of the most striking personalities of the nineteenth century has passed away leaving the world the poorer for it. His was a strong character which had perhaps many contradictions, but the nett result was as [illegible] His devotion to those whom he was proud to call his people was [illegible] complete and even the [illegible] that he made [illegible] a powerful nation like the British and [illegible] his world famous ultimatum [illegible] that would [illegible] It was his intense love for the country and its people that made him take the fatal step. There was no vain glory about it. He felt that he was in the right. His faith in the Old Testament teachings was sublime, and he believed that God was on his side and that being so, he could never lose. Indeed, even after the issue was finally decided during the short period that he was on this earth, he never allowed himself to waiver and still continued as many Boers do to believe that good for them will yet come out of the British occupation. And so it undoubtedly will but perhaps in the manner they would wish but then God's ways are not our ways, and the future will show what the destiny of the nation is to be. It has often been urged that the deceased President's flight from Pretoria was due to cowardice. We have never however brought ourselves to accept the charge. We are convinced that he could best serve his countrymen by remaining away and [illegible] affairs from a distance and he went. To think that the brave man who, when he was wounded by a tiger will his own hand cut off a finger and dressed the wound and went about his business as if nothing had happened, would be the man to fly from a point of danger is a mistaken idea. His demeanour too on the Continent was worthy of a great and godly man. He showed no undue irritation, resigned himself to the inevitable, and ever continued to guide his people by his advice. The one lesson that he has left behind him is his single-minded though at times misguided patriotism, and we venture to think that it will be as a staunch patriot that he will be best known to posterity. The British Indians personally have very little to thank the deceased [illegible] for. We are yet smarting under the legislation in the Transvaal, but that need not prevent our countrymen from recognising his great virtues, and in joining those who are sorrowing for the death of so great a man.

Misguided Agitation

Boksburg-ers have again resumed their activity against trade licences being granted to British Indians and other Asiatics. They have addressed a manifesto to all the Chambers of Commerce in the Colony with a view to united action being taken. Most extravagant statements are made in the documents that [illegible] through Boksburg. For instance, the other Chambers are solemnly told that "injustice and danger are being inflicted on the white community by allowing unrestricted Asiatic trade to obtain a footing in the Colony. The suggested resolution, if listened to, would simply make the Legislative Council look ridiculous in the eyes of the world, for the resolution gravely asks the Council to suspend the issue of licences to Asiatics pending the bringing into force of a permanent law governing Asiatics." Yet we are told that they have succeeded so well in [illegible] that not a single Chinaman has been able so far to obtain a footing near the Chinese compound. Why should then there be any [illegible] cannot [illegible] understand, but we have it on the authority of our contemporary the Star that it is essential that such forcible agitation should take place in order to strengthen the hands of the local Government in its representations to the Colonial Office. Read in that light we understand what all this means. It is nothing less than [illegible] The people say in effect to the Imperial Government that "if you do not grant us what we want we [illegible] with you" for it is stated that "a further resolution is to be moved to the effect that if the Imperial Government will not grant consent an agitation for responsible Government be commenced in order that the Transvaal may secure the right to control its own internal affairs." It is quite clear that so long as the Government continues to [illegible] with the question and instead of doing perfect justice, thinks of pleasing both the parties, such unhealthy and unfavourable agitation regarding the establishment of peace between European British subjects and Asiatic British subjects will continue.

The [illegible] The Chinese Traders [illegible] which was hardly [illegible] in all [illegible] The Boksburg people are up in arms against the very idea of the Chinese storekeepers having any dealings with their indentured countrymen. It is not enough that they are to be themselves deprived of all the civil rights and to be reduced to [illegible] It is not enough that they are to get [illegible] wages so little that they would have very little savings [illegible] In addition, [illegible] [illegible] from the Chinese trade, and whatever the indentured men may have [illegible] their wages [illegible] the pockets of the European storekeepers. Then indeed would the gentlemen in Boksburg consider that some small measure of justice has been done to them, otherwise the Chinese labourer need not have come at all! And if the Chinese storekeepers are allowed to supply their countrymen, it would be the height of injustice and a deprivation of the rights of the European storekeepers. They confess their utter inability to compete with the Chinese storekeeper. In naked language it means that they would want to charge the poor slaves far more than the Chinese storekeepers would ever think of doing. And so they are concentrating all their energy, influence and power in preventing a single Chinese trader or for that matter an Indian trader from [illegible] the [illegible] They have [illegible] the [illegible] have called upon all the Chambers of Commerce to join them in the [illegible] and in creating a [illegible] Chinese trade in their favour. They have been saying pretty plainly that if the Government does not [illegible] their assistance they will take the law into their own hands, and by hook or by crook prevent a single Chinese storekeeper from having a footing in Boksburg. This shows the temper of the community and it shows also to what length they are prepared to go in order to assert, or shall we say usurp, the rights which do not exclusively belong to them. Like spoiled and petted children, having so far had their own way they have overstepped all bounds and simply assume that it is their right to dictate terms to the Government on any question they like. Will Mr. Lyttelton yield?

Notes and News.

The Storm.—On Sunday night Durban and the Coast [illegible] experienced a very heavy thunderstorm, and there was a good fall of rain, which was welcomed by farmers.

Hospital [illegible] Johannesburg.—It is reported that a sum of £[illegible] has been [illegible] by the Government for the erection of a hospital for coloured people.

Mr. Henry Peacock [illegible] Lord Milner [illegible] that no Permits would be granted any longer to Asiatics to enter the Transvaal. The [illegible] and therefore they would [illegible] the country.

[illegible] Sanitation.—The manager of the [illegible] Gold Mining Co. has [illegible] [illegible] for neglecting to [illegible] sanitation on their mine. He [illegible] the Magistrate [illegible] thought [illegible] company would [illegible] pay more attention [illegible]

Cape Town Exhibition.—In order to popularise the Exhibition, the Union-Castle Steamship Co., are offering special inducements to English Home-[illegible] All goods [illegible] Union-Castle boats [illegible] will be carried back to [illegible] free of charge.

The Cape Government has passed a vote for £[illegible] for Prizes, etc., at the Cape Town Exhibition. The [illegible] the Colonial exhibits, and [illegible] especially for agricultural industry.

The Asiatic Invasion.

East Rand Agitation.

[From *The East Rand Express*]
July 16th.

The latest effect of the Supreme Court judgment, has been to induce Chinese and other Asiatics [illegible] strong bid for the Chinese miners' trade. One licence was granted last Monday [illegible] Boksburg, and [illegible] have since been applied for.

OPPOSING THE BAR.

The Boksburg and District Chamber of Commerce at once sent [illegible] off the following wire to the Lieut.-Governor:—

"Traders are greatly alarmed at the prospect of Chinese and other Asiatics being granted trading licences. We understand that numerous applications are being made and the future of white traders is in jeopardy. We respectfully suggest that something be done immediately to stop this invasion pending new legislation; earnestly implore you to decide soon."

The following reply was sent:

"From Private Secretary to Chamber of Commerce, Boksburg."

"I am desired by His Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram and to point out that it is not within the power of the Government to override the recent ruling of the Supreme Court or to ignore the law as laid down by the highest judicial authority, the correctness of whose decision is in legislative or challenge. Further, therefore, the introduction of fresh legislation, which can only be introduced after the express sanction of His Majesty's Government has been obtained, no action on the part of the Government is possible."

SPRINGS TAKES ACTION.

Springs, stated to be the most [illegible] [illegible] town to admit the [illegible] the Asiatics, has grasped the situation with the usual [illegible] The [illegible] District Board, at Tuesday's meeting considered the question at some length.

Mr. I. M. [illegible] moved a resolution as follows:—

"That seeing that Chinese [illegible] to be shortly employed on [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] "PANDAY" [illegible]

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A Man to Translate Gujarati and English

Only Good Men need apply.

INDIAN OPINION,

DURBAN.

[illegible]

Printed and Published by [illegible] International Printing Press, [illegible] Grey Street, Durban.

[illegible] Eventually the following [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible]

to the Secretary of State [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MASS MEETING

The text of the petition to [illegible] drawn up by the East Rand Vigilance Committee and extensively signed by members to that body [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, Boksburg [illegible] Association, and leading [illegible] as follows: "We, the undersigned ratepayers and [illegible] of Boksburg [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POSITION TO DATE

[illegible]

It is understood that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE ROYAL STOREKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

This new association, which is only just formed and is composed of [illegible] meeting in Johannesburg [illegible] the Chambers of Commerce in opposing the opening of any stores to be filed by Asiatics. A further meeting to discuss what steps to take will be held in Johannesburg on Monday.

United Protest Arrangements

Appeal to Home Government

We take the following from the *Transvaal Leader* of 16th July:—

Arrangements are being made for meetings of Chambers of Commerce and Trade throughout the Transvaal for the purpose of passing resolutions urging upon the Imperial Government [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RESOLUTION

"Having considered that, as a consequence of the decision in the case of Motan v. Rex, numerous applications are being made by Asiatics throughout the Transvaal for licences to trade amongst the white community outside bazaars, and that the granting of such licences is inflicting irreparable injury upon Europeans, this Chamber hereby resolves to urge the Imperial Government to suspend the issue of all licences to Asiatics pending the bringing into force of a permanent law governing Asiatics. It is also resolved that a copy hereof, duly authenticated, shall be forwarded at once to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Lieutenant-Governor."

Vigilants' Manifesto

Boksburg, Thursday night.

In connection with the town's meeting to be held in the Assembly Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) night the East Rand Vigilance Association has issued a special statement, which is to be distributed throughout the town tomorrow morning. It is headed "The Asiatic Danger" and urges inhabitants to attend the meeting to support a resolution calling for immediate consent from the Imperial Government to a new and comprehensive Asiatic law for the Transvaal. [illegible]

[illegible]

Krugersdorp Chamber of Commerce Meeting

Transvaal Leader, Tuesday

The usual monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening at [illegible] Buildings. Mr. [illegible] presided, and the others present were Messrs. [illegible]

The principal subject discussed was the Asiatic question. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] trading rights of Asiatics. Any case, we duly passed a strong resolution and [illegible] it to the Colonial Secretary. Most of the other Chambers of Commerce have passed resolutions to a similar [illegible] and the Boksburg Chamber has strongly protested against Chinese [illegible] British subjects, having a [illegible] trading rights. [illegible]

The Chairman said that the subject of Asiatic trading [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chairman: It would have been impossible if the control had been brought into force [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: I thought the Government intended to buy them out, but of course they cannot do anything at all now.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was also resolved to instruct the secretary to write to the Boksburg Chamber asking for information [illegible] and the goods the new licencees bought.

The discussion on the Asiatic question then closed.

The London Indian Society

DINNER AT THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT

The members of the London Indian Society [illegible] at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the President of the Society, was in the chair.

The usual loyal toasts proposed from the chair having been duly honoured,

Mr. [illegible] proposed "India." He said the vital question for the consideration of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. M. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] supported.

Mr. Digby, who was called upon to propose the toast of "The London Indian Society," said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—[illegible]

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

पृष्ठ 411

[illegible]

इंडिअन ओपिनिअन

शनीवार, ता० २१ जुलाई १९०६

ओम पॉल क्रूगर.

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] for Colombo and Madras [illegible] passengers [illegible] for Bombay on or about 18th Aug. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer [illegible] leaves Durban on or about 3rd August for Bombay via East Coast ports. Messrs. W. Dunn & Co. are the Durban agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 30TH JULY 1904.

The Boksburg Vigilants.

We reproduce the following part of the meeting held at Boksburg in connection with Indian trade and we are reminded very much of similar agitation in Durban [illegible] there is a very strong Durban flavour about the second resolution proposed and carried at the meeting. It runs as follows:—

> "That this public meeting of the inhabitants of the [illegible] of Boksburg hereby pledges itself to maintain the principles of the existing Asiatic law [illegible] by the people of the Transvaal by using every possible means to prevent any Asiatic store-keeper trading or residing in Boksburg. Meanwhile [illegible] absolutely prohibit Asiatic trading."

Here then we see a defiance of the Supreme Court in the request for absolute prohibition of Asiatic trading and a [illegible] to violence [illegible] Boksburg inside a location. The mover of the resolution illustrated what he meant by every possible means [illegible]

> [illegible] —*Star.*

We need not say what "moral suasion" means.

This was too much for a few of the sober-minded who attended the meeting, and among them we were pleased to notice Mr. Constable of the *East Rand Express* [illegible] as we venture to think [illegible] to the Asiatic [illegible] the resolution appeared to be very dangerous and he moved that "every possible constitutional means," and that the clause as to total prohibition be erased. The voices of Mr. Constable and his supporters were voices in the wilderness and reason had to give place to passion and prejudice.

As we have often said, if the gentlemen of Boksburg consider that by unmanly threats they will be able to intimidate a single British Indian wishing to assert his right they are much mistaken and we refer them once more to the Durban incident as well as the incident at [illegible]. In Durban the ablest men of the self-styled Demonstration Committee was powerless to intimidate the Indians into returning to where they came from, and a mob in [illegible] was unable to coerce the single inoffensive Indian trader into leaving his camp. He defied them to do their worst and stood his ground with police assistance and the Superintendent of Police discharged the crowd.

What, however, came from the Mayor of Boksburg when he persuaded the meeting to drop the amendment [illegible] the Government covered by a resolution for the early introduction of Responsible Government, was far more ominous. The Mayor made it quite clear to the meeting that Mr. Duncan the Colonial Secretary was working hand in glove with them. We do not wish to put our own views, because we do not wish to do even an unconscious injustice to the Colonial Secretary. These are his words:—

> "The Mayor then explained that he had visited Pretoria that day and could tell them that the Asiatic question was a burning one there as on the East Rand. [illegible] He was also [illegible] that Mr. McKenzie [illegible] the object of the Commission. On the authority of Mr. Duncan, Colonial Secretary and Sir George Farrar he could state that the Government was quite in sympathy with the [illegible] resolutions passed that evening to Pretoria to be sent Home. He was told that the resolutions would strengthen the hands of the [illegible] already that three or four days ago Sir George Farrar dealing with the question had been [illegible] the Government [illegible] Importation [illegible]" —*Star.*

We cannot give stronger or better proof in support of what we said last week, namely, that the whole of this agitation is being engineered, and to find that the Colonial Secretary as representing the Government should take up a partisan attitude and stand behind the agitation looking for strength and so on is a humiliating spectacle. Even the late President Kruger's Government did not act so. He did not ask his burghers or the uitlanders to strengthen his hands, he fought fairly and squarely. There was nothing behind the screen and the Indians knew what they had to meet. As it is they have absolutely no means of [illegible] what is going on behind the curtain. The Mayor has only allowed us a peep behind, but that peep is enough to stagger us and to make us despondent. When all these reports of the meeting are telegraphed to Mr. Lyttelton there will be no one to tell him that these meetings have been practically called forth by the Government, have been encouraged by it and that the policy of the Government is the policy of the meeting. [illegible] has been proclaimed from thousands of British platforms. The saying will now have to be revised in the Transvaal in order that it may fit in with the new order of things which has been established. And read by the light of the remarks made by the Mayor of Boksburg, we feel that the splendid advocacy by Mr. Duncan of the Indian traders at the time of the resolution moved by Sir George Farrar for the appointment of the Asiatic Traders Commission could hardly be considered sincere.

Suicide among Indentured Indians.

We are now enabled to present in extenso the question put by Sir Mancherjee, on the point raised in the *Indian Opinion* of the 9th June last about the abnormal rate of suicide among indentured Indians, and the answer given by Mr. Lyttelton:—

> Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Colonial Secretary if his attention had been drawn to the statement in the Annual Report for 1903 of the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Natal that there had occurred in that year no fewer than [illegible] cases of suicide [illegible] and whether [illegible]
>
> Mr. Lyttelton said [illegible] the rates among free Indians and indentured Indians being 137 and 741 respectively. He was informed that a magisterial inquiry was made into the circumstances attending each case of suicide, and [illegible] evidence tended to show that the [illegible] employers, the Protector of Indian Immigrants [illegible] Generally speaking, [illegible] stated that they could give no reason for the suicide [illegible] The general rate among Natal Indians [illegible] This rate had been exceeded in Paris.

Sir Mancherjee's figures have been taken from this paper and Mr. Lyttelton puts into Sir Mancherjee's mouth a statement, which as far as we know he has never made, and then denies the authority of the figures. Sir Mancherjee enquired whether the rate was not 741 per million among indentured Indians. There is a slight error namely that Sir Mancherjee refers to 31 cases. Now the [illegible] cases are the total number of suicides, of which 23 were among the indentured Indians, but the rate is quite correct. Sir M. Bhownaggree's figures, therefore, remain practically unchallenged and as the *Daily News* has pointed out, by the figures that Mr. Lyttelton himself produced he has simply given additional force to the remarks made by the Indian member, for according to Mr. Lyttelton's own figures [illegible] as against 637 among free Indians. These are eloquent and very painful figures. And in the face of these appalling figures, Mr. Lyttelton declared himself satisfied with the meagre reference to the matter in the Protector's report, and in so doing he has, [illegible] the very point we have raised. We do not yet ascribe the suicide to the ill-treatment received from the employers, as Mr. Lyttelton has evidently assumed, but we do say that the conditions which [illegible] such a death-rate from self-destruction are such as to call for an enquiry [illegible] We know that the [illegible] a full and impartial enquiry were instituted. It may be that it is the isolation under which the indentured men are placed which is to blame rather than any actual ill-treatment by the employers. It may be that the men themselves who are called upon to do the work find it too trying for them, or that there are climatic conditions which predispose them to such acts or that it is simply home-sickness on their part. Be the cause whatever it may it is essential that the public should know exactly what it is, and [illegible] should be satisfied on the point. We cannot, therefore, understand what possible objection there could be to a reasonable request for an enquiry, except perhaps that of expense but we dismiss that from consideration altogether, knowing as we do, how expensive other enquiries are [illegible] less important matters, [illegible] involving a very heavy outlay. We therefore trust that this question will not be allowed to rest and that it will be made clear to the Colonial Office by the worthy Knight that the suggested enquiry does not presuppose ill-treatment by the employers, and that it is not intended to cast the slightest reflection on them. All that is wanted is an investigation into the truth and no more.

From Pillar to Post.

The report of the meeting of the Town Council of Johannesburg, which we give in another column, about the housing of Natives and Asiatics, is interesting reading. It will be remembered that during the Plague outbreak, the old location was burned down and the inhabitants were removed to Klip Spruit Camp. Some members of the Council were of opinion that it was a good riddance, and thought that the Camp was a permanent location. They are however [illegible] that after the isolation period had expired, the Indians were allowed to remove to town, provided they could show their dwellings to the satisfaction of the Rand Plague Committee. It should also be borne in mind that the Indians then dispossessed have nothing at all in the shape of a [illegible] they should [illegible] and not possessing [illegible] freehold property they are obliged to remain [illegible]. The report shows that the Town Council [illegible] is yet as far away from a solution [illegible] as ever, and the position [illegible] the Indians they be driven from pillar to post at any time. They have to pay [illegible] rent in the already [illegible] Malay location. Their [illegible] is gone. They [illegible] goods which have been [illegible] and are in [illegible]. The position is truly [illegible] and not a finger is raised by the Colonial Secretary who is supposed to insist on a substitute being provided for the [illegible]. While the Town Council carry on [illegible] at various [illegible] will that [illegible] life and [illegible]

In striking contrast to the indifference [illegible] of the Town Council and the Legislature [illegible] the following [illegible] published in a [illegible] contemporary [illegible] which Mr. Lyttelton is reported to have said:—

> [illegible] the importation of Indian labour [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible]

Mr. Lyttelton's remarks [illegible] the only question whether he will be [illegible] enough to put them into practice and to withstand the opposition from the local Governments. We have long been saying that the treatment meted out to British Indians [illegible] is inconsistent with British dignity and the national honour. We find the Colonial Secretary endorsing that view from his seat in the House of Commons [illegible] be as good as his words.

455 415

Johannesburg Town Council.

Indian Location still unsettled.

[illegible]

THE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

On the motion of Mr. [illegible] the supplementary report of the Public Health Committee was then read, as follows:—

(1)—Klipspruit Camp.—We annex a statement which has been forwarded to us by the Rand Plague Committee with regard to [illegible]

[illegible]

(c) Purchase of ground belonging to Mr. F. R. Goldenhuis.—[illegible]

[illegible]

A. BUTLER, acting Chairman.

[illegible]

The Asiatic Bazaar

The Boksburg Meeting.

We take the following report from the *East Rand Express*:

The public meeting called by the Mayor of Boksburg at the request of ratepayers to consider the Asiatic Trading question was held in the Assembly Hall on Wednesday evening [illegible]

Mr. John R. Hubbard, secretary of the Boksburg and District Chamber of Commerce, moved the first resolution as follows:—

[illegible]

The Government's Plea.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT

[illegible]

ઈંડિયન ઓપીનિયન

[illegible]

જાહેરખબર.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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INDIAN OPINION

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line [illegible] for Calcutta and [illegible] passengers at [illegible] for Bombay now about [illegible]. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion

SATURDAY 6TH AUG., 1904.

The Potchefstroom Meeting.

"A great mass meeting," so the correspondent of the "Transvaal Leader" says, was held at the Lyric Theatre, Potchefstroom to consider the Asiatic question. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the town. Mr F G Edgell of the St. George's Executive, occupied the chair and Mr Slade proposed the first resolution as follows:—

"That in view of the grave danger to the entire white community of the Transvaal which has arisen owing to the recent decision in the case of Motan, [illegible]. Recognising the unwarranted form of licences to Asiatics to trade outside bazaars—this public meeting of the inhabitants of Potchefstroom hereby resolves to urge upon the Imperial Government the necessity of authorising the Transvaal Legislature to suspend the issue of any further licences to Asiatics pending the bringing into force of a permanent law governing the Asiatics; and this meeting further resolves to impress upon the Imperial Government the extreme seriousness of the position as affecting the white population of this Colony, feeling assured that unless the desired legislation is introduced and immediately enforced the sacrifices which have been made by the European races in the past, to make South Africa a country in which the white man and his posterity [illegible] will have been futile."

At a meeting so well attended as alleged, the proposer submitted a resolution totally unwarranted by facts, and supported it by arguments which we cannot help saying were sensational. The resolution, contrary to the other meetings, is a direct appeal to the Imperial Government which is called upon to stultify itself by suspending the issue of any further licences to Asiatics, and thus defy the Supreme Court ruling, and proceeds to say that unless some such thing is done "the sacrifices made by the European races will have been futile" in what way it is not stated at all. And as if the whole fate of the Colony hung upon the question whether a few Indian traders should carry on their calling or not in the Colony who, moreover are merely a drop in the ocean compared with the European population, as the [illegible] country, but [illegible] people where they [illegible] of affairs in the [illegible] for there was no law to [illegible] "which fact" the speaker declared "was a disgraceful reflection on the Government [illegible] that for the past eighteen months, truckling to the [illegible] as the speaker described it, [illegible] the Local Government had been doing everything it could to restrict Indian trade and Indian immigration, by means legitimate and otherwise. All kinds of excuses have been pressed into service to deprive Asiatics of their licences, and to prevent bona fide refugees from returning to their homes. "Asiatics," the speaker added, "had no right to ask here for what they could not obtain in their own country." We may take the liberty of informing him that so far as the British Indians are concerned they have not asked for what they cannot obtain in India, and even at the risk of giving him a shock, we may tell him that Indians are free to trade in any part of India they like, that they have what they do not enjoy in the Transvaal, namely an unrestricted right to own fixed property and moreover unlike as in the Transvaal they enjoy the Municipal Franchise, as also the Political Franchise to a certain extent, for the election of members to the local Legislative Councils and they have not to pay [illegible] a registration fee of £3 as a price of being allowed to remain in India. We need not mention innumerable other rights which they enjoy there and of which they are deprived in the Transvaal. Australia and Canada were given as examples to be followed in the Transvaal. Here, too, the knowledge of the speaker was much fogged. Does he know that in Australia there is certainly an immigration law but there is no law which applies to Asiatics as such, that the only law the Commonwealth intended to pass as applicable to Asiatics only namely about the Lascars, has become a dead letter owing to the firm stand taken up by the Imperial Government and that in Canada there are absolutely no restrictions to Asiatics? Indeed, Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, would not even join the other Colonies in asking for legislative restriction of the liberty of Asiatic British subjects. And [illegible] a genuine [illegible] the Imperial Government the [illegible] to stop the further influx of Asiatics, [illegible] ignorance was displayed as to them. Lord Milner only the other day at Ermelo said that practically all the Asiatic permits had been stopped. In any case hardly a new man is allowed to enter the country. But even the refugees have, of late, been prevented from entering, much to their inconvenience and loss. What then is the meaning of the resolution? And should meetings such as these, and speeches like the ones we have referred to, be used as tools to influence the decision of the Home Government and to take away the liberty of the weaker party? The correspondent of the "Leader" remarks that one regrettable feature about the meeting was the fact that only a small number of men of representative bodies of the town took their seats on the platform. Many even omitted to acknowledge the invitations sent them to do so." We are of opinion that that was the only relieving feature of the meeting. We [illegible] it in the spirit of the representative bodies which refrained from countenancing a meeting supported by mere ignorance and prejudice.

A Retrospect

We have much pleasure in announcing that the plague restrictions on the movements of the British Indians within the Transvaal itself imposed by the Rand Plague Committee, have been withdrawn, and now Indians wishing to travel from one place to another in the Colony would no longer be required to submit to a medical examination and carry travelling passes. We [illegible] to congratulate the community at the Transvaal on their deliverance, and more so on the exemplary patience shown by them. We have always held that the restrictions were totally unnecessary though we have at the same time also advised that submission was the very best thing that could be done by them. The plague officially broke out in the middle of March last, and beyond the first virulent outbreak, it has never raged in a dangerous form. For the last three months there have been only isolated [illegible] And yet [illegible] the Indians [illegible] Moreover the authorities have not been able to bring a single complaint against them. They have shown themselves willing and eager to fall in with the wishes of the authorities, and even when their houses and effects were burned down and when they were asked to go to a camp thirteen miles from the town they did so without grumbling. Dr Turner the Medical Officer for the Colony has deliberately given it as his opinion that [for] the outbreak in the Location in Johannesburg the Indians were in no way to blame, and that the authorities, having neglected their first duty of keeping the place in a sanitary condition were responsible for the state of affairs. Hundreds of Indians, who have been rendered homeless, and whose goods have been destroyed are yet without payment of any compensation whatsoever or without a fixed abode. We take leave to say that very few communities are to be found in the world behaving in the manner in which the Indians have during the trying ordeal, and under most vexatious difficulties. Will the Government take note of this? Will the Rand Plague Committee, which has come in close contact with the people, have the courage to give the Indian his due? Will Mr Lyttelton take into consideration these facts in approving of any restrictive legislation? And will the friends of Indians in England bring them home to the authorities and see that the work so well done is not undone [illegible]

Sir Pherozeshah. The [illegible] papers to hand bring the news that the Honourable Mr Pherozeshah M. Mehta has been knighted. If any man deserved the honour it certainly is Sir Pherozeshah. He is one of the oldest public workers. He is the father of the corporation of Bombay and probably there is not a single member of that great corporation [illegible] has attended so many meetings [illegible] Sir Pherozeshah has done. He is the uncrowned king of the Bombay Presidency and is as [illegible]

[illegible] Congress [illegible] from the President of the [illegible]. The [illegible] complement to the Congress [illegible] the good work [illegible] of India.

The Portuguese Government at Lourenço Marques

[illegible] the position of the British Indians in Lourenço Marques as compared to the position in the Transvaal. The correspondent [illegible] the Indians at Delagoa Bay [illegible] as follows:—"We [illegible] absolutely [illegible] under Portuguese rule [illegible] the Transvaal, although we are British subjects." [illegible]

[illegible]

Last Asiatic Meeting at Potchefstroom.

Potchefstroom, Friday Night.

[illegible]

RELIANCE ON GOD.

[illegible]

THE SECOND RESOLUTION

[illegible]

India in Parliament.

British Indians in the Transvaal

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S REPORTED STATEMENT

June 28.

[illegible]

THE SECRET TEST CASE

[illegible]

MILITARY DRAFT FOR INDIA.

[illegible]

The London Indian Society

DINNER AT THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT

(Continued)

[illegible]

The New Art School of Benares.

[illegible]

Protector of Asiatics.

Discussion in the Transvaal Legislative Council.

"Protector" or "Prosecutor"?

[illegible]

[illegible]

General News.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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British Indians in the Transvaal.

The Recent Test Case.

Letter from the Colonial Office.

[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]

Downing Street, July [illegible] 1904.

[illegible]

The East India Association and British Indians in S.A.

[illegible]

End of Plague.

Official Notification to the Government.

Number of Cases.

[illegible]

	Rec.	Died.	Tl.
Whites	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coloured (including Malays)	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Asiatics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natives	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]—*Rand Daily Mail.*

[illegible]

430

The Spread of Insanity.

HOW IT MAY BE CHECKED.

[illegible]

(1) "That nearly all insanity is, in the first instance, the result of some form of self-indulgence, [illegible]

(2) "That nearly all insanity is, in the first instance, preventible.

(3) "That each one of us can help to prevent it; and therefore,

(4) "That each one of us has a responsibility in this matter which we dare not ignore."

The most prevalent idea is that insanity concerns only the mind and not the body.

[illegible]

—*Indian Review.*

Alcohol A Poison.

[illegible]

—*Indian Review.*

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

[illegible]

Indian Mails. — The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] mails for Colombo, transhipping passengers to Calcutta for Bombay, on or about Aug. 27 and Umvoti for same ports on or about Sept. 8.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 13TH AUG. 1904.

Superintendent of Police and British Indians.

Superintendent Alexander has submitted to the Durban Town Council a report which is full of interest. His remarks about Indians are very satisfactory. He says in connection therewith:—

> In dealing with so large population (about 18,000) I have had very little trouble. They are most amenable to law and order. Only in two instances, in their last annual Mohurrum festival, did some of them attempt to resist my orders, but as soon as they knew the order was to keep them clear of public houses, they at once agreed.

The following remarks of his on drunkenness [illegible] show how much the Borough owes to the Superintendent for his good work in this direction and we can only hope that he will long be spared to the community to render his services in the manner he has for the last twenty five years and more.

> During the year [illegible] men and women were brought to notice by your police, and dealt with, as shown in the statement. I am glad to say that, on the whole, the community have behaved well, considering the large number (about [illegible] Europeans) out of employment, and that half of the population are [illegible] of many nationalities, and that we have also a large number of European foreigners amongst us. There is, I am glad to say, a large falling-off in drunkenness amongst Europeans. No doubt the depression in trade has had something to do with it, but from constant observation I am more inclined to think that the large [illegible] with it than anything else, as one can [illegible] who would not go into a public-house [illegible] I know the problems [illegible] of how hard it is to pay the rent, etc. [illegible] This can only be remedied by the owners of the property [illegible] It is for this reason alone that I have throughout endeavoured to keep things [illegible] of Durban, and I think the Borough can congratulate itself upon having less licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor than any other seaport town [illegible] in the British Colonies, as we have only 1 hotels, 24 hotels and bars, 17 publichouses, and [illegible] I am further glad to say that drunkenness amongst European women in this Borough is very small compared with women in Great Britain. Of the 1,217 Europeans arrested for drunkenness [illegible] only 64 were women, [illegible] Indians and Natives arrested for drunkenness, the percentage of women is nine and [illegible] respectively.

But the burden of our remarks to-day will be applied to one little sentence in the report wherein the Superintendent states that [illegible] Indians, the percentage of women arrested for drunkenness is nine. This is not a new thing, but all the same it is heart-rending to think that Indian women who in their own country have never known what drink is, should here be found in the streets in a state of drunkenness. There are undoubtedly causes which are beyond one's control, and much may be urged in extenuation of the weakness of the fallen women, but we conceive that so long as a single Indian woman is to be found in the Borough under the influence of drink, it must reflect upon the Indian community. We have often had to perform the duty of urging the rights of the community. It is to-day our privilege to draw the attention of the community to a very obvious duty which it owes to itself and to its womanhood. Personally we would see it made a crime [illegible] Indian women to be supplied with drink at any of the bars in town, but it would be far more satisfactory if so far as Indian women are concerned, the community could carry on a battle against the curse, and we have no doubt that women can be easily [illegible] There are Indian [illegible] in town, and enough young Indians with plenty of time at their disposal to serve on the [illegible] work, and [illegible] We may also appeal to the Reverend [illegible] and [illegible] Father Murray who have all the facilities of their [illegible] and a suitable organisation to work with. And there are also educated Indian ladies who could be very helpful in the matter. It ought to be quite feasible to [illegible] small bands visiting each Indian bar and speak to the women [illegible] to the barmen for we do not see why even barmen, who are mostly Indians, should not be persuaded to decline [illegible] women. We need not go into the merits of the question, for there can be only one opinion. It is hardly necessary to point out the evil results that flow from drunkenness especially among women. The [illegible] sufficient [illegible] the reform through. We [illegible] be glad [illegible] would ponder over the suggestion we have ventured to make and take it up without any delay.

The Pietersburg Meeting.

In another column we publish a report copied from the *Zoutpansberg Review and Mining Journal* dated 29th July of the anti-Asiatic meeting held at Pietersburg, which is said to have been attended by from two hundred to three hundred people. The main resolution passed was similar [illegible] and the usual fallacies were dished up with an occasional measure of spice in order to render them palatable to the meeting. For instance, one of the speakers said that the Indians lacked "the desirable qualities in [illegible]" in that they did not "leave something of a lasting and progressive nature." Another speaker said "they kept no carriages, bought no produce, and spent no money," and a third said "if an Indian took [illegible] in a day [illegible] without food altogether and if he took £5 he would kill a fowl." These statements were made by people who would be accepted as sober in ordinary business affairs. To degrade a class of people with deliberation, to coop them up in pens, to deprive them of the right of buying land, and then to turn round upon the very men and charge them with want of qualities desirable in citizens is a fine game. If any of these worthy speakers have travelled beyond the boundary of the district of Zoutpansberg we might venture to direct their attention to what they [illegible] the Indians have done in the way of progressive citizenship in Cape Town, Durban, and other places where they are allowed some rights. They have built business places in each of these towns which would compare favourably with any, and in building these places they employed European architects, European contractors, European builders, bricklayers, carpenters, etc. And some of these buildings are tenanted also by Europeans. In one instance we know a man, a European, who [illegible] for nearly twenty years. The Indian landlord never increased the rent during that time. The tenant [illegible] reduced to poverty and could not pay [illegible] number of people and [illegible] This is [illegible] Who would [illegible] any bona-fide enquirer. May we ask whether all the above [illegible] of good citizenship? One of the speakers said again that "the true solution of the Asiatic question lay in the application of the maxim the greatest good for the greatest number." We must confess that we are not blind believers in that maxim; we think that it has worked untold mischief in many cases, and is yet likely to do so in the history of the world's progress. But for the sake of argument, assuming its soundness, let us examine its application. The gentlemen who spoke at the meeting held briefs for the traders. The crime committed by the Indian is that he competes with them, he lowers the price of the necessaries of life, and having a fund of patience at his command, is a better seller especially to those whose pockets are not too full, whether they be Europeans or Natives. Even then, if the Indian trader is of any disadvantage to the European trader which we deny he is on the whole of great benefit to the largest number of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, and in proof of that, the very fact that he has to depend for his business on the support received from the poor whites, including the Dutch, and the Natives, may be mentioned without fear of any contradiction. And strangely enough the meeting itself found it necessary to establish a provisional White League Committee "for the purpose of devising means to discourage trade with the Asiatics." The drafting of the constitution has been left in the hands of the Mayor and others. So then we have the Local Board taking action on a question of this description. But in arguing about this matter we know we are beating the air. To men steeped in prejudice, an appeal to reason is worse than useless. We can only hope that what [illegible] may not accomplish will be accomplished by the great healer Time, and the Indian can afford to wait so [illegible] justice is on his side.

The Mayor of Durban. We have to congratulate Mr Ellis Browne on his re-election as the Chief Magistrate of the Borough for the third time. In the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] brought into frequent personal contact with all classes of the community and but for his [illegible] on the Boer question, he was known to be fair-minded and impartial. That he lost his head, as so many did, on the Boer question is easy of explanation. It was Lord Milner's spell [illegible] His Excellency's Notice 356 of last year [illegible] the Indians. It affirmed the policy of the Government with regard to Indians, and it [illegible] that His Excellency approved of the old republican legislation. Naturally our worthy Mayor thought that [illegible] what would be allowed in a Crown Colony where, moreover, the very subject matter of the [illegible] was a cause of the war, should *a fortiori* be permissible in a self-governing Colony like Natal, and that was the reason why he led his attack on the Indian community. Let us hope, however that it is now forgotten, and [illegible] to show that it was a temporary aberration, and [illegible] the general attitude of Mr Ellis Browne. We wish him further success and prosperity to the Borough during his term of mayoralty.

The Grand Old Man. The number of *India* to hand by the last mail shows the persistent activity of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India. Nothing comes to him amiss. [illegible] of his fellow countrymen, and the correspondence between Mr Lyttelton and himself published in *India*, and which we reproduce in another column on the question of the treatment of the British Indians in the Transvaal is but an instance of his activity. Many a man in his age would be satisfied to retire from public life and enjoy well-deserved rest, but Mr Naoroji, in spite of his age, can give points to most young workers in the cause. In his self-imposed exile the only pleasure he knows is that of doing what he considers to be his duty by his countrymen. For spotless purity of life, for utter selflessness, and for unstopped public activity without desire for reward, [illegible] it will be difficult to find Mr Naoroji's equal, not only in India but, we venture to affirm, [illegible] in any part of the globe.

A Johannesburg correspondent writes to the *Port Elizabeth Advertiser*:—"The plague [illegible]

Pietersburg.

Anti-Asiatic Meeting.

White League Formed.

One of the largest meetings [illegible] held in Pietersburg, says the *Zoutpansberg Review*, took place in the Market House on Tuesday morning when the burning question of the traders' rights was discussed at length. Notwithstanding the fact that the gathering took place during business hours, it was a [illegible] representative meeting [illegible] Many of them had specially journeyed in from the country districts in order to be present. The meeting had been [illegible] and was presided over by the Mayor on the requisition of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] was supported by nearly all the councillors and several other prominent citizens.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said the meeting had been called at the instance of an influential section of the public. [illegible] the Chamber of Commerce, but had had very little effect, and [illegible] decided to call together a body of inhabitants so that [illegible] of the Asiatic question [illegible] be clearly expressed. [illegible] in the Transvaal.

Mr [illegible] then moved the first resolution [illegible] the following effect:—"That in view of the great danger [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] owing to the recent decision in Motan v. Rex, permitting the [illegible] of licenses to Asiatics to trade outside bazaars, this public meeting of the inhabitants of Pietersburg [illegible] Government the necessity [illegible] the Transvaal Legislative Council to suspend the issue [illegible] any further licenses to Asiatics pending the bringing into force of a permanent law governing the Asiatics and this meeting further [illegible] to impress upon the Imperial Government the [illegible] of the position [illegible] allowing the white population [illegible] the sacrifices which have been made by Europeans in the past to make South Africa a country in which the white race [illegible] their home."

In speaking to the resolution Mr [illegible] said:—The [illegible] question is one that affected the prosperity of the Colony [illegible]

[illegible]

Kaikhasru Jamsedji F

[illegible]

Dinshaw Cowasji B

[illegible]

Natal Zoroastrian Anjuman.

Copy

Durban, 25th July 1904.

To,

Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta,
Malabar Hill, Bombay

On behalf of Natal Zoroastrian society's heartiest felicitations on your Knighthood.

Copy of reply
Bombay 4th Aug 1904

To,

[illegible]
Durban.

Warmly thank Zoroastrian brethren.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

शनिवार, ता० १५ अगस्त १९०८

पोलीस सुपरिन्टेंडंट मी. एलेक्झांडर.

[illegible]

समाचार

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Telegraphic Address:
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P.O. Box [illegible]
Corner of [illegible] & [illegible] Streets,
[illegible], Cape Colony.

[illegible]

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Only Smart Men need apply—
"INDIAN OPINION,"
DURBAN.

[illegible]

Printed and Published [illegible]

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer sails for Calcutta, touching passengers at Colombo for Bombay, on or about Aug. 22. And [illegible] for same ports on or about Sept. 6.

The Indian Opinion

SATURDAY, 20TH AUG., 1904

Footpaths in the Transvaal.

Last week there took place in the Legislative Council an interesting discussion on the amendment proposed by the Colonial Secretary to the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, giving the right to the municipal law to prohibit the use of the side walks of any public street by Natives not holding letters of exemption, issued under the Coloured Persons Relief Proclamation 1901 and by coloured persons who are not respectably dressed and well conducted.

The amendment was opposed by Mr Brink and, as might be expected, was seconded by Mr Loveday. The honourable gentleman said that the old regulations ought not to be tampered with. Now the old town regulations prohibit the use of the side walks by coloured people entirely and it was said that it was a trespass upon the rights and privileges of the people for the Government to make any change whatsoever in the old law. The Attorney-General stated that under the old law a Kafir even when wearing a [illegible] was liable to be arrested for being on the foot path. He also said that it was practically a dead letter and that, even during the Republican regime, respectably dressed coloured people were not interfered with. To that we may add the instance of an Indian who was pushed off the foot path and who approached the then British Agent. The British Agent at once took up the defence of the Indian and made a strong representation to the State Secretary Dr. Leyds, who sent a letter of apology and said that it was under a mistake and under apprehension that the police interfered with the Indian who was walking on the foot path and he assured the British Agent that such occurrences would not be repeated. No protest was made by Mr. Loveday then against such a relaxation of the law but now that the Government wishes to recognise the relaxation, Mr. Loveday and his friends are indignant. And yet it must be [illegible] anybody that the [illegible] amendment [illegible] to give nothing less than an affront, because to make distinctions with reference to use of side walks is so foreign to British traditions. It can only be in this enlightened twentieth century and that in the Transvaal that in the name of that Government such a thing is possible. And the proviso as to respectably dressed and good conduct is so elastic that under it, unless the police have very special instructions, much mischief may be done. Even Mr Turner, official member though he is, felt that the whole thing was ridiculous, and gave a very apt and humorous instance of a white man who as he saw outside the Government Buildings a Professor, swaying to and fro, with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, and spitting all round a clear six foot circle. The question, therefore, is hardly one of a test of hygiene and sanitation. The proper thing would be to punish all people who soiled the foot paths, and it provides an intelligible, safe and inoffensive remedy.

India Makes the Empire.

Our contemporary the Johannesburg *Star* has a leading article on "India and the Empire" based on Lord Curzon's speech at the Guildhall, and it endorses Lord Curzon's view of the importance of India, and quotes with approval the following remarks that fell from Lord Curzon's Speech:—

"If you want," he says, "to save your Colony of Natal from being overrun by a formidable enemy, you ask India for help, and she gives it; if you want to rescue the white men's legations from massacre at Peking, and the need is urgent, you ask the Government of India to despatch an expedition, and they despatch it; if you are fighting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, you soon discover that Indian troops and an Indian General are best qualified for the task, and you ask the Government of India to send them. If you desire to defend any of the outlying outposts or coaling stations of the Empire, Aden, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong-Kong, even Tientsin or Shan-hai-kwan, it is to the Indian Army that you turn. If you want to build a railway to Uganda or in the Soudan, you apply to India for labour."

But our contemporary has not a word to say to the Colonists on behalf of the inhabitants of India who are settled in the Transvaal. Proud as the descendants of Englishmen are of the Colonies which belong to the British race, and eager as they are to enjoy the privileges that the British Empire gives to other than they, [illegible] the membership of an Empire [illegible] them, especially as far as British India is concerned. They are willing to appropriate the glory that comes from the British connection with India, and from a distance to applaud the valour of the Indian soldiers, but when it comes to a fair treatment of the brethren of these very soldiers they want to hold themselves aloof. It is therefore a pity that our contemporary did not make use of its opportunity in dealing with Lord Curzon's speech of placing before its numerous readers the principle of recognising the very elementary and simple duty of quid pro quo. As Sir Mancherjee has said, the Colonies cannot with impunity continue to insult and embitter the feelings of three hundred millions of inhabitants of India for an indefinite length of time. Slowly though surely the one-sided policy of the Colonies is making a deep impression on the minds of the Indian people, and it cannot but make the task of government in India more and more difficult as it becomes known that for an Indian the privilege of British citizenship or British connection means little or nothing outside India, and that no matter what his status or ability may be, he is not wanted by the Colonists.

Native Anglo-Indian Labour. Some correspondents have of late been writing to the [illegible] aloud our remarks on the high rate of suicides among the indentured Indians. The writers have chosen to write anonymously and although as a rule we decline to notice correspondents referring to matters appearing in this journal published in some other especially under fictitious names, we feel disposed for the sake of elucidation of the truth to offer a few remarks. One of the writers styling himself "A White Man" has sent a letter which is totally beside the purpose. He discusses the personnel of the Editorial and the managerial staff of the paper and draws, in his imagination, a distinction between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and gives it as his opinion that the journal does not represent the Indian community. We do not propose to answer any of these allegations. Whether the paper represents anybody or not would not in any way detract from the truth of the statements made by us regarding the question of the suicides. We may however parenthetically draw "A White Man's" attention to the advertisement that appeared in connection with this paper in the preliminary numbers. It was signed by all the influential leaders of the community [illegible] however, the writer states that it is not proper to [illegible] the whites in discussing the Protector's report on the Indian suicides, we think it right that we should protest against any such insinuation. We commend the following from our very first leader on the subject and leave "A White Man" and those who may think with him to judge for themselves:

"We do not wish to draw any conclusions against the employers from these staggering figures but we do plead for a thorough enquiry alike in the interests of the Indians and the employers, and we consider that nothing short of an impartial commission to investigate the case would meet the ends of justice."

We have not in any way whatsoever cast any reflections on the planters. All we care for is an investigation [illegible] That the figures we produced were staggering no one would deny but "Anglo-Indian" and "White Man" have paraded them. We can only therefore draw his attention to an observation made by Mr Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, when he said that the rate among the non-indentured Indians was 117 per million and among indentured Indians 926 per million. It therefore seems we have erred in very good company and in spite of the remarks of "Anglo Indian" and "White Man" we adhere to the statements we have made and urge that an enquiry should be instituted.

In the House of Commons.

Sir M. Bhownaggree's warning.

Mr Lyttelton's reply

The Standard, 22nd July.

Sir M. Bhownaggree, said if his Government had been [illegible] to their fellow subjects in India, there would have been found from India a supply of labour quite adequate to the requirements of the Transvaal with advantage to both South Africa and the Indian labourers. (Opposition cheers.) He entirely dissented from the view of the member for West Birmingham as to the swamping of the white population in South Africa. The whole contention of the Indian Government was that British Indian subjects should be secured against the degradation that had been placed upon them in other Colonies without any reason whatsoever. Lord Curzon, among the numerous great deeds he had done, had never done a more popular or just act than when he stood up for the rights of his Indian subjects under the British Crown (hear, hear). The attitude of the last Colonial Secretary was a strange one, and it would have been an evil day if the Indian Government had been forced to give up the position they took up in protection of the elementary rights of Indian subjects (Opposition cheers). He pointed out that in [illegible] Sir [illegible] Napier, Governor of Cape Colony had stated that there should be no distinction or discrimination founded on colour, [illegible] language, or creed, but that [illegible] should be administered impartially [illegible] clearly had been made [illegible] that the whole system as it affected His Majesty's Indian subjects would be condemned, [illegible]. Only a few days ago he had been informed that the control was under discussion in the Colonies. He was satisfied with that, provided there was any prospect of a solid result being attained, but he now asked for a declaration as to how the question now stood. He put it for the people of India [illegible] under the false hopes of British protection (Opposition cheers). Since British supremacy had been established in the Boer territories, the position of the British Indian there had become worse and worse, and he warned the House that though by their present action they might be pleasing a few hundreds of Colonists, they were causing grave [illegible] amongst [illegible] of His Majesty's subjects. He appealed for some statement which should have a soothing effect on the Indian mind.

Mr. Lyttelton, in his reply said: With regard to the question of Indian traders, no one has more present to his mind than I have the extraordinary difficulties of this question. I am of opinion that you cannot coerce the inhabitants of a Colony to receive even British Indians if they are going there to compete with them in their work. If you [illegible] coerce any Colony into such a position you would lose that Colony. If South Africa chooses to pass a law which makes it difficult for British Indians to come into that country, though personally I regret it deeply we cannot resist it. If the regard of those British Indians who came in during the time of the late Dutch Republic and [illegible] British Minister [illegible] evidence, I think it would be an [illegible] of national honour and dignity to reform those privileges, or in other words, seeing that they shall not have under the King's flag that which the Boer Republic never rightly gave them. In my opinion, this has only got to be placed clearly and definitely before the Transvaal Government and I am certain that the citizens of that country who [illegible] the Imperial connection, and the honour and dignity of the British name as much as anybody in this House, will freely accord those rights.

The Legislative Council and Footpaths.

New Clause 22 read as follows:—

Section forty-two of the principal Ordinance shall be and is hereby amended

(a) by the addition at the end of sub-section ( ) of the words " except as regards ponds."

(b) by the addition to sub-sections (3) and (32) thereof of the words " and for the charging of fees for the examination of any such plans

(c) by the addition of [illegible] (31) thereof the words " and for the charging of fees in respect of the building of such [illegible] "

(d) by the omission of sub-section (48) thereof.

(e) by the addition of the following new sub-section (50) :—

" Prohibiting the use of the sidewalks of any public street by natives not holding letters of exemption under the [illegible] Proclamation, [illegible]

The Attorney-General asked [illegible] amendment proposed to go in place.

Mr. Brink said that [illegible] amendment when it was [illegible]

The Attorney-General thought it might [illegible] at the present stage, before they voted on the deletion [illegible] Section [illegible] of Clause [illegible] which was to be the amendment Clause 22. He suggested that the member had in mind the [illegible] regulations about coloured persons not walking upon the paths.

Mr. Brink said that his idea was, when they came to Clause 22, to propose that they amend Section 72 of the principal Ordinance by deleting sub-section [illegible], which said: The regulations [illegible] published [illegible] of October 23 shall not apply within any municipality in which a council [illegible] established under this Ordinance. That would mean that the old Town Regulations would still apply. He was satisfied with the regulations, and the whole Colony [illegible] with some parts of the regulations thereof. He suggested that the old Town Regulations should be left standing, and then that [illegible] of them, or as many of them as desired, should be applied.

Referring to the old Town Regulation as to coloured persons walking upon the footpath.

The Attorney-General asked hon. members whether it was possible to carry out this law. The law said "Coloured persons are prohibited from walking on the side-walk of streets, and any contravention of the regulation shall be punished by a fine of £10." It was [illegible] that unless they carried [illegible] that law as it stood there [illegible] did not carry it out. If a coloured person was sent by his master [illegible] shop, and had to go across the street to get to that shop, he was guilty of contravening the law. [illegible] member "(No.)" If the [illegible] member contradicted him, let him [illegible] up and defend his contention. [illegible] the law as it stood. He [illegible] give them his experience. Some [illegible] before the Civil Administration [illegible] the military police [illegible] respectable coloured woman [illegible] and taken before the [illegible] by the military police for infringing the law, and some inhabitants of Pretoria came to him and said that the woman had been [illegible] that this law had [illegible] and he took it [illegible] instructions to the [illegible] to be very careful how it was [illegible] Afterwards it was [illegible] to give instructions to the police both at Pretoria and Johannesburg as to the carrying out of the law. It was [illegible] accordingly [illegible] to carry out as it stood [illegible] Pretoria and Johannesburg [illegible] that they were not to [illegible] with natives who had [illegible] exemption or coloured persons [illegible] respectably dressed and conducted. He had been told [illegible] was the principle on [illegible] the law. Under the old Government [illegible] persons [illegible] This was the [illegible]

4 76

[illegible]

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

[illegible]

SIR GEO. FARRAR'S SPEECH.

[illegible]

MR. BOURKE'S REMARKS

[illegible]

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

[illegible]

A RESOLUTION

[illegible]

Asiatic Traders.

Imperial Government's Attitude.

Restrictive Legislation Opposed.

Fresh Urgent Representations to the Home Government.

Commission Asked For

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday Mr Bourke asked whether [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

[illegible]

MR. LOVEDAY

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

[illegible]

438

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

வேண்டுகோள்

[illegible]

மரணம்.

இப்பத்திரிகை நிருவாகியாகிய மகம், மதனஜித் வர்களின் மனைவி இந்தியாவில் சென்றமாதம் 12உ தேதி வியோகமடைந்ததைத் தெரிவிக்கப்படவும் அதிக விசனமடைகிறோம்.

நாட்டுவர்த்தமானம்

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

டர்பன் மார்க்கெட் விலை

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Street, Durban.

Indian Mail.

The Royal [illegible] Line [illegible] sails for Colombo, transhipping passengers at Colombo for Bombay, on or about Sept. 4.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 27TH AUG. 1904.

Mr Lyttelton's Despatch.

The resolution in the Legislative Council of the Transvaal on the Indian traders question and the publication of Mr. Lyttelton's despatch mark a most important stage in the history of this much vexed controversy. On the one hand, the Home Government finds that it cannot consistently with national honour give away the rights of the British Indians which they jealously guarded during the Boer rule. On the other hand, the local Government and the Colonists seem to be bent upon rooting out the Indian. More than once has Sir George Farrar expressed in emphatic terms that probably the first act of responsible Government when it came would be to extinguish the Indian trader by giving him no compensation. We all know what the giving of compensation means! Thus then there is a direct conflict between Imperial interests and local prejudice—we will not dignify it by the name of local interests, because we venture to think that the presence of the Indian in no way constitutes a menace to the white community. We have in these columns times without number shown that the white trader has not been driven out either in the Cape or Natal where the Indians enjoy comparatively greater rights than in the Transvaal but that they are earning side by side with the white man an honest livelihood. The unreasoning prejudice takes no account of the unquestionably superior facilities that the European enjoys in many respects, and the organising power which the Indian lacks. These are more than counterbalance the so-called cheap living of the Indian. But, as a matter of fact, nobody has ever asked for unrestricted trading rights on behalf of the Indians. All that is necessary is to absolutely protect vested interests, and to allow the Indian a reasonable share in the future trade. To men like Sir George Farrar and Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] of the Colony [illegible] Indians [illegible] large [illegible] trading [illegible] quantity, [illegible] every Indian to the [illegible] is a most humiliating spectacle [illegible] worthy [illegible] of those who profess to be guided by British traditions. If so much could with justice be said of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, what are we to think of the attitude of the Government? What are we to think of the Lord Milner of to-day asking Mr Lyttelton to take away practically everything from the Indian, and of the Lord Milner as the one of the war who persisted in his advocacy of the Indian cause, and who would not barter away the rights of one class of British subjects for the sake of securing those of another class? Lord Milner proves himself to be [illegible] and not Imperialist. Is His Excellency's imperialism confined to South Africa only? The reading of Mr Lyttelton's despatch has been both pleasant and distressing. What the local Government was ready to grant in the beginning of 1902 it has now retracted. What Lord Milner promised to do when he [illegible] the now-notorious Bazaar Notice, No. 356 of last year, has now been retracted. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor instead of taking up an imperial attitude has constituted himself an exponent of the anti-Asiatic policy. All this is painful. Mr Lyttelton therefore takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Indians, and on behalf of the Imperial policy and promises made by British statesmen and ministers. He shows conclusively that there can be only one solution of the question, namely to grant reasonable rights to British Indians. But the reading becomes again distressing when we come to look at his final proposals, which seem merely to require the protection of the existing trading licences, leaving the principle of compulsory segregation intact, and also the grand principle of colour legislation. But all this later becomes even [illegible] the Colonial Secretary [illegible] the Transvaal Government is not prepared to grant. We have no doubt that the resolution of the Legislative Council has been cabled to the Home Government, and much will depend upon the attitude that may be assumed by it.

[illegible] has been received by cable of the death of the mother of Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

The Anti-Asiatic Agitation.

Vigilants' Association.

[illegible]

Contemporary Opinion.

The Star, Johannesburg, in a leading article on Mr. Lyttelton's despatch, says:—

[illegible]

Potchefstroom.

[illegible]

The Government of India is offering two archaeological scholarships of Rs. 15 a month to graduates of Indian Universities.—*The Indian People.*

Some [illegible] of land are being taken up in the [illegible] district of the Bombay Presidency for the new Government Experimental Farm. The [illegible] of cotton [illegible] will be the principal object of the [illegible].—*Spectator.*

[illegible]

Correspondence.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the *Indian Opinion.*

Dear Sir,

It is with great pleasure that I read your report of the prize [illegible], in *Indian Opinion* of July 1. Allow me to offer through the medium of your paper my hearty congratulations to the successful lads who have [illegible] themselves so creditably in the recent [illegible] Examination, and also to the parents for giving the lads the opportunity to regularly attend the school. It is to be hoped that the success of these lads will be an incentive to others to strive hard and [illegible] their utmost to qualify themselves for all the examinations possible within their reach. This is the second time I think that the pupils of the Higher Grade [illegible] have entered for the Collective Examinations and taking things all round, I feel that great praise is due to [illegible] and his staff for the zeal and energy which they have displayed in preparing the lads so well, and securing this splendid success. It is my sincere wish that still greater success may attend their future efforts.

Yours etc.,

[illegible]

[illegible]

London, W.C.

July 13th, 1904.

Thoughts for the Week.

If thou wouldst right the world,
And banish all its evils and its woes,
Make its wild places bloom,
And its drear deserts blossom as the rose,—
Then right thyself.

If thou wouldst turn the world
From its long, lone captivity in sin,
Restore all broken hearts,
Slay grief, and let sweet consolation in,—
Turn thou thyself.

If thou wouldst cure the world
Of its long sickness, end its grief and pain;
Bring in all-healing joy,
And give to the afflicted rest again,—
Then cure thyself.

If thou wouldst wake the world
Out of its dream of death and darkening strife,
Bring it to Love and Peace,
And Light, and brightness of immortal Life,—
Wake thou thyself.

[illegible]

The local Government are [illegible] the direction of providing a museum [illegible] and library for Bombay. A strong committee has been appointed to decide whether the need for such an institution [illegible] in [illegible], and whether it is desirable or [illegible] in one building the collections and libraries now existing in the Secretariat.—[illegible]

The opening of an Indian Restaurant, with a staff of Indian cooks and waiters, in West Central London, has led the English correspondent of the *Madras Mail* to suggest, [illegible] half seriously [illegible] the domestic [illegible] in England [illegible] the importation of Indian servants.

Mr. Lyttelton's Despatch.

On Asiatic Question.

[illegible]

ઈંડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

[illegible]

445

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

446

[illegible]

सूचना

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Lemons,

And other goods too numerous to mention.

Prices to suit all buyers.

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Printed and Published by

V. [illegible]

Indian Mails.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras, [illegible] passengers [illegible] for Bombay [illegible]. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

Saturday, 30th April, 1904.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

We confess that we do not understand Lord Milner's attitude on this question. If the cablegrams received by our contemporaries give a fair summary of his excellency's view for we are told that his lordship thinks that "An attempt to place coloured people on an equality with whites in South Africa wholly impracticable and wrong in principle, but he holds that when a coloured man possesses a certain high grade of civilisation he ought to obtain a white man's privileges, irrespective of colour." If this is all that his excellency means, we can see nothing inconsistent with it in Mr. Lyttelton's despatch, for he has proposed that further immigration of British Indians should be stopped, save for those who would satisfy the test laid down by His Excellency. With reference to those that are already in the country he proposes that segregation for sanitary purposes but not for trade may be allowed. There then remains the question of trading still open but Lord Milner has answered that question himself when he says "while we should be justified in legislating even contrary to public opinion to protect the vested rights of the Indians already here, we should not be justified in regulating the Asiatic question as far as it is [illegible] in a manner opposed to the wishes of a vast majority of the European population." If then the vested rights are to be protected nothing more has really been asked for by Mr Lyttelton, for we claim that every Indian who is now settled in the Transvaal, having been allowed to trade free during the Republican regime, has a vested right to such ability to trade, whether he actually traded or not, and those who may come hereafter, will only [illegible] such as would possess a [illegible] high grade of civilisation! The whole of the [illegible]

[illegible] as to licensing [illegible] rights, and the vested rights [illegible] trade carried on [illegible] the 11th of October 1899. For [illegible] the contention of the Asiatic Traders' Commission that they had authority only to [illegible] those who were trading at, and immediately on the commencement of hostilities, and that under the reference, they could only deal with the cases of people who were trading as far back as October 1899? Had it not been for the godsend in the shape of the Supreme Court decision, more than 75 per cent of the Indian traders would by this time have been wiped out of existence under the above reference, and probably the Colonial Office would have done nothing. We therefore plead for a frank statement of the policy. As to the European opposition also, we have to protest against His Excellency laying so much stress upon it for two reasons (first) no opposition on the part of one body of British subjects could be allowed to avail in order to take away the legitimate rights of another body; (second) the opposition is fostered by the Government itself. Mr Lyttelton's despatch has in that respect been an eye-opener. Although Mr Duncan and Sir Richard Solomon [illegible] what appeared to us to be a righteous defence on behalf of the weaker party when the Asiatic Traders Commission was appointed at Sir George Farrar's instigation, both of them, as would appear from the despatch, have been asking Mr Lyttelton as vigorously as they could to take away practically every thing from the Indians. We find the same [illegible] the European sentiment in the Legislative Council. The motion proposed by Sir Geo. Farrar regarding a Commission to be appointed from England, and a stoppage of the issue of all new Indian licences in the meanwhile, is gladly accepted by the Government. When the late Mr Kruger passed any resolutions to nullify the decisions given by his High Court, he was furiously blamed. His conduct was considered to be brutal, short-sighted, and all the ugly names that could be given him were brought into play. Not a voice, however, is raised in protest when the very same thing is proposed by the representatives of the British crown, namely to take away the right made in the Colony [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Lyttelton will [illegible] the position in which the British [illegible] in the Transvaal are placed, and will realise also that the local Government, having [illegible] allied itself with the popular prejudice, is hardly in a position to give an unbiassed opinion. [illegible] wrongly it has been very much [illegible]. There is intense dissatisfaction among the people of the Transvaal with reference to its policy in many other matters. It is, therefore, [illegible] to do right in the Indian case, because it is that of people who are voiceless and who are powerless to give any trouble to the Government. May Mr Lyttelton have sufficient strength to [illegible] what he has termed the [illegible] "honour" in connection with the Indian question is our fervent prayer.

Lord Milner's Despatch.

Asiatic Trading.

This communication is from the High Commissioner to the Secretary of State, and bears date April 18, 1904:—

Sir,—With reference to my telegram of the 11th April, No. 2, I have the honour to enclose a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, in which he reviews the [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir Arthur Lawley [illegible]. I can only say that I agree with Sir Arthur Lawley's statement with regard to it, and believe that he has not in any way exaggerated the [illegible]

[illegible]

"White Privileges."

[illegible]

The Official Majority.

[illegible]

(Signed) Milner, Governor.

Sir Arthur Lawley's despatch is unavoidably crowded out.

Pretoria Chamber of Commerce

APPEAL TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

At the quarterly meeting of Pretoria Chamber of Commerce [illegible] of Asiatic Traders [illegible]

Gandhi Heritage Portal

150

[illegible]

British Indian Association.

Memorial to the Government.

To

The Honourable The Colonial Secretary, Pretoria.

Sir,

[illegible]

[illegible]

ઇંડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

શનિવાર તા. ૧ [illegible] ૧૯૦૪

એશિઆ તથા યુરોપ

[illegible]

श्रीठाकुरद्वारा और धर्मशाला का

वार्षिक कार्य विवर्ण.

१ जुलाई १९१३ से ३० जून १९१४ तक का.

[illegible]

शिक्षा प्रणालीकी एक नयी योजना

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

[illegible]

நாட்டு வர்த்தமானம்

[illegible]

Printed and Published by MADANJIT International Printing Press, [illegible] Street, Durban.

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Liner Gaza sails for Colombo and Madras conveying passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 15th Sept. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 10TH SEPT., 1904

33

The Transvaal.

We have published the important despatches from Lord Milner and Sir Arthur Lawley to which Mr. Lyttelton's despatch, also already published a short time ago, was a reply. These documents show the importance of the Indian question, not only in the Transvaal, but in South Africa. The British Indian Association of the Transvaal has sent in a representation to the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria (reproduced by us last week) controverting some of the assertions made by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in that despatch, and it has clearly shown itself to be not a partisan but an impartial [illegible]. There is throughout that despatch an eagerness to put forward all the points that His Excellency could conceive of as being in favour of the European objections. He has not hesitated to advise Mr. Lyttelton even to break the promises repeatedly given to the British Indians in the name of the Government he represents. Now we do not consider that in affairs of State there may not be circumstances justifying a breach of promises once made, but in this instance there is not a shadow of justification for it. Sir Arthur Lawley has dwelt on Sir Charles Napier's proclamation of 1843, and thinks that the situation then was quite different from the one presented to-day. As, however, the British Indian Association has reminded His Excellency, that promise was acted on even up to 1890. Not long ago, Lord Ripon laid it down as the emphatic policy of the Government in the despatch when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government to treat all her subjects on a footing of equality. We must confess that we have failed to see a single circumstance which would justify a wilful breach of promises solemnly made and reiterated. Nor is there any ground for magnifying the question out of all proportion, and for justifying an [illegible] legislation. One could understand such an attitude if the doors of the Transvaal were proposed to be kept wide open for the reception of the millions from India, but in the same breath that Sir Arthur Lawley draws a lurid picture of the state in which the Transvaal would be if India was allowed to pour her millions into the country he also advocates the adoption of the Cape Act—thus excluding Indian immigration practically in a very [illegible]. To put a few thousand Indians, under galling restrictions, in a population of one million whites, a population, moreover, which is ever increasing, is a measure that ought not to be tolerated for a single moment in a British Colony. That Sir Arthur Lawley, however, has seen fit in his representative capacity to advocate such a measure is a circumstance of ominous importance. What has happened to-day with reference to the Indian question may happen to-morrow regarding some other. It is the underlying principle which should cause anxiety for the future. If the views held by His Excellency are at all popular with the British administrators, they mark, in our humble opinion, a decline from the highest British traditions which have made the Empire what it is. And even while the so-called "Imperial wave" is passing through the Empire, seeds are probably being sown for its disruption. For the sake of keeping up a nominal connection with the Colonies, England has to surrender all that is noblest and best in her. Looking at the representation of the British Indian Association it appears to us to be unanswerable, and if the proposals made therein are accepted by the Government, they afford an extremely easy solution of the difficult question. We consider that the Association could have rested on the advantage gained by the decision in the recent test case; but since life is made up of compromises, and a policy of conciliation is preferable to any other, the Association has done well in putting forward the most reasonable and conciliatory suggestions as to immigration, as also dealers' licences. One fact, however, must be borne in mind, namely that it is, as it ought to be, the irreducible minimum that the Indian community could be expected to accept. We have never been able to reconcile ourselves to the [illegible] the Indian languages as the educational test. It is uncalled for and is [illegible] a matter of sentiment that both Lord Milner and Sir Arthur Lawley refused to agree to the perfectly just proposal made by Mr. Lyttelton that Indian languages should be recognised. However, for the sake of buying peace, and in order to show how reasonable the Indians are, as they have always been, even under most trying conditions, the British Indian Association is prepared to accept an Immigration Act along the Cape lines, and to give also an control, subject to revision by the Supreme Court, over the issue of fresh dealers' licences, which means practically for an Indian to surrender his right to trade, and yet that is exactly what the Association has done. In return, all that the Association asks for is the right of ownership of fixed property—and yet we are not sure that it would be a new thing for it. It is a question whether it is not possible to attack the [illegible] clause in the Law 3 of 1885. The principle of compulsory segregation also is repudiated by the Association, and as the Supreme Court has shown, there is no compulsion warranted by the Law 3 of 1885. In the face of that fact it is indeed strange that Sir Arthur Lawley should call his proposals "concessions," and then tell Mr. Lyttelton that he may have difficulty in carrying them out. Everyone of His Excellency's proposals, as a matter of fact, constitutes a fresh restriction of the liberty of the British Indians. If, however, the representation of the British Indian Association is met in a fair spirit, the whole controversy can be closed at any rate for the time being and the necessity of an expert commission from England be avoided. The argument has often been advanced that seeing that the self-governing Colonies have been allowed to pass certain laws, the Transvaal also ought to be placed on the same footing. We may, therefore, [illegible] insist on the fact that nowhere has the Home Government agreed to such extraordinary proposals as those made by Sir Arthur Lawley. Australia, it will be recollected, passed an Immigration Act applying to Asiatics as such. The Act was vetoed, and one of a general character based on the Natal model had to be passed by that Colony. Natal itself, when it endeavoured to pass an Act specially directed against Asiatics was unsuccessful in the attempt. If, therefore, the legislation proposed by Sir Arthur Lawley is at all countenanced, it will be a [illegible] departure on the part of the Home authorities.

As Europe or Overseas. Permit restrictions against Indians entering the Transvaal become more and more severe day by day, while greater facilities are being afforded to the Europeans, whether British subjects or otherwise. Now officers have been appointed to board steamers on their arrival so that Europeans also may wish to proceed to the Transvaal may have their permits granted to them without having to wait. On the other hand on the ground of plague the Indians are being prevented whether they are at the Cape, Natal or Delagoa Bay from entering the Transvaal, and that, although they may give absolute proof that they are refugees. The most glaring instance that has come to our knowledge is in connection with the visit of the Indian Football Teams from Kimberley and Durban. In another column we publish the whole of the correspondence which speaks for itself. The Acting Chief Secretary could not see why temporary permits should be granted to British Indian players who, be it remembered, are all respectable men and [illegible] in European style, if that means for anything. Football is an essential English game, and we would have thought that Mr. [illegible] would not have referred [illegible] the correspondence in question. Mr. C. Bird, Principal Under-Secretary, to whom the Indian players sought [illegible] the Private Secretary which, too, met with scant courtesy at the hands of the Transvaal authorities. Mr. Bird was very emphatic. He said: "The Natal team are all respectable men, clearly explained so the [illegible], and I see no more danger in allowing them to go to Johannesburg than anyone else." Nothing could be more stronger and coming as it did from responsible quarters the recommendation might have been listened to. But perhaps in the Transvaal people are living in the Middle Ages.

THE INDIANS AT POTCHEFSTROOM. The people at Potchefstroom seem to be very much concerned over the few Indian storekeepers who are earning their livelihood in the town. In their eagerness to [illegible] a stray Indian away from Potchefstroom, they are resorting to intimidation. Only the other day a fire took place in an Indian store which it is believed is the work of an incendiary. The papers say the Indians are alarmed, and that the Insurance Companies do not take the risks, and that even the white men living in the vicinity of the Indian stores have become uneasy. Happily the police seem to be on the qui vive and there seems to be no ground for great anxiety on that score. We are grieved however to find that even the Potchefstroom Town Council has allowed itself to be carried away and has passed an resolution unworthy of a representative body. The following is the [illegible] of the Health Committee of the Town Council: "That, in view of the [illegible] the Government to locate Asiatics in the bazaars, this Council orders all Asiatics to be the [illegible] to night [illegible]. That a month's notice be given the said Asiatic traders by way of advertisement in the local newspapers, in which [illegible] the Council's decision. And further should it prove necessary that fifty special white police be enrolled to assist in the moving out of the Coolies [illegible] and that the Council urgently requests the Resident Magistrate to give all the assistance in his power to [illegible]."

As we have already said in previous issues, there is not [illegible] given to the Law 3 of 1885, as amended in 1886, to compulsorily segregate British Indians. The action of the Council would therefore be utterly illegal if an attempt were made to enforce the resolution above quoted. [illegible] the Government the Town Councillors of Potchefstroom have thought fit to suggest that fifty special white police be enrolled to put the Indians in the [illegible]—presumably by force. We cannot understand. We [illegible] but hope that the Government would take note of the resolution in question and warn the Town Council against any such [illegible]. The Indians have by law a perfect right to trade and reside where they like and they have a right to expect protection in the exercise of that right from any violence, even though it may be from a [illegible] council such as the Town Council of Potchefstroom.

Permits to the Transvaal

We give below the correspondence between the Natal Indian Football Association and the Chief Secretary for Permits Johannesburg, referred to in our leading columns.

[Copy.]

Natal
Indian Football Association.

A. M. Mahomedy,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Durban,
Natal, 20th July 1904.

The Permit Officer
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

The Natal Indian Football Association desires to send a team of players to Johannesburg during the month of August to take part in a football tournament.

May I beg to know what course we are to follow to obtain permission and permits.

Your kindly reply will greatly oblige.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
(Sgd.) A. M. MAHOMEDY, Hon. Sec.

[Copy.]

Office of Chief Secretary for Permits,
Johannesburg.
26th July 1904.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and to express regret that permits [illegible] in the Transvaal the issue of permits has been almost suspended and you will understand that, in these circumstances, where home and business [illegible] are not allowed in [illegible] impossible to grant permits to come here for the purpose of football.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) H. [illegible]
for Acting Chief Secretary [illegible]

A. M. Mahomedy,
[illegible]
Durban.

[Copy.]

TELEGRAM

Colonial Secretary
Pietermaritzburg.

[illegible]

[illegible] 6th August.

Referring to your letter [illegible] to Mahomedy I [illegible] the [illegible] members of [illegible] football team [illegible] Johannesburg [illegible] The Natal team are respectable men [illegible] and I see no more danger in allowing them to go to Johannesburg than anyone else. [illegible] for a fortnight only [illegible]

(Sgd.)

[Copy.]

TELEGRAM

Permits,
Johannesburg.

Colonial Secretary
Natal.

[illegible] I regret [illegible] Indian Football Team. The [illegible] permission has been given to Durban [illegible] has not been granted. [illegible] would be unreasonable to [illegible] football [illegible]

Thoughts for the Week.

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give to-day?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak the words of love and cheer,
But what did we speak to-day?
We shall be so kind in the after while,
But what have we been to-day?
We shall bring to each lonely life a smile,
But what have we brought to-day?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth,
But whom have we fed to-day?
We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown to-day?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built to-day?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now do we do our task?
Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask,
What have we done to-day?
Nixon Waterman

Whatever adds to man's the [illegible] in the world's [illegible]

Sir A. Lawley's Proposals.

Asiatic Trading.

In despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State is as follows:—

Pretoria 13th April, 1904.

My Lord,—Regarding the status of British Indians in the Transvaal, the necessity for considering legislation in regard to the status of Asiatics—particularly British Indians—in the Transvaal becomes urgent every day. Two incidents have recently occurred which have an important bearing on the whole question.

Having decided that all Asiatic traders should be removed to bazaars [illegible] for them in the [illegible], with the exception of those who were bona fide established [illegible] prior to outbreak of war the Government [illegible] refused to [illegible] traders who had not [illegible] the conditions [illegible].

It was [illegible] the Government relied the provisions of Law 3 of 1885. The validity of these action [illegible] tested [illegible] be brought into [illegible] whether [illegible] the Government have [illegible] prohibit trading and enforced [illegible] places pointed out by the [illegible].

[illegible] advised by the Attorney [illegible] the [illegible] High Court [illegible] Asiatics in regard [illegible] and freedom which they deem necessary.

The second incident which has brought the whole question into prominence is the outbreak of bubonic plague in the [illegible] at Johannesburg.

The Government have already experienced the greatest difficulty in [illegible] in the establishment of bazaars under the municipal [illegible] has been necessary for [illegible] the prejudices [illegible] these bazaars should be [illegible] suitable for trading [illegible]. The [illegible] outbreak of plague [illegible] difficulty [illegible] on the [illegible].

Proposed Legislation.

[illegible] I would therefore [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] Legislature [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] Government [illegible] to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State [illegible].

[illegible] Asiatics which it is proposed [illegible] in regard to [illegible] is taken to include [illegible].

1. [illegible] exempt from the [illegible] trading in a distinct [illegible] those Asiatics [illegible] necessary that they are [illegible] educational attainments [illegible] who are [illegible] with European ideas.

Asiatics of whom such exception in general will have the right to buy anywhere. If they come under the category in the first preceding section (1), they will be allowed to trade outside bazaars, but otherwise not.

They will be exempt from registration [illegible] they will be exempt from the existing [illegible] on coloured people.

Servants of exempted Asiatics will be allowed to live with their employers.

2. In regard to Asiatics already holding licences [illegible] those who had established businesses before the war will be recognised, and licenses will be renewed to trade under the same conditions during the [illegible] to this Colony by the licensee. Here it is not supposed to disturb those traders who had been allowed [illegible] vested interests have [illegible] the war.

3. With the few exceptions above enumerated, all Asiatics living outside municipal boundaries will be required to live to trade within bazaars set aside for the purpose. All Asiatics will be prohibited from holding land outside bazaars, but this prohibition will not apply in respect of land which is now set aside and used for religious purposes.

4. All Asiatics entering the Transvaal shall, unless specially exempted, take out a certificate of registration for which a charge to £3.

5. It is not proposed to put any restriction on the issue of hawker's licences, provided that [illegible] given to the [illegible] Ordinance which will limit as [illegible] as possible the immigration of this class of Asiatic.

I realise very fully that legislation of such a restrictive nature may not at first sight commend itself to His Majesty's Government, but [illegible] of the past twelve months have [illegible] forced every [illegible] to the [illegible] that any [illegible] of such restrictions as are now proposed can only be [illegible] on to the face of [illegible] opposition by the public of this Colony. The [illegible] of the commercial community of the Colony has been made evident by [illegible] resolutions adopted by [illegible] Chamber of Commerce throughout the Transvaal. In the course of [illegible] which took place in the Legislative Council on the [illegible] the granting of the [illegible] to British Indians, and again on the question of the renewal to licences to British Indian traders, [illegible] members [illegible] Mr. [illegible] drawing any policy which did not impose severe restrictions on Asiatics. The [illegible] of the strong feeling has [illegible] the Government with the [illegible] to [illegible] the requirements of the public [illegible] further concessions to the British Indian than are contained in Law 3 of 1885.

The case for the British Indians is ably stated in a letter addressed by Sir M. Bhownaggree to Mr. Chamberlain, dated the 15th September 1903, which will doubtless be before His Majesty's Government when this matter comes up for consideration.

White Sentiment.

It is, I think, desirable that I [illegible] the sentiment of the white population in regard to this matter should be the same [illegible] understood. I [illegible] no hesitation in say that [illegible] of the Transvaal [illegible] and the Asiatic [illegible] and I [illegible] that unless we are able to [illegible] the [illegible] in England [illegible] the opinion held in this [illegible] the Government [illegible] to [illegible] a serious deadlock.

I do not seek to justify the prejudices [illegible] I merely desire to [illegible] forth.

They cannot be ignored. They [illegible] to be reckoned with.

It is true that the British Government have laid down "that there shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction or disqualification whatever, founded on mere distinction of colour, origin, language, or creed," but the history of South Africa has been such as to set up an impassable barrier between the European and the coloured races. The introduction and establishment of [illegible] rule into this country has only been effected after conflict [illegible] who have, from time to time, rebelled against [illegible] dominion of the white [illegible]. The [illegible] have invariably been accompanied by murders and outrages of a [illegible] description, of which many men now living have [illegible] actual remembrance. These episodes cannot be effaced from the memory of [illegible] South African, and have engendered a feeling of antipathy against the [illegible] coloured man [illegible].

Of course in theory, the white residents of South Africa should [illegible] between the [illegible] civilised races of South Africa, and the British Indian, who has always been [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] distinctions of social weight [illegible] completely lost sight of.

Under the old Grondwet, the line was distinctly set on between coloured and white. [illegible] should be no equality between coloured and white, and though, in the eye of the law they are equal, there is not in this country one man in a thousand who would agree to recognise the coloured man as capable of admission to the same social [illegible] white.

I do not [illegible] that these sentiments are [illegible], but they [illegible] the mind of every South African, and find [illegible] in the universal cry of "A White Man's Country." The result of any attempt to ignore them would be [illegible] I feel sure, with most [illegible] consequences.

Sir M. Bhownaggree's Appeal.

Sir M. Bhownaggree's argument is to the effect that England has bound herself by express and repeated promises [illegible] the Asiatic [illegible] a footing of equality with British subjects throughout the Empire. That in the Transvaal such equal rights have been denied by the jealousy of Europeans [illegible] and that the Imperial Government is bound to intervene to [illegible]. Such a [illegible] might easily become [illegible] the minds of the English public, but the [illegible] in this country [illegible] in my opinion, be [illegible]. Trade [illegible] undoubtedly [illegible] but it is [illegible] by the instinct of self-preservation in the minds of the European [illegible] community. The problem does not [illegible] a [illegible] quarrel, but it is more far-reaching [illegible] the question whether this country shall be governed by Englishmen or Indians, [illegible] shall be worked by Kaffir or Chinese.

Sir M. Bhownaggree's argument is almost entirely historical, and he begins by reciting certain [illegible] pledges given to [illegible] this country and elsewhere. When bringing the Indian [illegible] under the sovereignty of the British Crown, the Imperial Government [illegible] made no distinction [illegible] either in favour of or against any race or colour.

In the Proclamation of 1843, preliminary to the annexation of Natal, the same principle was [illegible] plainly embodied.

There would have been no difficulty in multiplying instances of such [illegible]. The British Government enforced the observance of these principles upon the late Republican Government of the Transvaal, and [illegible] endorsed their precedent by action.

In considering the position in which we are placed to-day we must not [illegible] only the state of [illegible] which existed in the earlier half of the nineteenth century on the subject of racial equality, but also the events which have happened since. Pledges such as those [illegible] in the Proclamation to Sir Charles Napier were made at a time when large [illegible] to the British [illegible] had not come into touch with coloured races [illegible] have to-day. It was commonly supposed that all races, irrespective of race or colour, were capable of the same civilisation, and under this [illegible] pledges were then made which the British Government has more [illegible] in the face of insuperable difficulties [illegible] carry out.

Three Striking Examples.

It was in accordance with the policy that the British Government [illegible] by every means in its power [illegible] by the Transvaal Republic of restrictions upon British Asiatics. The British Government were [illegible] adopting the policy which [illegible] of course, they would have [illegible] in any country where the rights of British subjects were being [illegible] but I do not think that the consequences [illegible] such a policy were realised at that time. To-day the Government cannot fail to perceive the effects on the social composition of the country which have already resulted from this [illegible]. The causes of these consequences may be located by examining three typical examples—Johannesburg, Pietersburg and Natal.

In these three centres the growth of the Indian population has been [illegible] the [illegible]. In the Transvaal the Republican Government were able to [illegible] to some extent [illegible] Colony [illegible] Indian immigration [illegible] from the Imperial Government. But in this country [illegible] where Government are more firmly established, the law was wrongly or weakly administered, in proportion to the pressure which the white European population were able to apply. In Johannesburg there [illegible] a strong [illegible] centre [illegible] with a well-organised Chamber of Commerce, and a class of [illegible] whose standard of living is [illegible] high. In this town, therefore, Indians, though [illegible] have become a very important element in the population. In the centre of the town [illegible] indeed, a few Indian shops, but the great bulk of the Asiatic population [illegible] in hawking, vegetable and [illegible] a pedlar's trade amongst the Kaffirs [illegible] the mines. The general aspect of the town is that of a European community and would [illegible] of London to Birmingham than of Cairo to Bombay. But at a [illegible] community like Pietersburg the case is very different. While the town supports a few substantial [illegible] merchants, almost the entire retail trade is in the hands of Indians. There are a few large stores belonging to European merchants, which are the retail depôts of wholesale [illegible] business. In addition [illegible] there is one retail store in the hands of a small English trader. [illegible] these exceptions and leaving [illegible] chemists and shops of a special nature, the whole of the retail trade round the square is in the hands of the Indians. In fact, the white men supported by the [illegible] around the Market square in Pietersburg are numerically in the minority. [illegible] from a commercial point of view [illegible] is important: the Indian element [illegible] higher than [illegible] the European. But the [illegible] to this town is the increasing predominance of the Indians. [illegible] of small white traders who once had [illegible] around the square, and have now been [illegible] out of existence. The total [illegible] population of Pietersburg at [illegible] of July. The registers of the Asiatic Department show no less than 22 Indians, almost [illegible] adult males, and practically all engaged in the business of store-keeping.

Sir M. Bhownaggree is evidently [illegible] in ignorance of the [illegible] of which his [illegible] Johannesburg and Pretoria [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain, he states that if the [illegible] were granted with [illegible] restrictions "there is not the shadow of a chance of [illegible] being sufficiently strong to turn the scale between rival parties in the municipalities."

To come now to Natal. In that Colony the presence of the Indian has had an even more injurious effect upon the growth of an European population than [illegible] Pietersburg. [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] the impression [illegible] is an European country [illegible]. Natal has an [illegible] population, which twenty years ago was served [illegible] by European. Traders of [illegible] class formed an important element to the white population of Natal. To-day that class of trader has [illegible] altogether and their business is now entirely in the hands of Indians. I hope to be able to furnish [illegible] information which [illegible] clear evidence of the effect which Indian immigration is having upon the development of the population.

The Three Classes.

The population of the South African Colonies may be divided into three classes. There is, first of all, the class engaged in official and professional work and in the conduct of large undertakings. In this sphere the European will always remain supreme; it is nevertheless open to [illegible] by Asiatics. [illegible] with them, but in a category apart, are the Indians, [illegible] whose sphere is unchallenged by Asiatic competition. Secondly, there is the class of retail traders and small [illegible] gardeners. It is quite possible for the Asiatic to exclude the European from this sphere [illegible]. Again, [illegible] with the [illegible] class, [illegible] are the skilled [illegible] and [illegible] a large place might be taken by Asiatics, but [illegible] can probably be [illegible]. Thirdly there is the class of unskilled labourers [illegible] which [illegible] is now proposed to supplement by indentured Chinese coolies. For this ground, if not permanently, the white man should [illegible] to share this sphere with the Kafir races. [illegible] third [illegible] of a white population. All we can say with certainty is that the [illegible] which can be maintained by the first two classes are dependent almost entirely on the [illegible] the third class. [illegible] way to make room for white men in this country is by [illegible] of the labouring classes, which is the necessary foundation upon which the superstructure of the other two classes can be built. [illegible] these foundations, [illegible] two other classes will be [illegible] and larger class will [illegible] more rapidly than the first.

Assuming, therefore, that the first duty of statesman in this country is to multiply homes for white men, [illegible] is every justification for the enlargement of the [illegible] by [illegible] Asiatics, provided that [illegible] one of these spheres [illegible] the admission of Asiatics [illegible] sphere for white men [illegible] the sphere of [illegible]. The [illegible] is that [illegible] Natal [illegible] population of [illegible] Indians [illegible] small [illegible] and retail [illegible] have been [illegible] eliminated.

Sir M. Bhownaggree's Fallacies.

Sir M. Bhownaggree [illegible] the description of Indians of [illegible] as "Asiatics of a low type." [illegible] Sir M. Bhownaggree [illegible] has been [illegible]. He remarks [illegible] that Dr. Porter's [illegible] danger of an outbreak of plague [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] Dr. [illegible] and Dr. Johnson [illegible] South African experience.

Dr. Porter's opinion was supported by the Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal, the Medical Officer of Health for [illegible], and Dr. Murray [illegible] of long South African experience. Dr. Johns [illegible] definitely [illegible] the opinion that plague was not likely to break out in the location [illegible] 1903 [illegible] of the Johannesburg Insanitary Area Commission Report. The [illegible] outbreak of plague [illegible] location. In March, on the other hand, [illegible] have [illegible] a [illegible] commentary [illegible] on that point. After [illegible] cases of [illegible] Dr. [illegible] the same symptoms on the [illegible] March, the day before the outbreak was [illegible] as [illegible] plague. Within a week his wife, three of his [illegible] and his [illegible] succumbed to the disease.

Again, Sir M. Bhownaggree has been led by a [illegible] to which the [illegible] European [illegible] to question the belief that public opinion is [illegible] to Indian [illegible]. The [illegible] of Johannesburg, and [illegible] I do not question for one [illegible] the genuine nature of their appeal. But [illegible] must not be lost sight of that, as I have demonstrated above, the [illegible] of Johannesburg at the present time are such that the big European firms can [illegible] the competition of Asiatic traders, and [illegible] the European trader in the smaller towns. The difficulties experienced by the [illegible] grow has been [illegible] established.

A Difficult Problem.

In my opinion, we are face to face with a most difficult problem of [illegible]. The British Empire is now [illegible] include [illegible] of every climate. It contains large tropical areas, [illegible] thickly peopled, others, like Central Africa, almost [illegible] of population, both alike incapable of becoming the permanent home of a white [illegible]. [illegible] for settlement by European races. India belongs to the first class, and [illegible] which the European [illegible] and the higher branches of commerce and industry. In any other branch [illegible] no question of the European [illegible]. India [illegible] more permanent and more [illegible] than any Act to allow immigration could ever afford her.

But South Africa is one of the countries inhabitable alike by Europeans and Asiatics and [illegible] question [illegible] than the struggle between East and West [illegible]. Promises have been [illegible] the consequences [illegible].

If the [illegible] of the pledges [illegible] Sir M. Bhownaggree [illegible] of the East in [illegible] of Western [illegible] point of [illegible] they must be [illegible] to keep them [illegible]. As India is protected by her climate against Europeans, so England is protected by [illegible] of the Asiatic, [illegible] this country is [illegible]. [illegible] pledges [illegible]. The English [illegible] of Asiatic [illegible] would [illegible] to white labour.

Sanitary Dangers.

I have not touched upon the [illegible] dangers arising from the presence of an Asiatic [illegible] Sir M. Bhownaggree's [illegible]. The European [illegible] the commercial [illegible] of this country are struggling for [illegible] by [illegible] Asiatics. [illegible] the Government of the Transvaal to ignore; but if the country in the future is to be a sphere for the development of an English population, the principles of [illegible] Asiatic policy must, in our opinion, be such as to make the [illegible] and to control the future immigration of Asiatics by [illegible] similar to that of Cape Colony and Natal. [illegible] the immigration of [illegible] the legislation [illegible] should be [illegible] Cape Colony and Natal would [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] in the latter Colony [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] neighbouring Colonies. It [illegible] quite impossible to control [illegible] the Colonies of South Africa. I [illegible] that the Legislatures of other Cape Colony [illegible] Natal [illegible] to the proposal [illegible] the Indian [illegible].

[illegible]

I have, etc.,
(Signed) ARTHUR LAWLEY
Lieutenant-Governor

Potchefstroom.

Town Council and Asiatics.

Resolution of Protest.

[illegible]

M. K. GANDHI

[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

GandhiHeritagePortal

[illegible]

ईंडियन ओपिनिअन.

[illegible]

श्रीकृष्णावतार.

[illegible]

462

[illegible]

கடிதம்.

[illegible]

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The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY, 17TH SEPT., 1904.

Indians at the Cape.

In the Cape of Good Hope Government *Gazette* dated the 30th August last, appears the following Proclamation issued by His Excellency Major-General Edmund Smith Brock, the officiating administrator of the Colony:—

> I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known that, from and after the date hereof, it shall not be lawful for any Arab, Indian or other Asiatic, of a [illegible] nationality, to enter any of the Territories aforesaid (namely the Transkei, including Gcalekaland, Tembuland, including Emigrant Tembuland and Bomvanaland, Pondoland, including East and West Pondoland, Port St. John's, Griqualand East,) without a special permit signed by the Resident Magistrate, or by his order, and approved by the Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories. And any such person entering any of the said Territories without any such permit shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, or in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding one month, and be ordered to remove from the Territory forthwith. And [illegible] any such person so [illegible] [illegible] such order he shall, upon conviction, be subjected to a further penalty not exceeding twenty shillings and be liable to be summarily removed beyond the boundaries of such Territory.

What the Indians have done in the Cape Colony to merit these restrictions we do not know. The Indian population at the Cape is small enough in all conscience, and the Cape politicians have often made it a boast that in that Colony they are not guided by colour prejudice. The ink with which Mr Schreiner penned his reply to the *Bloemfontein Post* on the question of the Native Franchise is hardly yet dry and we now read in the Cape Government *Gazette* the Proclamation referred to. If as Mr Schreiner says, it is true that the people at the Cape are quite satisfied that the natives of the soil should enjoy the franchise right, and that the time whereby a person's merits should be judged are to be not the colour of his skin but the degree of civilisation attained by him, this prohibition against the entry of the Indians into the [illegible] Dependencies appears to be unintelligible. If it is not a crime for the resident Indians at the Cape to remain there, why should it be a crime for them to enter the Dependencies? Special circumstances could undoubtedly be conceived which would justify such a treatment, but certainly the Proclamation is totally silent. We are therefore quite in order in concluding that the prohibition has been issued against the Indians as such. We consider it to be a wanton insult offered to the Indian community aggravated by the fact that the Cape Peninsula is practically closed against any new Indian immigrants. Indeed the latest invasion of the Indian's right as a British subject savours too much of the anti-colour wave that is at present passing over South Africa, and which was initiated last year by the Transvaal Government in issuing the Bazaar Notice, 356, of 1903. We hope that the British Indians at the Cape have protested against the Proclamation, and that they will not rest content until it is abrogated or shown to be justified by any exceptional circumstances. We have altogether too much of this kind of Proclamations against which there seems to be no effectual remedy. The Letters Patent which, if it were a question of passing legislation through the proper channels—as for instance, the Legislative Council—would have to be referred to the Home Government, but legislation by proclamation, as in the case in question, is evidently not under any such control. The Governor acts without the Assembly of the legislative body and his orders have the force of law. These proclamations are not submitted to the authorities in Downing Street before they are issued. It therefore amounts to this, that sometimes it is really easier to tighten the yoke that grinds the Indian in Territories that are more directly under the Crown than where there is a properly constituted legal machinery. This is a question which we submit for consideration by politicians in England who are interested in the Imperial question of the status of British Indians outside India.

THE LATE MR. FRISK. Death has removed from us a courteous gentleman and a publicist of great ability in the person of Mr Frisk. In a quiet and unassuming manner the deceased gentleman [illegible] [illegible] in his own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which perhaps the public have no adequate notion. On the one hand he has to please his employers, and on the other to represent public opinion, in doing which he may have to make great sacrifices. He has also also to deal with conflicting interests and consider matters that come before him, not merely from the public standpoint, but also from his own and when his own views, conscientiously held, run counter to public opinion in a given matter the situation becomes very delicate. Mr Frisk however acquitted himself clear of all the shoals and rocks that come in the way of newspaper men, and performed his duties unflinchingly. We can well remember the assistance that he rendered in no unmeasured manner as he did when Indian famine relief subscriptions were opened in Natal. Many of our readers will recollect the special columns that were published as supplements to the *Natal Mercury*, and the great space that was allotted to the famine literature in that paper. We tender to Mr Frisk's family our respectful condolences, and hope that his mantle will fall on worthy shoulders.

Dooms in Potchefstroom. Our contemporary The Star publishes the information that "a white league has been formed at Pietersburg to take action on the Asiatic question. The executive committee consists of three representatives of the Town Council, four delegates of the local Boer Vereeniging, and four other prominent townspeople" and that at the Town Council meeting it was decided to approach the Government with the object of obtaining authority for municipalities to regulate hours of business. We are not surprised at the idea of forming a white league in such a hot bed of colour prejudice as Pietersburg is. All we can say is that we do not understand the reasons for this activity for Lord Milner with no ene hand has stopped the entry even of the few Indian refugees who were allowed to return to their homes per month. Indeed, as our readers must have noticed, His Excellency would not even allow temporary permission to an Indian football team to pass the sacred precincts of the Transvaal. What then would the white leaguers do to justify their existence, unless, like the Potchefstroom Vigilants, they intend to terrorise the resident Indians? The proposed action of the Town Council with reference to the regulation of closing hours we sympathise with. We understand that the Indians in Potchefstroom have taken the lead in the matter and have decided to close their stores at the same hours as the Europeans. And we can but hope that the Indians in Pietersburg will follow the excellent example set to them by their Potchefstroom brethren, and render it unnecessary for the Town Council to have any such bye-laws. It will be a graceful and timely action on their part, and [illegible] will go a long way to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Good in Potchefstroom. We reproduce in another column an admirable letter addressed to the Transvaal Leader by Mr Abdul Rahman, the Secretary of the Potchefstroom Indian Association. The letter shows clearly how mistaken the zeal of the Vigilance Association is, and it also shows the Indians are prepared to meet the wishes of the whites in it. The most important part of the communication, as in the information contained therein, is that the Indian merchants in Potchefstroom have decided to close their stores at the same time as the Europeans. This step has been taken without any pressure, and we consider that it is one in the right direction and is worthy of imitation by British Indian merchants in other towns. Indeed, as it is they have got a very strong case, but this latest move on the part of the Potchefstroom Indians makes their position much stronger. We hope that Mr Abdul Rahman's request for "some reciprocation of the sentiment from the European British subjects who, for better or for worse, have to rely upon protection from the same flag that covers the British Indian," will meet with the response it deserves.

Home Opinion

Indians in the Transvaal.

Policy of exclusion condemned by the "Daily Graphic."

The following appeared in the leading columns of the *Daily Graphic*, dated 9th August:—

The attitude of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal with regard to Indian traders illustrates the difficulty of persuading local legislators to form Imperial responsibilities, and the consequent necessity for the maintenance of a firm control by the Imperial Government in all territory affecting the Empire at large. In spite of Mr. Lyttelton's admirable despatch, the Transvaal Legislative Council, which is composed exclusively of white persons nominated by the Governor, appears unable to understand that the Indian traders in the Transvaal are, equally with themselves, subjects of the King, and equally entitled to the protection of his Government. Even if the white inhabitants of the Transvaal constituted an independent State it is somewhat doubtful whether they would be justified to refuse admission to persons from outside, seeking only to trade peacefully. At any rate, such a State would run the risk of a stronger Power interfering on the broad ground that the State community has no right to monopolise a large area of the earth's surface. Under existing conditions, however, the claim put forward by the white traders of the Transvaal is absolutely indefensible. They are dependent for their defence upon the military force supplied by, and at the expense of, the United Kingdom. If the British troops were withdrawn, these white traders would be at the mercy of the Boers, or perhaps worse still, of the Kaffirs. Yet, in order that [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the military forces of the Empire be used to maintain such a British Colony peaceful and loyal subjects of the British Crown.

The Question of Colour.

The question of colour is altogether set aside as the reason for the policy of exclusion advocated by the white traders in the Transvaal. It is argued that the Transvaal must be made a white man's Colony. This argument is plausible in the case of Australia, though it is exaggerated even there. In the case of the Transvaal it is ridiculous, for the simple reason that already about five-sixths of the population is coloured. These Kaffirs cannot be exterminated, nor can they be kept for ever in a state of semi-servitude, condemned to endless drudgery alone. They must be allowed free play for their faculties, and if they succeed in passing the white man in any particular walk of life he must either accept the consequences of his inferiority or prove his real superiority by moving up to some higher occupation. That is what happens in India, where white traders and Indian traders work vigorously side by side without any thought of [illegible] questions of [illegible] shades of colour. As far as can be seen the presence of Indians in the Transvaal, so far from being a loss to the Colony will be an immense gain. They are law-abiding and morally far ahead of Kaffirs or even Chinese. They are hard-working and frugal, but, like other people, they find their main support with their neighbours so much so indeed, that it is made a grievance against them that they spend money on [illegible] and [illegible] stronger. They are [illegible], as they succeed in [illegible] during the Boer War intensely loyal, and willing to risk their lives, as well as their fortunes, in defence of the flag under which they were born. If such subjects of the Empire may be treated, and it is the duty of the Imperial Government to protect them at all hands against injustice, whether it is prompted by trade jealousy or by race prejudice.

Footpaths Again!

Pretoria Town Council.

The Mayor who spoke at length with much patience says the *Pretoria News*, said that the whole difficulty had lain in the fact that if they came under Law 3 of 1903, they would not be allowed to put the old regulations in force to keep the natives off the footpaths. Last week, however, the Government had [illegible] an amendment to the law which dealt with coloured persons. There seemed to be a misapprehension on the part of the public, and he must say that under Law 3 of 1903, they had the right to exclude the natives, well [illegible] to otherwise, from the footpath—the definition of a native being one whose parents were both aborigines. But it was different with the "coloured person." Under the old law, coloured persons had no right to be on the footpath, but that law was not rightly enforced to the present day. The Government had now brought in a law by which well-dressed persons of respectable appearance and good behaviour, should have the right to walk on the footpath. The difficulty of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Take for instance, the case of a [illegible] from Delagoa Bay and people with dark skins. He still thought great that he deemed such, but would prohibit the use of paths as a "right" by coloured. He thought all coloured men and natives should be rights but on the other and [illegible] every justice, but he objected to social equality. The [illegible] the position now taken up: Government allowed them [illegible] should be the mercy of [illegible]. They knew the Council had a amount of work to do, and [illegible] in his mind [illegible] the [illegible] difficulty of carrying out the [illegible] they acquired [illegible] and at an early date [illegible] his story on the work. He was that they traders [illegible] [illegible] law and [illegible] they would [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as removed. This question was not one [illegible] documents. It was not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] traders [illegible] Council could not carry out necessary works [illegible] they under the [illegible]

Councillor Van Boeschoten said he intended to place the matter before his constituents on Monday and hear what they had. He was aware of the disabilities which they were suffering, [illegible] knew the advantages [illegible] [illegible] gained by coming under the [illegible] he was of the opinion [illegible] [illegible] the law neither his constituents [illegible] [illegible] do so.

Councillor De Vries said that a great movement on the part of coloured men to get equal rights with the white man and this footpath business was the thin edge of the wedge. He would go further than Councillor van Boeschoten and was not going to wait for his electorate to tell him what to do if they wanted him to agree to Pretoria being a coloured location, would resign a sign.

On the motion of Councillor [illegible] that the documents was [illegible]

The Cape Coloured Voter

The following letter from Mr Schreiner, is published in the *Golden Post*:—

"I make the opposite civilization statement to represent native and coloured [illegible] Cape Colony as [illegible] [illegible] their own vote, [illegible] [illegible], and to [illegible] [illegible] they compare favourably [illegible] working traders and the [illegible] of European [illegible] many white voters of [illegible] either in Europe or South [illegible] that capacity for [illegible] [illegible] to the high [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which your article [illegible] qualification for the franchise [illegible] social capacity, [illegible] ministers of religion, teachers, able [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], etc., [illegible] their case against the [illegible] [illegible] in the same position.

"It seems to me a [illegible] suicidal policy to deprive a people of the rights which deserve, for fear of [illegible] [illegible]. The late President [illegible] might have made the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] The coloured people of the Cape Colony [illegible] Cape Colony. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Asiatic at Germiston.

Interesting Prosecution.

Health Bye-Laws.

At the Boksburg Police Court on Monday the Germiston Trading Company was charged with a breach of the Health Bye-laws, the Boksburg Town Council being responsible for the prosecution.

The first summons was for alleged breach of Article 38, Chap. II., [illegible]

[illegible]

The hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday, September 19th, at 2.30 p.m. [illegible]

East Rand Express.

"East Rand Express" on the Proposed Asiatic Commission

The Commission needed only to stop further issue of Licenses to Indians

[illegible]

Notes and News.

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

A Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

Sir,—The Asiatic question has loomed largely in recent issues of "The Star" and other papers. [illegible]

[illegible]

AN OLD TRANSVAALER.

August 15th, 1904.

What is Hawking?

The Art of Trapping

A Harsh Measure.

An important case dealing with the rights of Indians was heard at the Boksburg Police Court last week, [illegible]

[illegible]

East Rand Express.

Thoughts for the Week.

[illegible]

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

[illegible]

Opinions of the Press.

[illegible]

Transvaal Leader.

The policy to which Lord Milner [illegible] Sir Arthur Lawley. [illegible]

[illegible]

Star.

[illegible]

The Asiatic at Boksburg.

Interesting Prosecutions.

Health Bye-Laws.

At the Boksburg Police Court on Monday the Oriental Trading Company was charged with a breach of the Health Bye-laws, the Boksburg Town Council being responsible for the prosecution.

The first summons was for alleged breach of Article 38, Chap. II., which provides that no one, without permission in writing from the Council, can establish or maintain a compound or other place for the housing of [illegible] or coloured persons [illegible] servants. The other summons dealt with [illegible] alleged breach of the law in this Chinese shop in a place where food was stored.

Mr Ritchie (Public Prosecutor) was in charge of the case, and Mr Matthews defended.

Amongst those present were Mr. Veron (Town Clerk), Mr. Parks (Sanitary Inspector), M. Sutherland (Manager of the Oriental Trading Company), &c.

Mr Matthews asked for an adjournment, as he said he wanted to look [illegible] the case, and [illegible] Chinese [illegible] to be summoned from Johannesburg.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday September 19th, at 2.30 p.m. as it is expected the whole afternoon will be required. —*East Rand Express.*

East Rand Express on the Proposed Asiatic Commission

The Commission needed only to stop further issue of Licenses to Indians

Sir M. Bhownaggree, the Indian member of the House of Commons, has agreed to the proposal that a commission be appointed to inquire into the Asiatic question in the Transvaal, but is opposed to any London action in the shape of stopping the issue of further licenses. Needless to say, his suggestion cannot be accepted. To speak candidly, we [illegible] the commission [illegible] by the Transvaal Government in order that, as a temporary measure, the issue of Asiatic licences may cease. The findings of the commission cannot be binding to the people of this country. A commission consisting of two [illegible] independent persons from Great Britain, and a High Court judge [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A Letter

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STAR."

Sir,—The Asiatic question has bulked largely in recent issues of "The Star" and other papers. [illegible]

[illegible]

An Old Traveller.

August 19th, 1904.

What is Hawking?

The Art of Trapping.

A Harsh Measure.

An important case dealing with the rights of Indians was heard in the Boksburg Police Court last week, Ahmed Hassim and Abraham Moosa being charged with carrying on the business of a general dealer [illegible] without being possessed of a license.

Mr. H. S. Adams, [illegible] stated that he went to [illegible]

[illegible] —*East Rand Express.*

Thoughts for the Week.

GOD'S WILL.

[illegible]

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Opinions of the Press.

Status of Asiatics.

Transvaal Leader.

The policy to which Lord Milner assents, and for which he has asked the sanction of the Imperial Government, is in [illegible] by Sir Arthur Lawley. [illegible]

[illegible]

Star.

[illegible]

the purpose of the carrying on by any coloured person of any kind of business whatever, and let them also be [illegible] to purchase anything from such [illegible]. In this way the white people of the Transvaal will become masters of the situation, and will speedily enjoy that freedom from Asiatic [illegible] which neither Lord Milner nor the Legislative Council were likely to be able to obtain for them."

Asiatics at Potchefstroom.

To the Editor of the Leader

Sir,—The [illegible] of Potchefstroom, in my humble opinion, is being [illegible] by the [illegible] of some people at Potchefstroom over the British Indian traders question. It is one thing to carry on legitimate agitation for traders on principle, and another thing to harass [illegible] traders and to [illegible] them. The Supreme Court has laid down the [illegible] the authority [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] of Indians to a location. The few [illegible] who are doing business in the town of Potchefstroom, I make bold to say, are living in accordance with the sanitary rules, and are in no way to be considered to be a danger to the public health. As to [illegible] I am glad to be able to inform you that we have now [illegible] with the consent [illegible] by the European traders here, decided to close our businesses at the same time as they do.

As to the new applications for licences to trade, although it was [illegible] necessary and although the British Indian community could [illegible] explain, the British Indian Association has made a proposal whereby the issue of such licences would [illegible] if the proposal be accepted, [illegible] absolutely by the Imperial authorities. It therefore [illegible] to me that the Vigilance Association of Potchefstroom has [illegible] its efforts without any cause whatsoever, unless the object is to oust the Indian from Potchefstroom altogether. The Indians have always been willing to abide by the laws of the [illegible] they adopt, and to live in amity with those among whom their lot may be cast. I ask for some consideration at the hands of the European British subjects who, for better or for worse, have to rely upon protection from the same flag that covers the British Indian.—I am, etc.,

[illegible]

Potchefstroom,
Sept. 10th, 1906.

A Temperance Catechism [illegible] by Mr. [illegible]

What is the first duty of a nation? To glorify God and serve Him [illegible]

What are the [illegible]? [illegible]

What is a [illegible]? [illegible]

What is [illegible]? [illegible]

What is [illegible]? [illegible]

What are [illegible]? [illegible]

What is [illegible]? [illegible]

[illegible]

406

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

[illegible]

केपकॉलोनीमें इंडियन.

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Union mails for Calcutta and Madras transhipping passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 26th Sept. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion

Saturday, 24th Sept., 1904.

More About Sir Arthur Lawley's Dispatch

The Blue Book received this week from London brings very forcibly how His Excellency has been less than just in dealing with the position of the British Indians. [illegible] of the Indian in South Africa as "Asiatics of a low type." [illegible] appended to his dispatch [illegible] shows that a [illegible] in the *Rand Daily Mail* during the plague epidemic and signed by some Indians. When the cordon was drawn round the location it was surprising that a few of them, considering themselves to be better living than the rest, thought that by [illegible] the letter they would gain some advantage for themselves [illegible] the letter [illegible] But His Excellency who [illegible] might have made use of his knowledge in order to [illegible] the [illegible] His Excellency might [illegible] have known that the reference was [illegible] to the Indians [illegible] the location, also [illegible] as a rule, are [illegible] those who are living outside the location. He ought to have known that they did not and could not represent the whole of the Indian community, and the correspondence itself shows that even the writers who were living in the location regarded themselves as being almost in the same category as some of the lowest class [illegible] the location. From that point of view they were perfectly correct, because we have seen and known many decent living people in that location, some of them having well built, substantial residences. With due deference, therefore, to His Excellency it may not be said that to describe Indians in South Africa as "Asiatics of a low type" is unfortunate.

Our contemporary *The Natal Advertiser* has [illegible] Sir Arthur Lawley's despatch [illegible] the Natal border he loses the impression that he is travelling in a European country at all." Our contemporary calls it "an exaggerated description," and we cannot but echo the sentiment. Except at the railway stations between Pinetown and Charlestown, you see very few Indian faces on the main line, and if you see a few [illegible] at the stations, it is because the railway authorities find it convenient to employ indentured Indian labour. If, therefore, it is an evil the Colony has courted it itself, and in spite of His Excellency's [illegible] will [illegible] to do so.

Mr. Lyttelton [illegible] observations on the statement [illegible] by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji that the sites for the Indian bazaars were utterly useless for trade. His Excellency has [illegible] the [illegible] a few lines, [illegible] The British Indian Association [illegible] that these sites are [illegible] they have [illegible] their case. The objections raised by the [illegible] have been also [illegible] reasonable. I think that the [illegible] has [illegible] made. Now we make bold to say that His Excellency has not seen the new sites in the majority of cases. The British Indian Association has [illegible] the charge and it is, to say the least of it, very unfair that, [illegible] local [illegible] His Excellency should have made the statement he has as against the testimony of eye-witnesses who are moreover Europeans of standing [illegible] their own towns, either merchants or medical men quite competent to pronounce a dispassionate judgment. It is they who have [illegible] the sites in the majority of cases as totally unsuitable [illegible] from a sanitary standpoint. In any case, it cannot be denied that [illegible] single instance have streets or stands been assigned for bazaars but in every case locations have been set apart [illegible]

If we have dwelt at some length again on His Excellency's dispatch, we have done so in order to show how much more difficult the position of Indians is rendered by the Head of the State taking up a biassed view of the situation. Important negotiations are still going on. The question is undecided and we think it right to lay stress upon the fact that the British Indians have in no case overstated the position, and that wherever they have been able to do so, [illegible] yield to the European [illegible]

"Industrial India."

We have received from Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., of Madras, for review a book entitled "Industrial India" by Mr. Glyn Barlow, M.A., Principal, Victoria College, Palghat, formerly Editor of the *Madras Times*. One sees throughout the book Principal Barlow's great sympathy and love for the land in which he is living. The problem he has dealt with in the ten chapters of the book is one of the greatest problems that could engage the attention of an enlightened Indian. In this age of [illegible] and rush people who would not profit by the experience of others and would not make moderate changes required by the altered circumstances, are likely to go to the wall. India is a country, we are thankful to say, where changes are very slow. People have to be thoroughly convinced of the necessity before they would adopt any new scheme, and the value of the [illegible] conservatism is proved by the great fact that while other nations have come and gone, while they have had their rises and falls, India has been able to follow the even tenor of life, if without any brilliance, yet without any great disasters. Hers is essentially a spiritual or religious life and not an industrial life. The task, therefore, before the reformer in India along the line laid down by Principal Barlow is a very difficult and [illegible] but it has got to be performed without violence to the spiritual faculty of the country and consistently with the predominance of that faculty. The author, perhaps bearing that in mind, has struck the key note by commencing the book with the chapter on "Patriotism in Trade." [illegible] India, as the English educated portion has been called by Sir Henry Cotton, is much of it also political India. Western education has given a great impetus to the direction of the Indian mind towards politics. The author, therefore, appeals to the Indian mind in these forcible words:—

"Why boast of the vastness of the land, or of the hundreds of millions of its people, or of the splendour of its [illegible] while princes and people are [illegible] their country's [illegible] India [illegible] There is [illegible] India would not produce [illegible] India's [illegible] princes and people must be up and doing [illegible] India and the [illegible] are pouring into India in the shape of foreign made goods. India must be up and doing—determined both to resist the invader and to establish her own dominion. It is a patriotic thing, therefore, for an Indian to help in the development of India's industries and of India's trade. And it should be an imperative for an Indian trader or manufacturer to bear in mind that he [illegible] trade. [illegible] in India, the Indian [illegible] where money-making is [illegible] always patriotic. A grain-dealer [illegible] by [illegible] combining patriotism with money-making [illegible] a hundred per cent. [illegible]"

Principal Barlow then goes on to show how the grain dealer and the money-lender could combine patriotism with honest money-making. If such men would have a little consideration for the feelings of those with whom he may be dealing and would consider himself as a unit in the [illegible] whole, [illegible] not merely his own selfish interests, but so mould his actions as to be of the greatest benefit to all with whom he may come in contact, salvation would not be far off.

The author then deals with Co-operation, Indigenous Industries, [illegible] Indian Art, [illegible] India a Consumer, Turning the Corner, and closes with a powerful appeal. The Chapter on Industrial [illegible] is extremely useful and deals with the historical aspect of [illegible] tracing their growth since 1853, and all of them are full of practical wisdom. In the chapter on Turning the Corner are given sketches of the careers of the first Indian baronet, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, both of them absolutely self made men and raised to power and affluence by sheer merit, and each commanding [illegible] business ability [illegible] large heart and patriotism. These [illegible] are world wide. Speaking of the first baronet, Principal Barlow says: "In the days of his wealth he remembered the days of his poverty [illegible] public spirit was such that he was rewarded with knighthood in 1842 and with a baronetcy in 1858. He died in 1877 at the advanced age of [illegible] four and left behind him the memory of a man who had done well for himself and for India." The same may be said of the late Sir Dinshaw and of the late Mr. Tata who, if possible, surpassed his predecessors. He, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain, truly "thought [illegible]." Everything he did was done not for self-glorification but for the sake of the country of his birth. If he amassed millions, it was because he wanted to use them for the benefit of his Country. If he travelled he did so not in order to derive pleasure and amusement but that he might store his mind with useful knowledge and give the benefit thereof to India. Would that many Indians would follow in the footsteps of these noble patriots. Then indeed much of the misery that India has been going through owing to [illegible] poverty would vanish. These lives teach us, who are living far away from the homeland, lessons which ought to be treasured up. Every Indian who migrates to South Africa should consider not only himself but also those who belong to the same nationality. It should be remembered that everything the meanest of Indians may do in South Africa is imputed to the whole nation. Much, therefore, depends upon individual effort in order to smooth away the roughnesses of life which the Indian meets with in this sub-continent.

Notes and News

Asiatic Removals.—The [illegible] has the following: The municipalities are now bending to the task of compelling all Asiatics to reside in locations or [illegible] At [illegible] to be a big one and the Town Council is [illegible] the [illegible] of fifty [illegible] to effect the removal. At Lydenburg the Town Council [illegible] and state that they [illegible] Pretoria Town Council is also taking steps [illegible] It has informed Hajee Habib that his Indian [illegible] must not [illegible] Heidelberg is [illegible] the same [illegible] the [illegible] Trading Company having been [illegible] for an alleged breach of Art. 36, clause [illegible] which provides that no [illegible] or coloured persons not being domestic servants can reside in any place outside a properly constituted location, unless the written permission of the Town Council has been obtained. The Council this week [illegible]

The [illegible]—[illegible] View and [illegible] experience with [illegible] *Advertiser* and the [illegible] Some of [illegible] here [illegible] the North Coast [illegible] grounds [illegible] to make a [illegible] industry [illegible] the soil and the climate [illegible] against the probable [illegible] Indians [illegible] Europeans [illegible] at Umbilo and elsewhere.

The [illegible] Franchise.—In [illegible] article the *Cape Argus* [illegible] the rights of [illegible] who are an intelligent [illegible] people known as [illegible] rights of the [illegible] [illegible] The problem [illegible] the difficulty of [illegible] the future [illegible] the great mass of [illegible] [illegible] the principle [illegible] of [illegible] the people of the country.

The [illegible] League.—The meeting has been held at [illegible] Mr. [illegible] presiding [illegible] Indian shopkeepers [illegible] sympathy [illegible] Mr. [illegible] said that he [illegible] and suggested that the Town [illegible] of the country.

A [illegible]—A [illegible] Telegram from [illegible] Lewis Michell [illegible] Imperial [illegible] Education Bill, [illegible] in his opinion, [illegible] [illegible] would be provided [illegible] to be gradual, and begin [illegible] would have to be [illegible] gradually, as experience [illegible] the principle would have [illegible] of accepting [illegible] within a certain number of [illegible] school. In [illegible] and the Government, [illegible] the [illegible] In view of the [illegible] coloured people on education, [illegible] they wished to [illegible]

A [illegible]—[illegible] the following paragraph in the [illegible] *Natal* [illegible]

Potchefstroom Vigilants.

The Vigilants Association has answered Mr. Joseph Chamberlain [illegible] Johannesburg contemporary [illegible] the steps we have noticed [illegible] in the Asiatic question, and placing the matter before [illegible] the present circumstances, the whole [illegible] in the tender mercies of the Asiatic.

Copies of that [illegible] have been sent to *The Times* and other leading Unionist papers.

Potchefstroom has taken the lead in [illegible] "British" Indian through-out the Transvaal, and has produced the following petition:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa.

(1) That your petitioners are white inhabitants of the Transvaal, [illegible]

(2) That your petitioners are of opinion that the future prosperity of the Transvaal depends on the immediate passing of legislation regulating the immigration of Asiatics and their trading licences.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay this petition before His Majesty's Imperial Government, and urge upon them the necessity of immediately introducing legislation:

(1) To prevent the further issue of licences except as provided by the licences Ordinance.

(2) To require all Asiatics other than those who had established licences in the Transvaal before the war to [illegible] trade, and [illegible] for the purpose. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

This petition has been submitted [illegible] all the industries interested in this vexed question, and it has been [illegible] by those bodies that petitions should be sent to the Government simultaneously on a given date by all [illegible]. Canvassing for signatures [illegible] on September [illegible] throughout the whole of the Transvaal, and, as far as Potchefstroom is concerned, the organisation is so complete that all white persons in the town and district will gladly sign. [illegible] The general opinion is that all towns in the Transvaal should unite on this matter and force a united action against the Asiatic invasion.

Lydenburg and the Law

At the monthly meeting of the Lydenburg Town Council, says a Natal paper, Mr. [illegible] moved that all Asiatic traders be ordered to move into the location or bazaar provided for [illegible] persons; that they be not allowed to live in business premises for the future, the notice to take effect on [illegible]

The rush against [illegible] traders [illegible] by Asiatic traders, and, being as they did, they became dangerous to the public health. According to the Chief [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Forster seconded, and after remarks from Dr. [illegible] as to the legality of the resolution which the [illegible] [illegible]

Letter to the 'Daily Graphic.'

From a Transvaaler

To the Editor of the Daily Graphic.

Sir,—I have read with much surprise the comment of your correspondents "Afrikander" and "H. K. Abercrombie" on the facts relating to Indians in the Transvaal supplied to your representative by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree on the 4th inst.

I have just come from the very centre of this political upheaval and am in a position to understand and confirm every word uttered by Sir Mancherjee. A good deal more might be added to Sir Mancherjee's statement to your representative, but in the interests of the leading public of the day, and his silence is quite free from exaggeration.

I should not have troubled "Afrikander's" feeble attempt to make out a case against the Transvaal Indians, but I should be failing in my duty as a Transvaaler if I allowed "H. K. Abercrombie's" statements to go unchallenged.

The main points of "H. K. Abercrombie's" letter are:—

(a) That Sir Mancherjee was wrong in attributing the anti-Asiatic feeling to the White League, and that the outbreak of plague settled the presence of British Indians.

(b) That few British firms have given credit to the Indians, and that these are becoming fewer every day owing to the fact that such accounts [illegible]

(c) That British Indians will flood the Transvaal, and that no one can [illegible] for ordinary [illegible]

(d) Sir Mancherjee in stating that the authorities have [illegible] or that the present Government has favoured the Indians at the expense of the whites.

In regard to the White League, may I ask what is on the same level equally and what are its declared objects? It is notorious [illegible] in the Transvaal that the White League is a body [illegible] and against the industry and enterprise of the Indian trader. It is no surprise to me that plague broke out in the Indian location. The wonder is that it did not break out earlier. When a municipality fails to provide sanitary arrangements, where the drains are [illegible], no lights supplied, [illegible] and the geographical situation of the location is [illegible] the [illegible] of the surrounding country, who are to be blamed?

[illegible] "B" [illegible] that I [illegible] British Indian community [illegible] their dishonesty. Your correspondent [illegible] that large numbers of Indians are still trading. The [illegible] British firms still supply them with goods because they are honest and straightforward [illegible]

With regard to Clause "C," on July 5th, when the Transvaal Legislative Assembly was discussing Mr. Loveday's motion restricting the liberty of Indians, Mr. [illegible] declared that all the Indians in the country [illegible], except few individuals. Where, then, is the justification for this cry of Indians flooding the Transvaal?

[illegible]

police, harassed and supported by a higher authority, begin to create a white community [illegible] I refer to [illegible] the Indians of the Transvaal [illegible] by the memorable words of [illegible] "All that has been accomplished by the friendship, generosity and kindness of the British nation. They have [illegible] the rights of their citizens."

These poor unfortunate Indians, including respectable merchants, were taken to the police-office, only to be there [illegible] I continue the sequel in Johannesburg, and we have no left [illegible] the whole thing was started [illegible]

The greatest blot in Lord Milner's administration is the publishing of Government Notice No. 356 in April of 1903, perpetuating Law 3 of 1885, with the Volksraad amendments, before which the Imperial Government [illegible] opposed. I can point out cases where the present Government have outraged the rights of the old [illegible]

Such, as such is the state of things regarding the treatment of British Indians in a British Colony, and it makes one blush to think that it is all done in the name of the great and liberal British Constitution. I quote Mr. Bigby [illegible] "If it be urged that Asiatics are inferior to Europeans, then I say let Japan answer. If it be such that Indians are inferior, then let Earl Roberts and Lord George Hamilton answer."

As I headed the Indian deputation, representing the [illegible] which we placed the Indian position before Mr. Chamberlain in Pretoria in January, 1903, I think it only just that the Indian side of the question should be presented. Most of these statements can be supported by documentary evidence. Yours faithfully,

Hany V. [illegible]

Common Room, Lincoln's Inn.

August 18th.

Boksburg Chamber of Commerce

The Potchefstroom Petition.

Did not go far enough.

At the adjourned monthly of the Chamber of Commerce a petition sent by the Potchefstroom Vigilance Association in connection with the Asiatic trading question was read. Mr. [illegible] said the Chamber had already supported the idea of the calling of a conference of all representative bodies of the Transvaal. For his part, he thought that petitions carried hardly enough weight. In connection [illegible] the petition [illegible] by Potchefstroom did not go far enough to support the principle the Chamber had always contended for.

Shops on Wheels.

Mr. Hubbard, Secretary of the [illegible], has [illegible] from the Revenue Office [illegible] they could come to the conclusion that travelling licences with shops on wheels could do in this kind. He was pleased to tell them that under the amendment to the Municipal Ordinance travelling "pedlars" licences could not [illegible] within the municipal area. The [illegible] [illegible]

Opinions of the Press.

Asiatic Traders.

Cape Argus.

The question of the position of [illegible] in the Transvaal is, to our mind, one of infinitely greater difficulty than that of Chinese labour. In the case of Chinese labour all the possible evils that might arise out of the formation of a Chinese population were seen and met beforehand. The Indian difficulty is greater, because it has arisen out of a tolerated [illegible], conceded to any population, as seen in Natal. It was not peculiar to the Transvaal or the late Free State Government, as it was in the earlier immigration of Natal long ago, before, by the trading class of Indians. We have seen of no less [illegible] this complicated question. The [illegible] [illegible] the rights of British [illegible] in the Republic [illegible] with the local European [illegible] and for some [illegible] The good [illegible] Lord Milner's legacy of trouble and there is scarcely one really satisfactory way out of the difficulty. We hope that it will be settled upon lines [illegible] for in this case the Indian Government has [illegible] right to consideration. While the Transvaal [illegible] Indian subjects, the Indian Government [illegible] the way on the [illegible] that the [illegible] would see [illegible] [illegible]. If the Indian Government had been reasonable, there would probably have been no necessity for importing Chinese.

[illegible] as strong [illegible] Arthur Lawley, in a despatch, of which a summary is telegraphed by Reuter from Johannesburg, says that the Government has experienced great difficulty in securing the [illegible] of such Indian for the establishment of bazaars within municipal areas. Sir Arthur might have added that there is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the trading privileges so conferred would not be of much use to Indians, [illegible] It is equally certain that European public opinion will not tolerate the transfer of retail trade almost bodily to Indians. If in the late Republic and Natal they had but a few Indians, doing their own trade in their own way, there would be no question about them. No one does or [illegible] in Cape Town. But the [illegible] is on a different footing where vast numbers of [illegible] are trading [illegible] impossible for the white man to live. We presume that large numbers of Europeans would [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] quarters of Indian cities, and to drive out the native [illegible] there, supposing that [illegible] allowed to such [illegible]. Lord Milner pleads for giving a special status to [illegible] of a superior class. This we believe will [illegible] But, to be frank, we do not believe it will meet the strong sentiment that there is against Indian trading in the Transvaal. We might, [illegible] point out to the Transvaal public [illegible] allowed of [illegible] in Cape Town of the few respectable Indians who have [illegible]. Unfortunately [illegible] [illegible]

become gradually [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] war.

If, however, the policy of restriction and segregation is carried out such [illegible] as all measures, we should [illegible] it would be practicable not greatly to interfere with the Indians on the spot, and above all, not to insult Indian gentlemen of position whose British subjects by [illegible] in a fashion so very degrading [illegible]. That is the Transvaal trade expands, as it is bound to [illegible] in the near future, the disturbing Indians will be fewer and fewer in proportion to the general European trading population: and finally the question will have disappeared. We hope that the [illegible] by the [illegible] "to have fairly [illegible] Indians [illegible] allowed to come into the country [illegible] by any future legislation [illegible] they will be allowed to enter the Transvaal," [illegible] public opinion in the Transvaal. It will surely be [illegible] to the public [illegible] steps will be taken to prevent the swamping of the country by a non-European population.

Natal Witness.

Mr. Lyttelton's question has done much to re-establish the popularity of the Milner administration by showing, without any effort on [illegible], that there is a very considerable rift in the lute of Lord Milner and his advisers and the present occupants of Downing Street. It has been understood for a length of time that the home Government had no free play [illegible] allowed at the same time [illegible] might be the bondage to the local Administration, they [illegible] [illegible] their own position, and [illegible] it is on their duty to follow the instructions of the Colonial Office [illegible]. Both the Colonial Office and the Attorney-General, in the course of the debate upon Sir George Farrar's motion, stated [illegible] that the Government had been [illegible] in the Common [illegible] by the Legislature and by the public who are opposing [illegible].

Mr. Lyttelton's question can be best described as a very [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] which might more properly have been allowed to [illegible] to the dead. [illegible] his plans of justification [illegible] being [illegible] and with showing the present [illegible] by Lord Milner. In April of last year he asked his proposals for a settlement of the trading of Asiatics and of their ability to hold landed property in the Transvaal. The reply was not satisfactory, but all that can be said of the proposals now is that they were [illegible] in the [illegible].

"Sir Arthur Lawley dwells strongly on the danger with which the interests of the European [illegible] community is [illegible] by the close [illegible] of Asiatic traders, with whom white traders cannot compete." Sir Arthur particularly [illegible] places where European have been completely swamped by Indians, and points out that it is [illegible] whether the Transvaal shall become "a white man's country." Lord Milner has [illegible] his proposals influenced the conditions under which the views of the [illegible] public feeling in the [illegible] to be correctly interpreted the High Commissioner's despatch. Mr. Lyttelton understood [illegible] the High Commissioner [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to British [illegible] [illegible]

Lyttelton [illegible] Indians [illegible] the European [illegible] Arthur Lawley. [illegible] Government [illegible] It is the [illegible] Government to be [illegible] of the Transvaal. [illegible] the European community—that is, to those who would make the country a home for themselves and their children—the number of their population is nothing less than a [illegible] of [illegible]

The London 'Times.'

In a leading article, discussing the Indian question in the Transvaal, *The Times*, dated 26th August, after a summary of both sides of the question, says:—

Whether a solution will be found in some later inquiry as that suggested remains to be seen. The question is one that cannot lightly be determined, not only because it is of intrinsic complication in itself, but because it raises large matter which are not peculiar to the special case here involved. To that a practical and satisfactory settlement where the interests of our great dependency and of what will soon be one of our great and governing colonies appear to clash is the very matter. There is much reason [illegible] from the colonial, but from the Imperial, point of view in the Transvaal's contention that the paramount need is to keep one colonies open for white workers. Unquestionably not more the Transvaal but the whole Empire, stands on the [illegible] [illegible], whether politically or commercially, by the strength of the white population who [illegible] it. On the other hand, we have to consider the importance of not placing undue [illegible] on members of [illegible] and properties within the Empire, and, [illegible] particularly of not raising in the minds of our loyal Indian subjects a suspicion of [illegible]. As Mr. Chamberlain said to the Colonial Premiers in their Conference in 1897—"The United Kingdom owns as its brightest and greatest dependency that enormous Empire of India, with 300 millions of subjects, who are as loyal to the Crown as you are yourselves, and among them there are hundreds and thousands of men who are every whit as civilised as we are ourselves; who are, [illegible] [illegible], men of cultivation, men of distinguished action." To strain the loyalty of even the most advanced of our Indian subjects by too harsh measures, whose differentiation might only be imperfectly understood in India, would be a very short-sighted policy.

Japanese Civilisation.

We have heard some talk about the Europeanisation of Japan, but it was rather more probable that growth of knowledge concerning the [illegible] would [illegible] bring about a [illegible] Japanisation of Europe and America. For all such have lived with only observant eyes in the Land of the Rising Sun have the same story to tell, and it is one full of praise and interesting.

The Japanese seem to have discovered the art of [illegible] happy, because [illegible] simple and yet artistic lives, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their earthly pilgrimage is encumbered by a burden, [illegible] and possessions which are almost [illegible] in the West.

Regarding all material things as being but transitory, most of them go through life in light marching order, as it were, and can almost put their impedimenta into a carpet-bag. They can live in contentment on a few shillings a week, and thus they avoid the following fear of poverty.

The contrast between the conditions of street and city life in Japan and in England, is summed by a word picture in "Present Day Japan" (Augusta M. Davidson). After describing the quiet colors, politeness, and general aspect of human well-being that prevail, she gives the following sketch of a Japanese crowd:—

"For all the crowded street, there was no noise, no jostling, no discordant whistling, no bellowing. They were all good folk, to judge by their appearance, yet all were working with an air of dignity and commanding self respect. In the Japanese crowd everybody is clean, everybody is sober and everybody [illegible] obligingly polite. Everybody wishes to see what is going on, but nobody seems to wish to interfere, while everybody feeling the same, nobody pushes in front of anybody else, and there is no jostling. Everybody seemed quite serene, but everybody was nevertheless continually working, laughing low and musically, talking quietly, and above all, looking so [illegible] to the [illegible] present. —*The Herald of the Golden Age.*

Thoughts for the Week.

If thou wouldst right the world,
And banish all its evils and its woes,
Make its wild places bloom,
And its drear deserts blossom as the rose,—
Then right thyself.

If thou wouldst turn the world
From its long, lone captivity in sin,
Restore all broken hearts,
Slay grief, and let sweet consolation in,—
Turn thou thyself.

If thou wouldst cure the world
Of its long sickness, end its grief and pain;
Bring in all-healing joy,
And give to the afflicted rest again,—
Then cure thyself.

If thou wouldst wake the world
Out of its dream of death and dark'ning strife,
Bring it to Love and Peace,
And Light and brightness of immortal Life,—
Wake thou thyself.

JAMES ALLEN.

"Observe an engineer as he plans and builds his bridge. His entire working belief is there. His theories of stress and dynamics, his conceptions of steam, currents and wind pressures, about leverages, about properties of the steel and its various types, his theories on the solution of [illegible], all are there. He has not sung them, or chanted them or tabulated them. He has built them into his bridge. His mind is imbedded in his work. And men, when they find the same good, pronounce the result to be sound.

J.B.

The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

யுத்தம்.

[illegible]

தமிழர்

[illegible]

Printed and Published by [illegible] International Printing Press, [illegible]

[illegible] is that there should be any Kafir population in Durban. If [illegible] had enquired [illegible] about the history of Durban, he might have known that [illegible] white men [illegible] it owes its beauty and [illegible] to the presence of the Indian. He might have known that the Durban Corporation employs a very large number of Indians and [illegible] in order that [illegible] "an English Magistrate" may [illegible] of the [illegible] products of [illegible] the other [illegible] Kafir [illegible] we cannot help saying that Indians want the [illegible] [illegible] Kafir police are [illegible] because it is [illegible] Borough [illegible] number of [illegible] by [illegible] the house paid Kafirs [illegible] the presence of the Indian [illegible] Kafir police in the Borough [illegible] would [illegible] in Durban, a [illegible] white man's [illegible] Why then such [illegible] Is there [illegible] Indians in the South [illegible] climate [illegible] which makes [illegible] forget his conditions?

[illegible] interesting [illegible] The *Natal Chamber* [illegible] watch the [illegible] information [illegible] the regulations to be framed by the Vereeniging and other Town Councils [illegible] the time for closing the shops. [illegible] Licences [illegible] naturally [illegible] the way of [illegible] Indian shopkeepers. [illegible] in the [illegible] Town [illegible] keeping [illegible] The shopkeepers [illegible] as possible. [illegible] and [illegible] feel that with some of them [illegible] trade only begins after [illegible] the evening, and [illegible] of all the [illegible] Town Council [illegible] the question before a satisfactory [illegible] Many petty Indian traders have their [illegible] Indians and Kafirs. These [illegible] only [illegible] make their purchases [illegible] early in the morning or late at night. If therefore, their places to be closed, except [illegible] and [illegible] the employers [illegible] leave [illegible] during these hours [illegible] that they may make their purchases. [illegible] the present among the [illegible] be [illegible] of [illegible] Let us hope that they will be able to frame a suitable rules.

[illegible] of Johannesburg [illegible] given the total [illegible] into the [illegible]

Indian Immigration.

Colonial Office Reply to Capetown Deputation.

Mr. A. Gader, Secretary of the British Indian League, has received the following letter in reply to a [illegible] which he recently [illegible] at the Colonial Office:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Cape Town, September [illegible] 1904.

Sir,—In connection with the interview which a deputation, representing the Indian community had on July [illegible] with the Hon. [illegible] Acting Colonial Secretary, and with reference to your letter [illegible] to the Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary specifying the grievances which I was desired to bring to the notice of Government, I am directed to inform you that the matter has received the careful consideration of Government and [illegible] the Colonial Secretary's [illegible] that, whilst it is necessary to enforce the provisions of the Immigration Act [illegible] the law should be [illegible] as [illegible] necessary [illegible] to any [illegible] the community [illegible]

With regard to the [illegible] in your letter of July [illegible] which I shall refer to [illegible] I am directed to state as follows:

(1) "Not issuing permits to those who had already been in the Colony and gone to India on a trip."

Government Notice No. [illegible] a copy of which I enclose herewith, provides that [illegible] domiciled in the Colony and [illegible] might be prohibited from [illegible] should, before departure, [illegible] certificate of domicile from the [illegible] of the district, for production to the Immigration Officer on their return, otherwise they would be liable to detention until satisfactory evidence of domicile in South Africa has been adduced. It is necessary that applications for such certificates should appear in person before the Resident Magistrate, in order that the description and particulars of [illegible] the holder may be entered [illegible] and to avoid the possibility of impersonation. In the case of persons who have left the Colony without such certificate either before or after the publication of the above-mentioned notice, no recourse [illegible] they can, before returning, apply to the Officer Administering the Act for permission, furnishing him with full particulars as to their domicile in South Africa, or they can return to the Colony without such permit. If the [illegible] procedure be followed, the Officer Administering the Act will, if satisfied that the applicant is [illegible] domiciled, furnish him with a permit [illegible] that he will be permitted to [illegible] on production of satisfactory proof of identity. If the second procedure is followed, the immigrant will [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible] until [illegible] of the [illegible] domicile in South Africa has been established. I may remark that [illegible] to which one or other of these procedures is followed by Coloured [illegible] in the Colony [illegible] at present, and that all [illegible] daily [illegible] the [illegible] Government Notice [illegible] of 1903 [illegible] to be [illegible]

(2) "To [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the time of service, and he cannot get [illegible] from India under the Immigration Act.

Under the Immigration Act such employees cannot be imported unless they are able to write a satisfactory application in a European language and are in possession of visible means of support.

(3) Minor brothers of [illegible] who have been domiciled in this Colony are not allowed to land here under the Act.

This restriction applies to all cases under the Act no person can enter the Colony merely by reason of being a minor brother of a person domiciled therein.

(4) "A merchanter after [illegible] here for several years wishes to proceed to India and to leave a man to take charge of his business, but under the Immigration Act he cannot substitute any [illegible]"

Such persons cannot enter the Colony unless they can conform to the requirements of the [illegible] but it may be remarked that [illegible] ordinary circumstances, a person whose [illegible] to take charge of a business [illegible] should be a possessor of visible means of support and would be able to write in a European language.

With regard to the [illegible] referred to in your letter and the [illegible] in case of the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] to be permitted to [illegible] the Colony on producing satisfactory proof of identity. I shall, therefore, be glad if you will inform me of the probable date and port of arrival, and the name of the [illegible] by [illegible] Enquiries are being made regarding [illegible] if it be found that he is domiciled to [illegible] the [illegible] meaning of the Immigration Act, a permit [illegible] will be forwarded to you in due course.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) [illegible]
[illegible] Colonial Secretary.

Mr. [illegible] Secretary, British Indian League, Royal Chambers, [illegible] Street, Cape Town.

The Navy League.

The circular to the public reads as follows:—

The Navy League is a strictly Non-Party Organisation formed [illegible] upon the Government and the Electorate in the United Kingdom and the Empire at large the [illegible] importance of an adequate Navy as the best guarantee of peace.

In the Self-Governing States of the Empire the League aims at the development of the maritime spirit, and the formation, wherever possible, of Naval Brigades to act as a Royal Naval Reserve in time of war, and at the creation of an informed and interested public opinion favourable to co-operation in naval defence.

Constitution of the Navy League.

The Association shall be called "The Navy League." Its purpose shall be to secure as the primary object of the National Policy "The Command of the Sea."

The general aims of the Navy League shall be:—

(1) To spread information, showing the vital importance to the British Empire of the Naval supremacy upon which depend its trade, empire and national [illegible]

(2) [illegible] that the Navy is not strong enough to meet them, and to all times [illegible] any short-comings in the [illegible]

(3) To call attention from time to time to such measures as may be [illegible] to ensure adequate preparations for the maritime defence of the Empire.

(4) To urge these matters on public men and, in particular, upon candidates for Parliament.

The League shall be absolutely distinct from all party politics.

Objects of the Navy League.

To insist that the question of the Navy has above and beyond all consideration of party politics, that a sudden development in naval strength is impossible, and that continuity of preparation is the essence of national security and the only preservative of [illegible] and [illegible]

Throughout the Empire to explain [illegible] by the [illegible] of literature by meetings, and by private propaganda, how sea supremacy, the heritage handed down by generations of British seamen, has been alike the source of national prosperity and the sure safeguard of the liberties of the people in periods of strain.

By inculcating and strenuously upholding the principles of a great national policy based upon sea power to bind together the scattered members of the Empire into one great whole, united in interest as in heart, and prepared to maintain intact a heritage and inheritance [illegible] from our forefathers.

Objects of the Durban Branch.

(a) To remind the burgess of [illegible] to all sources of naval weakness [illegible] that they may cherish proper appreciation to the fact that the integrity of the Empire depends upon sea power to confine its supremacy at sea, and to the courageous and great application of maintaining the Imperial Navy to the strength adequate to meet all contingencies.

(b) To make [illegible] aware of the duty that is upon them as citizens in [illegible] of their ability the Imperial Government in [illegible] the protection of this Port and Colony by providing adequately equipped Coast Defences on the model [illegible] by popularising the Natal Naval Volunteer Corps and by taking steps to [illegible] its efficiency as a land and marine force.

(c) To impress upon Colonists the [illegible] of fitting the Port of Durban as a coaling station capable to [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] of His Majesty's Fleet.

(d) To promote support from time to time of such [illegible] of the Colony's [illegible] the [illegible] of the Imperial Navy as may be [illegible] with the Colony's [illegible]

(e) To use its best efforts in the direction of developing the Maritime instinct in the youth of the Colony.

Those in sympathy with the movement are urged to fill in the "form of application" to be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Harry Brook.

(Subscription:—For full Membership, with publications post free, 10s. per annum.)

[illegible] Rand paper gives the information that one hundred and fifty Boer families are about to leave the O.R.C. for the Argentine Republic, where each man who follows this "trek" will receive [illegible] of ground, of which [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

Transvaal White League.

We take the following from the programme issued to Pietersburg:—

Objects of the League.

1.—To make a united stand by all the white inhabitants of this country against the influx of Asiatics.

2.—To promote legislation to regulate and control the issue and renewal of licenses to Asiatic traders and to force them to vacate the towns and country districts and go to bazaars and [illegible] set [illegible] apart [illegible] for them.

3.—To [illegible] of the [illegible] population of this country before the Colonial and Imperial Governments to means of petitions.

4.—To invite co-operation of all the white inhabitants and kindred Associations of this Colony to effect the above objects.

5.—At a future date to arrange for a congress at Pretoria of delegates from all parts of the country, for the purpose of [illegible] the Government, and laying our view before them, and if necessary to choose delegates at that congress to proceed to England [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to the Home Government.

Rules.

1. That all white inhabitants of this District and of the Transvaal be asked to [illegible] their names in the [illegible] and to avoid the undersigned and [illegible] that they be requested to [illegible] in the hands of the [illegible] as a [illegible]

2. [illegible] members [illegible] support no Asiatic Traders, directly or indirectly, and [illegible] do everything in their power to further the objects of this League.

Home Press Opinions.

The Blue Book.

[illegible] the following extracts of [illegible] Indian [illegible] the [illegible]

A Blue Book published yesterday (Tuesday) [illegible] a [illegible] of opinion [illegible] the Imperial Government and the [illegible] Indian traders in the Transvaal on the subject of the trading rights of [illegible] in the Transvaal.

The contention [illegible] in President Kruger's time, as the history of British Indians formed a [illegible] against the Republic. British Indians were [illegible] to [illegible] their [illegible] to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Colony. [illegible] the Indian Government [illegible] on the ground of [illegible] of British subjects [illegible] and the Imperial Government [illegible] at the time of a compromise under which future immigrants shall be kept out unless they knew a European language. Indians already in the Transvaal are not to suffer [illegible] of the rights which they possessed in theory though not in practice under the Boer régime."

In the correspondence the whole case from the Indian, the Imperial, and the Colonial point of view is stated, respectively by Sir M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Lyttelton, and Lord Milner and Sir Arthur Lawley.

Editorial Opinions.

The *Times* (6 May) :—"There is much reason, not merely from the Colonial, but from the Imperial, [illegible] of view in the Transvaal's [illegible] [illegible] to keep [illegible] Asiatics [illegible] [illegible] the whole Empire, would in the last resort, suffer politically or economically by the strength of the [illegible] population who inhabit it. On the other hand, we have to consider the existence of and placing under Asiatic [illegible] freedom of movement and migration within the Empire, and, more particularly of not raising in the minds of our loyal Indian subjects a language of indignation. To [illegible] the loyalty of even the most [illegible] of our Indian subjects by the [illegible] whose differentiation might very be imperfectly understood in India, would be a very short-sighted policy.

The *Westminster Gazette* :—The difficulty must be met [illegible] the [illegible] for the legislation upon which Mr. Lyttelton insists, and [illegible] the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce regards with the [illegible] apprehension, can be forced through the Legislative Council by the votes of official members, that which is to happen when the Transvaal obtains Representative Government?

The *Morning Post* (6 May) :—"It [illegible] to appeal to the white population of the Transvaal to give due weight to Imperial considerations, the [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] seems to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] Mr. Lyttelton's [illegible] should offer [illegible] and reasonable [illegible] may [illegible] be unduly delayed."

The *Saturday Review* (7 May) :—"The Blue Book is [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] British [illegible] subjects [illegible]

The [illegible] :—"It [illegible] May of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] British subjects.

Opposition Opinion.

The *Daily News* (6 May) :—"[illegible] Mr. Lyttelton [illegible] to the idea of [illegible] Kruger [illegible] the Indian [illegible] his [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] effect to India.

The *Daily* [illegible] Mr. Lyttelton's treatment of the British Indian question in the Transvaal [illegible] the handling of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] persuaded by Lord Milner and the [illegible] a great [illegible] Mr. Lyttelton has [illegible] Indians [illegible] traders, [illegible] and [illegible] his [illegible] to Indian immigration. But he has rejected Lord Milner's proposals to deprive the Indians of the right to trade and which the [illegible] have lately proposed to them. It is the least that the Home Government could do for the Indian subjects in South Africa. But [illegible] good thing for Mr. Lyttelton to do, is but the [illegible] of Lord Milner's [illegible]"

The *Leeds Mercury* [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] arrived at. It [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] the continent of the British authority in the Transvaal, it [illegible] of Colonial feeling, [illegible] of Indian loyalty. The [illegible] equality of all the subjects of the King-Emperor becomes an empty boast, and British sovereignty in India sinks to the level of a military tyranny."

The Speaker (August 27):—"British India, according to Lord Lansdowne, was assured in 1899 that "the Government and Empress of India" could not protect British Indians in a small South African State. We are taught a more disturbing state of things. British India has still more reason to be outraged if British self-governing colonies can deny the Indians the rights they expect as fellow-members of the Empire."

Plain Speaking.

Feeling in India regarding South African Affairs.

Our Bombay contemporary, Jame Jamshed has the following leading article on the treatment of Indians in South Africa:—

Our contemporary the Indian Opinion, Durban, has, in a brief but telling review of the position of the British Indians in South Africa, pointed to the growing hardships of our fellow-countrymen in that portion of the King's dominions. Whether it is at the Cape, in Natal or in the newly annexed Colonies, the same bitter cry is heard from the Indians; and, if the Home Government is resolved upon not doing anything that might hurt the feelings and the racial susceptibilities of the White Settlers, then, clearly there can be no hope for the situation becoming more promising for the [illegible] Indian subjects of the King. If anything, their position was better before the war than it is now; and the attitude of the Whites clearly indicates that, as days roll on, racial prejudices will have been intensified. Lord Milner and the other British officials have distinctly begun to side with the dominant race, and the hopes of their [illegible] have reached almost the vanishing point. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton has, no doubt, promised to do his best to persuade the Whites. But persuasion can have no chance of succeeding, and since force is held to be out of question, nothing but despair can [illegible] the situation. The Indians must either make up their mind to [illegible] to shake the South African dust off their feet, and starve those self-satisfied Whites in the matter of labour till they are compelled to capitulate. If the Indian Government [illegible] their duty towards the people whose interest they are pledged to protect, we should not be doubtful as to the ultimate issue of the struggle. It is true that the vast labour market of China is at present drawn upon, and that, in course of time Kaffir labour would be made available on a larger scale than it is now. But, in spite of all these [illegible], there will be left a void which nothing but Indian labour can fill. In this [illegible] a waiting game will have to be played, and we have no doubt that, if [illegible] with [illegible] patience and determination, India would win in the end. If the Indian Government were animated by a [illegible] desire to [illegible] and to protect the Indians, and if they were [illegible] to deal with the Colonies, they could [illegible] adopt other [illegible] which would effectively bring the South Africans to reason, even when they are [illegible] bring their [illegible] against the Indians under the [illegible] of Mr. Chamberlain. The self-governing Colonies [illegible] their own interests, and indulge in [illegible]. Why should the [illegible] be permitted in India? Why should this country care [illegible] about the interests of the Colonies which do not love her, and sacrifice her own? Why should she not make use of whatever [illegible] weapons she possesses, if [illegible] their own? India has [illegible] in the past to help forward the work of the consolidation of the Empire. She has made greater sacrifices than any other member of that Empire for its preservation and greatness. But, if in spite of all her help and sacrifices, she is to be treated with scorn and insults, if she is to be thus lightly considered by a class of men who have nothing in them to claim superiority over her people but the colour of their skin and their impudence, why should she care for those portions of Empire or be concerned about their welfare? As we have already said before, both on grounds of duty and of gratitude, this country is bound to the service of Great Britain. To her we are [illegible] to render all homage, all service. Not to the Colonies and [illegible] from which we reap nothing. To us it is all the same whether they belonged to England or to any other country in the world. If England wants them let her have them to whatever cost and sacrifice she likes. Why drag us [illegible] the car of the Empire we do not care for, from which we do not get anything? If the Indian Government and the Indian people had the courage to make the position clear, once, to Great Britain, and if they followed it up, when the time came, by a point blank refusal to lend any assistance whatsoever in adventures such as the South African War, the [illegible] British Parliament should soon be in a position to [illegible] better than it does India's feeling in the matter, and it may even persuade the white Colonies to behave themselves. At any rate, the present condition of affairs cannot be indefinitely prolonged. The [illegible] are [illegible] from the eyes of the people of this country. They cannot be kept rejoicing in [illegible] feeling proud of an Empire from which they reap nothing but insult and injury. It is almost expecting too much of [illegible] to ask them to glory in a thing that makes them feel the weakness of their position all the more keenly. Really the British Parliament and the British [illegible] make up their mind to adopt either of the two courses open to them—[illegible] and [illegible] the rights of the British Indians to live and [illegible] in every part of the British dominions, as [illegible] fellow [illegible] of a common Empire and, above all, refrain from burdening them with the responsibility of assisting them in the preservation and development of those portions of the Empire which are intended to be close preserves for the benefit of the white race alone.

Thoughts for the Week.

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"[illegible]"

[illegible]

પરચુરણ ખબરો.

[illegible]

ડરબન બજાર ભાવ.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिवार, ता. १ अक्टोबर, १९०४.

हिंदु मंदिरमें धर्म चर्चा.

[illegible]

५४१

[illegible]

हिंदके दादा दादाभाइ नवरोजजी.

[illegible]

नेवी लीग.

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

लोकल बजार भाव

[illegible]

[illegible]

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்

[illegible]

"இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்"

1904

[illegible]

Artistic Printing

[illegible]

482

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(இன்னும் வரும்.)

[illegible]

சமாசாரத்திரட்டு.

[illegible]

நாட்டுவர்த்தமானம்.

[illegible]

பத்திரிகை.

[illegible]

விருத்தம்.

[illegible]

வாழி

[illegible]

Printed and Published by ... International Printing Press, 113, Grey Street, Durban.

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras (considering passengers of Colombo for Bombay) on or about 1[illegible]. [illegible] Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY, 8TH OCT., 1904.

The Johannesburg Location.

Elsewhere we publish the report of the Public Health Committee on the much vexed Location question at Johannesburg. Our readers will remember that this is the 4th report of the Public Health Committee, and in this the Committee [illegible] throw[s] off all the hypocrisy and it has come out in true colours. The report is a direct and complete answer to Sir Arthur Lawley's contention that the Asiatic Bazaars were to have been well chosen, and that they afford scope for both the Native and the European trade. The Public Health Committee at first fixed upon a site very near the Malay Location. It then recommended the site which was chosen by the Boer Government, and now it has fixed upon the site which was used as an isolation camp during the plague outbreak, and which is situated thirteen miles away from Johannesburg. And it is there that about five thousand Indians, including hawkers and traders, with the exception of a few old established merchants, would be removed if the Committee's recommendations are carried out, and here are the reasons:—

"If," says the Committee, "the existing state of things is allowed to be continued, certain kinds of industry as, for instance, that of small tradesmen and artisans alone which would otherwise afford a means of livelihood to a considerable number of Europeans, will inevitably fall into the hands of Asiatics, and the growth of the self-supporting European population will consequently be materially impeded."

It is wonderful how arguments which were never thought of before are being now found to support what is, in naked terms, a policy of slow confiscation. We say without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the Indian artisan class in Johannesburg simply does not exist. It is true that there are a few Indian carpenters and [illegible], but they do not [illegible] [illegible] whatsoever. The general [illegible] [illegible] Johannesburg has been no [illegible] since [illegible], because it was then that the census was taken and the number is now about the same as then. And yet, the Indians have not been able to oust the Europeans in any department whatsoever. White Johannesburg is still white, and yet the Public Health Committee has suddenly found out that the presence of the Indian population will materially impede the growth of the self-supporting European population, although the European population is ever on the increase whereas, owing to the stern application of the Peace Preservation Ordinance to the Indians, the Indian population is and must be on the decrease. The reasons we have produced in support of the contention are utterly misleading, and could only be meant for consumption in England, for they cannot possibly mislead the people on the spot. The statement that the coloured population of the Transvaal already outnumbers the white population by 77.85 to 22.17 is a misrepresentation, for which we must confess we were not prepared from a representative body like the Public Health Committee of Johannesburg. What possible connection there can be between the vast Native population of the Transvaal and the coloured population, we cannot understand, and if the Public Health Committee had only taken the trouble to deal with the Indians for whom alone the location is to be established, it would have shown conclusively that the fears about the Indians ousting out the Europeans are imaginary for the Indian population is hardly more than 7,000 as against 84,000 whites in Johannesburg and the Indian population of the Transvaal is hardly over 10,000 as against the European population of [illegible]. On the one hand to talk of the Indian competition as ousting the whites, and on the other hand to dangle before the English public figures including the Native population, and then show the terrible disproportion, is hardly worthy of a great public body. Then the Committee has gone into a comparison of the position as between Johannesburg on the one hand and Natal and Pietersburg on the other. That is a second edition of Sir Arthur Lawley's comparison. We have already dealt with this phase of the controversy and humbly endeavoured to show that it is all in favour of the Indians. The Committee [illegible] boldly states that the Britishers have [illegible] [illegible] Europeans [illegible] and that "the Bazaar should be kept completely apart from any neighbourhood inhabited by Europeans," and it is for that reason that the Committee has chosen the wilderness at Klip Spruit for dumping down the Indians, who can neither do any hawking nor any trade, except among themselves and the few Kafirs. But the Kafirs cannot be any customers of the Indians because, being most of them workmen, they will have to go to town early in the morning and return probably about eight o'clock at night. They are then not likely at that time to go to the Asiatic [illegible] and make their purchases there; they will naturally make them in town. The charge of insanitation has also been dished up again. It is impossible, says the Committee, by any method of supervision to ensure the observance of the Public Health Bye-Laws by these people. We challenge the Committee to produce statistics in support of this contention. We ask for figures showing how many prosecutions under the Public Health Bye-Laws have taken place against the Indians, and how many cases they have neglected to conform to the regulations. So far as we are aware, and we know Johannesburg Indians well, we should be much surprised if there have been any prosecutions against British Indians throughout the year, and we make bold to say that in hardly a single instance has there been a second prosecution against the same man. Sanitary inspectors throughout South Africa have laid stress upon the docility of the Indian and his willingness to comply with lawful orders. The Committee says, "The recent outbreak of plague, and the events connected with it proved the difficulty of effectively isolating a location situated within the town itself." Either, therefore, Dr. Pakes who in his report showed that he had successfully isolated the Indian Location and thus stamped out the plague was wrong or the Public Health Committee is wrong. Dr. Pakes has been congratulated upon his splendid work and it is offering an insult to him to imply that effective isolation was impossible, owing to the location being situated within the town. We deny the reckless statement of the Public Health Committee that the Indians are particularly susceptible to small-pox. The experience in Natal shows that such has not been the case. And as to the plague too, we question very much that the Indian is generally any more susceptible [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] in the Indian Location, and for which the Public Health Committee alone was responsible, remained confined to the Location, and if the number of cases in the Location be eliminated, it will be found that the Indians were not more attacked than others. The last reason given by the Public Health Committee is the miserable plea of social intercourse between the poorer whites and the poorer Indians. In the first instance there is absolutely no social intercourse between the two, and in the second, we would very much like to know in what way the presence of the Indian has contributed to the social deterioration of the white man, what is the particular vice of the Indian community which the white man has contracted during the last seventeen years. And the phenomenon of the two classes living side by side is by no means peculiar to Johannesburg. They have been doing so in Cape Town, in Kimberley, in Durban, in Mauritius, in Ceylon, in India. Nowhere has this charge been brought against the Indians; nowhere has this plea been urged for the complete isolation of the Indians. Better by far that instead of such slow torture as is proposed by the Public Health Committee, the Indians should by legislation be bundled out of Johannesburg once and for all. Either the resident population should be well treated or it should be driven out of the country. The latter operation, though inhuman, would be far more merciful than by the process of slow but sure systematic poisoning, in the shape of cooping the community up in an enclosure miles away from all scenes of activity and letting it die for want of nutrition.

* * *

THE HOONDAMAL LICENCE. The Natal Licensing Act still continues to be the Damocles' sword hanging over the heads of the Indian storekeepers in Natal. So long as that un-British law disgraces the statute book of the Colony no Indian store will be without any value as a marketable asset. Mr. Hoondamal, a silk merchant of long standing depending entirely on high-class European custom, having received notice to vacate premises in a principal street of Durban, removed to another shop in West Street. He holds the usual trading licence which enables him to trade up to the 31st December next. He, therefore, did not suspend business until the transfer of premises was [illegible] by the Licensing Officer. The Officer refused to register the transfer. He still continued his business and lodged notice of appeal. In [illegible] weeks notice [illegible] [illegible] Licensing Officer, who [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Hoondamal continuing his business. He, therefore, brought him before the Magistrate, who considered quite improperly we submit, that the defendant traded in defiance of the authorities, and imposed the maximum penalty of £20. Notice of appeal has been lodged and we therefore refrain from making any further comment on this extraordinary decision. We would only remark that, if the decision is upheld, no subject of the King may with impunity act upon his interpretation of the laws of the country. We commend his case to the attention of the Government, as showing that, until the law is altered there can be no rest for the poor Indian merchants of Natal.

* * *

Durban Indian's Licence.

At the Borough Court last week, Mr. Hoondamal, Indian trader, was prosecuted by the Licensing Officer for the Borough, for trading in West Street without a licence. It transpired that the defendant has an appeal pending in the Town Council from the decision of the licensing officer, and that, at his request, Hoondamal's appeal had been adjourned to the last meeting of the [illegible] on the understanding [illegible] Licensing Officer was to go on with the prosecution, in spite of such adjournment. Mr. Alsop, for the defendant, submitted that he was not bound by what had transpired before the Council, but the Magistrate upheld the wishes of the Licensing Officer and decided to go on with the case. The Licensing Officer was called to give evidence as to the refusal of the licence and an [illegible] from the Corporation licensing department proved that a retail trade was being carried on, and that the [illegible] was open that morning. It was urged that the Licensing Officer had no power to refuse the transfer of a licence, and that the reasons for the Licensing Officer's decision were not satisfactory to defendant, that an appeal had been noted before the Council.

The Court held that the Licensing Officer could not be compelled to give transfers of licences, and refused to go into the reasons influencing his decision. The law gave the Licensing Officer certain discretionary powers, and with these the Court neither could nor would interfere. It was an especially bad case of absolute defiance of the Council's officers, and, in the circumstances, as a warning to others, and as a deterrent to the defendant, he would have to pay a fine of £20, the maximum penalty under the Act. The Magistrate further stated he was satisfied, [illegible] his own mind, as the matter had [illegible] that it was not proved that the defendant was carrying on a wholesale trade, the fact that a retail trade was being carrying on was fully established.

Mr. Alsop gave notice of appeal from the decision of the Court, but Mr. Smith said that, in the proper time, he would be quite ready to give the reasons actuating his finding.

* * *

The true success of life is the most useful one, and the development of character is the only real success in life. The more completely we are in harmony with Nature the greater success we make for all endeavours. [illegible] Nature's fundamentals, laws, and as we [illegible] [illegible].

Educating the Native

A Visit to Mariannhill Monastery.

(Contributed.)

We hear so much of the alleged "spoiling" of the native by missionaries and others, that it is of use to take a look at the actual process. [illegible] Trappist Monastery, Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal, [illegible] from Durban [illegible] [illegible] Station in the neighbourhood [illegible] Plate.

Having arrived [illegible] I was received by Brother [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

The girls are taught needlework, basket-making and domestic duties, [illegible] [illegible].

I would urge upon my white friends to pay a visit to the Trappist Monastery and see for themselves [illegible].

AN INDIAN [illegible]

Ignorance and Prejudice.

[illegible]

Johannesburg Location.

Public Health Committee adopts a policy of Segregation.

The following is the report and recommendation of the Public Health Committee of the Johannesburg Town Council:—

After the most careful consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme indicated in the [illegible] report of the Town Engineer [illegible] should be adopted by the Council. This scheme provides for the establishment of the following undertakings at Klipspruit farm:—

(1) The native location.

(2) The Asiatic bazaar.

(3) A water supply and washing establishment.

[illegible]

Native Locations.

With regard to the suggested native location at Klipspruit, the proposal [illegible]

(a) of the natives at present residing in the existing Kaffir location;

(b) of the natives who have hitherto been allowed to reside in the [illegible] within the Municipal area; and

(c) of the natives who are to be [illegible]

[illegible]

The Question of Cost.

[illegible]

Railway Tickets.

[illegible]

Compensation.

[illegible]

Too Far From Town

[illegible]

Train Journey of 10 Miles.

[illegible]

Sanitary Control.

[illegible]

Asiatic Bazaar.

[illegible]

Asiatics To Build Houses.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन

शनिवार ता. ८ अक्टोबर, १९०४.

आत्मभोगका परिणाम.

[illegible]

[अपूर्ण]

समाचार.

[illegible]

लडाइके समाचार.

[illegible]

चर्चा पत्र.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்"

[illegible]

1904ஆம் அக்டோபர் 8

யுத்தம்.

[illegible]

ஜப்பானியரும் இந்தியரும்.

[illegible]

இந்தியர் வியாபார வழக்கு.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1

[illegible]

2

[illegible]

3

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

நாட்டுவர்த்தமானம்.

[illegible]

[illegible] பத்திரிகை.

[illegible]

TYPE WRITER

[illegible]

Printed and Published by Mansukhlal ... International Printing Press, 115, ... Street, Durban

Japan v. India.

The following letter appears in a recent number of the *Times of India*:

Sir,—One of the most peculiar phases of the Japan-Russia war is the fact that, practically, it has had, so far, no perceptible effect upon trade in Japan, and the following figures go to show that trade is increasing in spite of the struggle now going on:—

Total Imports, March, [illegible] Yen [illegible]
Total Exports, March, [illegible] Yen [illegible]
Total Imports, March, [illegible] Yen [illegible]
Total Exports, March, [illegible] Yen [illegible]

Now, surely this is an object lesson for the subject of this letter, and India might well ponder over the facts as above stated, and ask herself:—"Why are we so poor in effort? why is business in the British Empire's dominions so languid? why does our money flow to other countries without an adequate return?"

Well, it is easily answered. India depends almost entirely upon other countries' industries for her wants. She makes no attempt to supply home consumption from the millions of her subjects. All this could be changed if there was a will to change, because "where there's a will there's a way."

Unfortunately there exists among India's [illegible] classes a good deal too professional connection, with the result that many a man with a university education is a [illegible], a doctor or other "class" profession. In some only, there is in my [illegible] extent, [illegible] both ends meet as a result of his exertion only. And their numbers are increasing day by day and, of course, resulting in the cheapening of professional work as such as to make their learning a dead letter as far as profits are concerned.

Then [illegible] one of [illegible]. Take a walk in any street in Japan, and you will find that the merchant [illegible] ninety per cent. of the population. Take a walk in certain streets in India and you will observe a perfect pandemonium of sign-boards depicting professional callings, and the business houses are principally conspicuous by their (general) absence—compared with the multitude of professions.

Now let us come to Japan. Here you will find that the [illegible] in the land have their hands on production. The business man and the professional man stand on terms of equality; they are received in the highest society, and they are recognised by the Emperor in the same way as King Edward recognises his business men in Great Britain and the colonies.

Japan imitates and improves on imitations. She makes every match used by the [illegible], and exports any amount to India and elsewhere. She sends to all Exhibitions, spending money, time, energy [illegible] to be able to let the world see that she is a productive people in the fullest sense of the word. The Japanese travel around the world and "take stock" of the life and that is their [illegible] wants in Japan and show the world that "what some has done, one can do," and do it well and thoroughly.

Japan is now building some of the best vessels afloat. She has built hundreds, yet but a few years ago she had not a dock sufficiently big to take in a [illegible] battleship, whilst now she can find herself able to dock, [illegible] many ports, some of the biggest battleships afloat. So far as Kobe is concerned the Kawasaki Dock Yard Company can undertake some very large undertakings, and they have constructed a large number of craft. Up to this [illegible], when the Company [illegible] India ships [illegible] Japan had not a shipbuilding yard thirty years ago!

Japan makes most of her machinery. She has her own particular device for wireless telegraphy, generally considered to be far superior to the original ideas, and those ideas they have improved upon to the extent of making herself independent of outside concerns.

The Island Empire exports matches, [illegible], parasols, brass, [illegible], cotton shirts, socks, and hosiery in general, silk and silk piece goods. In fact a compendium of manufactures too numerous to mention. For example:—Japan imports raw cotton from India, and exports it in the form of cotton goods, and millions of the natives see "at it" day by day manufacturing as if by magic the [illegible] into beautiful [illegible] for the use of India's millions [illegible]. Yet India's industry [illegible] established ages before Japan ever exported a cotton shirt. It seems a paradoxical statement to make, but the fact is that India possesses more mills than Japan, yet the former [illegible] cotton shirts, socks, and hosiery in general to any great extent, but relies upon Japan to supply that which she cannot do herself.

Now the question to the Japanese mind is "What is India doing?" She has a greater population than Japan, yet she is dependent to a large extent upon foreign merchants in Japan to obtain articles which she [illegible] herself to any appreciable extent.

Ten years of business connection with Japanese manufacturers has given me an insight into matters which I [illegible] of during my life in India, and although the [illegible] business has [illegible] in Japan, yet I feel a sense of sympathy for my Indian friends to find that the [illegible] of Indian production remains in Indian merchants dealing "[illegible]" in [illegible]. Well, the fact that Japan produces about one million pounds of silk annually out of an aggregate total of 111,000,000 for the whole world, is just a comparison of itself.

Possibly it would be worth the while of manufacturers in India to engage Japanese experts for a term of two to three years, in order that they may show Indian producers the true road to success [illegible] Indians might be sent to Japan to study her arts, and thus learn from Japan in the same way as Japan has learnt from the Occident.

I fear to further trespass on your valuable space. [illegible] remark that I can substantiate all I have written as a result of a ten years' close study in connection with imports and exports in the trade between India and Japan.

N. B. [illegible]

Kobe, Japan.

Census Returns for British South Africa.

The census returns for the whole of British South Africa are as follows:—

	Total	White	Coloured
Cape	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transvaal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhodesia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O.R.C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Basutoland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bechuanaland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"What has he done?" is the Divine question which [illegible] and [illegible] every false reputation.

The sign of an intelligent person is his possession of knowledge, [illegible] thirst for knowledge.

Indian Students in Japan.

The Honorary Secretary of the Indo-Japanese Society, a body recently formed at Tokio for the purpose of giving advice and guidance to Indian students going to Japan and to promote good feeling between Indians and the Japanese, has published a circular, in which he gives correct information as to the course to be followed by Indian students who desire to go to Japan for scientific and industrial education. The first difficulty which the Japanese student has to encounter is the Japanese language, as in all the Schools and Colleges lectures are given in Japanese. We are told that about eight months' study of the language will enable the student to fairly understand the lectures, and the Indian student is advised to curtail this portion of his stay in Japan by studying the Japanese Primers, which he can do without much help previous to his departure for Japan. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr Puran Singh, who lately graduated from Japan, is giving lessons to students in Japanese language at the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute in Lahore. The study of the [illegible] language is also recommended, if possible even at an earlier stage, as many Japanese Professors freely mix [illegible] English technical terms in their lectures, while others make [illegible] use of Japanese words and [illegible] corresponding words. The choice of a subject of study is also desirable before the student leaves India, as without the [illegible] of a special subject all his progress is likely to be haphazard. It is stated as careful calculation that Rs. [illegible] per mensem is the lowest student economy for the maintenance of a student in Japan. Intending students are told that the [illegible] students in any way from proceeding to Japan. The session for students commences in September, but students would do well to reach Japan by June, as the interval of three months may be advantageously spent in making a special study of the language and the customs and manners of the people. Further information may be had of Mr. [illegible] Honorary Secretary, Indo-Japanese Association, Tokio, Japan.—*Indian Review.*

Thoughts for the Week.

Respect for modest life, and tenderness towards every form of modest suffering, is one of the [illegible] features of the best culture.—Duke of Argyll.

To confess an error is no disgrace; a man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

It is cheering to commence the day with pleasant thoughts. People need [illegible] nothing so much as good cheer and encouragement. The [illegible] in that which inspires us to do better, to do our best. It is worth while to do the humblest kindness, as we go through the day. No good action or kind thought is ever lost, [illegible]

One of the [illegible] of all things is [illegible] trouble in providing against dangers that never come. How many toil [illegible] which they never enjoy; [illegible] provide for exigencies that never happen; [illegible] prevent troubles that never come; [illegible] against the wants of a period they may never live to see.—William Jay.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

આત્મભોગનું પરિણામ.

[illegible]

પ્રીટોરીઆમાં ભરાનાર નેશનલ કન્વેન્શન.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

શહેર સમાચાર.

[illegible]

પરચુરણ ખબરો.

[illegible]

ગ્રાહકોને વિનતી.

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપીનીયન.

[illegible]

TYPE WRITER

ટાઇપ રાઇટર.

[illegible]

ડરબન બજાર ભાવ.

[illegible]

તેને પણ કામ કરવાનું હતું પરંતુ સંજોગોને લીધે તે કરી શક્યા નહીં.

[illegible]

P.P.

साप्ताहिक पंचांग

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ग्राहकोंको विनंती.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन,
पी. बो. बोक्स ...
डरबन.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिवार ता १३ अक्टोबर, १९०६.

आत्मभोगका परिणाम

[illegible]

हिंदी कोंग्रेसको सहायता की अगत्य.

[illegible]

समाचार.

[illegible]

विदेश वर्तमान

[illegible]

शेयर बजार भाव

[illegible]

बेचनेकी है.

[illegible]

இந்தியன் [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"இந்தியன் ஒபீனியன்"

[illegible]

[illegible]

775

[illegible]

197

[illegible]

Benningfield's Land Sale.

[illegible]

Printed and Published by V. Madanjit, International Printing Press, 115, Grey Street, Durban.

Indian Mails.

The Rand Direct Line [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras transhipping passengers to Colombo for Bombay on or about 20th Oct. Freight for these ports on Nov 3rd. [illegible], King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 22ND OCT., 1904.

The Johannesburg Town Council.

The Town Council has considered the very important report of the Public Health Committee, and adopted with painful unanimity the operative suggestions made by the Committee. Under it the Indians, as well as the Malays, are to be housed, should a compulsory segregation Ordinance be passed, on the Klipspruit farm, near the Native Location, a distance of 13 miles from Johannesburg. Mr Quinn in commending the proposals to the Town Council justified them on the grounds that the Indians did not conform to the Sanitary regulations, that if the Kaffirs were to be removed to Klipspruit the Indians should be removed *a fortiori* because they were worse neighbours than the former, that the Indian trade was confined to the Indians and Kaffirs, and that therefore it would be no hardship to them to be located at such a great distance.

Now the first objection is not founded on any data whatsoever. Mr Quinn stated in support that even if there were prosecutions against Indians they returned to their old practice. We venture to contradict the gentleman and publicly state that there has hardly been a sanitary prosecution against an Indian without producing a lasting effect. We would also add that wherever proper supervision has been exercised the Indian has proved most amenable to such regulations. To go no further we would cite the instance of the location at Vrededorp, as also the condition of the Indians in Heidelberg. In the one case owing to lax but firm supervision, the sanitary condition of the type of Indians living in locations is all that can be desired. In the other case that of the Indian storekeepers living in the heart of the town is equally so. The second objection raised by the speaker is no less flimsy than the first. For if, the Indian is amenable to sanitary control surely there can be no objection against him as a neighbour. He has no war-dances, nor does he drink Kafir-beer. The third is merely a travesty of facts. It is unfair to state that the Indian trade is confined to the Kafirs and the Indians. The pioneer Indian settlers in the Transvaal could not have entered the country with a view to trade among the Indians for there were none, and it is a notorious fact that the Indians have a large trade among the Dutch people and the poor whites. Underlying the objection is the important admission that the Klipspruit farm is not suitable for the white trade at all. It should moreover be remembered that the proximity of the Kafir location does not necessarily mean that the Indians will have any trade among the Kafirs—if only for the simple reason that Kafirs would remain in the location during night time only and arrive from town after business hours. If then it is totally unjust to house the Indians at such a great distance, it would be doubly so to disturb the inhabitants of the Malay location. There may have been some ground for condemning the old Indian location from a sanitary standpoint, but not a whisper has been uttered against the dwellers of the Malay location. The vast majority of them are, as the name implies, Malays, a clean-living, industrious and perfectly loyal people. They have been in possession of the place now a number of years. An attempt to dispossess them during the Boer rule was frustrated owing to the efforts of the British Government. Are the poor people now to be summarily ejected and forced to live in a wilderness in the name of the British Government? The idea is simply repugnant, and we hope that Mr. Lyttelton would not be party to such wholesale confiscation of the rights of people whose only crime is that they wear a brown skin.

Dr Porter "Touches the Spot."

The energetic Dr Porter is again busy writing academic reports on the insanitary condition of several places in Johannesburg. As in the case of the late insanitary area, so in the present instance, he has drawn up a more lurid and sensational picture of what is known as the township of Ferreiras in Johannesburg. He informs the Town Council in the strongest terms possible that the area described by him should be overhauled without the slightest delay. He says:—There are within them some enormous houses, situated rooms, courts, and alleys, which, on account of the bad arrangement, crowding on area, want of proper sanitary conveniences, and their wretched and dilapidated condition, are not only dangerous and injurious to the health of inhabitants in the vicinity but are a very serious menace to the municipality generally. Now it is admitted that the area, such as it is, has been allowed to exist for the last two years, at any rate. If it is so insanitary and we do not deny it is so, why has not the matter been dealt with before this? We very much fear that for months to come the report will merely remain on the shelves of the Town Clerk's office, and things will continue to go on much as they are to-day though what we want in the face of the present danger is not words, but deeds. The report is undoubtedly interesting, also painful, reading. It is also probably calculated to alarm old women, and to put them on their guard as to the condition of their position and surroundings. If the township is so dangerously insanitary it is ill-adapted for half measures. The buildings comprised within it should be burnt down without a moment's delay. We, however very much fear that the experience about the insanitary area will be repeated in the case of the township of *Ferreiras*. It will be interesting to learn that the population of the whole area is 1,811 of which 188 are Indians, 58 Syrians, 165 Chinese, 295 Cape, 75 black, and 929 (or more than half) white. The population of the insanitary stands is 255 coolies, 17 Syrians, 126 Chinese, 192 Cape, 31 black, and 241 white.

Thus in this neighbourhood it is the whites who are more to blame than the Indians, and the Town Council most of all. And although it is the whites who have to be dealt with more than any other class of people, we do not for one moment suppose that any such thing will happen. The report will be used for advocating further disabilities on the British Indians. The public health Committee has already begun to press it into service in order to compel them to reside in a locality nearly 13 miles from Johannesburg. As a matter of fact, the report is a condemnation of the inaction of the Town Council in not attending to the proper sanitation of the place. When the Insanitary Area Commission was appointed, this township was considered dangerous to public health. But as nothing is done in Johannesburg except on the sky-scraper scale, proper sanitary control was a thing beneath the dignity of the Town Council.

Lord Milner.

It seems pretty certain that Lord Milner is about to leave South Africa for good. What the verdict of history will be of His Excellency's work in this sub-continent, it is difficult to say. That he brought the war to a successful issue, ensures his Excellency's title to glory as a destructive statesman. He of all the men was the one strong man at a more critical period, and in spite of reverses and gloomy despatches from the generals who were conducting the war, he remained absolutely firm and unshakable in his determination to see the thing through. The invincible faith that he had in his own pre-vision regarding the war has not, we fear, been the guiding star in the much more difficult task of reconstruction. Nor indeed could it be said that his Excellency took the correct view of the times that were to follow. Forming expectations which were never to be realised, Lord Milner framed a top-heavy structure on a weak foundation. The result has been enormous expenditure on the administration of the country without an adequate return. In spite of his Lordship's unceasing attention to every detail of administration, and his great industry the difficult problems, such as the labour question, the native question and the Asiatic question could not be said to have been solved in a satisfactory manner. The importation of Chinese labour is yet in the experimental stage, and it would be too early to pronounce a definite opinion one way or the other. The vacillating policy adopted regarding the native and the Asiatic questions has satisfied neither party and with respect to the latter even "political honour" has suffered in his Lordship's hands. Thus it is doubtful whether Lord Milner will rank as a first class constructive statesman.

If it be true as the London papers inform us, that there will very soon be a change of power in England, it would be interesting to know what the out-going government intend to do for Lord Milner's services to the Empire and the Conservative party. We know that some months ago, it was given out that his Lordship was a very likely successor to Lord Curzon at Calcutta. He would then be no doubt perfectly free from interference by the Liberal ministers and, apart from the Imperial view of bestowing such patronage, the conservative government have nothing better to offer to his Lordship. The speculation, therefore, is of more than passing interest to the British Indians in South Africa. We wonder whether the author of the despatch to Mr Lyttelton, in the recently published blue-book on the British Indian question, will retain strong anti-Indian prejudices which have been allowed to colour that document, when he has been transferred to the viceregal throne.

Lydenburg. The authorities at Lydenburg have given notice to the Indians to remove to the Bazaar for sleeping, within some days, on pain of being prosecuted for disobedience. A similar threat was held out in Potchefstroom some time ago and nothing came out of it. In view of the emphatic dictum of the Chief Justice of the Transvaal one would have thought the the Indians would be left undisturbed. But evidently it is not to be so. The only remedy for our countrymen under the circumstances is to sit still and watch events.

Indian Interpreters. The Natal Farmers' Conference is hard put to it for excuses for wiping out the Indian Interpreters from the Colony. It would not tolerate even a few Indian Interpreters in the Government employ, though it wants the indentured Indians very badly. The Government have replied to a previous resolution of the Conference that it is unable to obtain the services of Europeans who can speak more than one Indian language, which is insufficient for the requirements. It has thereupon passed the following resolution: "That this Conference re-affirms its opinion that provided adequate salaries are given, European interpreters can be obtained who can speak more than one Indian dialect, and that the Government should give the same inducement to the European youth of the Colony to acquire a knowledge of the Indian dialects as is accorded to students of the Zulu language." The Government has again replied saying efforts are being made to employ Europeans wherever possible, but that the difficulties do not appear to diminish. Thus the Indian Interpreters have to thank not the Government, but the paucity of Europeans having knowledge of Indian languages for the safety of their positions.

The Plague Spots of Johannesburg.

Dr. Porter's Report on the Ferreiras Township.

Strong measures needed.

Dr. Porter reported on September 13th, representing that there are within the township known as Ferreiras, Johannesburg, a very dangerously insanitary district, consisting of two portions, namely:

1. Blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, as municipal plan, bounded (a) on the east by [illegible] Street; (b) on the west by [illegible]; (c) on the south by Commissioner Street; (d) on the north by Marshall Street.

2. Blocks K and L on plan, bounded (a) on the east by Melville Street (also called West Street); (b) on the west by Wolhuter Street; (c) on the south by Marshall Street; (d) on the north by the lines of the Worcester and Ferreira Mines.

A Menace to the Municipality.

Then follows a plan showing the boundary property. Continuing Dr Porter says: There are within these some enormous houses, that are rooms, courts and alleys, which, on account of their bad arrangement, crowding on area, want of proper sanitary conveniences, and their wretched and dilapidated condition, are not only dangerous and injurious to the health of the inhabitants in the vicinity but are a very serious menace to the municipality generally. The blackest portion of these areas is undoubtedly the blocks A, B, C, and H which together, in regard both to the people living there and to the physical conditions (except that of water supply), the worst of the objectionable features of the old coolie location. Like it, they are the concentrated embodiment of all that makes for insanitation. The condition is so familiar with the condition of the old coolie location and the results thereof that it seems unnecessary to go into further detail. The insanitary portions of blocks D and E are, for the most part, occupied by Chinese dens.

The chief portion of block K (stands 167, 172, 190, 191, 174, 149, 155) is an objectionable "warren," i.e., a congeries of rooms crowded on area, having filthy courts, and inhabited by the lowest class of coloured people and prostitutes. The premises condemned in blocks C, F, J, and L are perhaps not quite so bad as the property already referred to, but nevertheless require to be drastically dealt with.

Large White Population.

Then come particulars as to the area and population of the district in question. A table is given which states that the total area of the blocks in question is 9.7 acres, of which [illegible] comprises the area of condemned stands. The population of the whole area is 1,811, of which 188 are Indians, 58 Syrians, 165 Chinese, 295 Cape, 75 black, and 929 (or more than half) white. The population of insanitary stands number 862, composed as follows:—255 coolies, 17 Syrians, 126 Chinese, 192 Cape, 31 black and 241 white. Several blocks are wholly condemned, and the others partially. Dr. Porter proceeds:—

In a recent report to the Rand Plague Committee, it was pointed out that an epizootic amongst rats infested by or associated with human plague started these three foci in the town, one of these foci being stand 20 north-west corner of Fox and Melville or West Street, Ferreiras. A case of plague occurred in April here on this stand and subsequently 14 other cases within a radius of quarter of a mile therefrom, viz., at stands 96, 61, 606 [illegible] Becker Street, 141 Marshall Street (block K), 92 Melville Street, 56 606 [illegible] Ferreira Street, 60 Main Street, 3 at [illegible] Buildings, 1 at the telegraph stores, Market Street, and 3 cases at the Ferreira Mine. Many hundreds of dead rats were found in dwellings, stores and mine buildings within the same area. Some of these were proved to be infected with plague, and there is no doubt whatever that the infection was widespread throughout the district. Here, the experience of Durban and East London appears to indicate the rat infection is very persistent, for in

449

[illegible]

Destruction the only remedy.

[illegible]

Indians on Footpaths.

[illegible]

Johannesburg Town Council and British Indians and Malays.

Proposed Removal to Klip Spruit.

Government Provisionally Agrees.

[illegible]

Mr. Quinn's Explanation.

[illegible]

Sanitary Laws.

[illegible]

The Despatches.

[illegible]

The Malay Location.

[illegible]

Government Agree.

[illegible] and the [illegible] be [illegible] as a [illegible]. [illegible] said the members of the Municipal Council that he thought the proceeds of the ground to be [illegible] should be devoted to the well-being of the removed inhabitants. This land would be valuable, and it would form a valuable endowment for the benefit of the Asiatic and native locations in the time to come.

It would be a pity if the Town at any time were actuated by a feeling of [illegible] where these people were concerned. The land [illegible] should be utilised for [illegible]. (Hear, hear.) He also felt that the people to be removed should receive some sort of guarantee of tenure. Let their conditions of life be improved, and let them understand that, so long as they met their obligations and behaved themselves, they would not be again removed. (Hear, hear.) Some might eventually wish for plots of land for cultivation, and such thing should be very [illegible]. This, he thought, would help them to establish an ideal location, where a community of natives would live in comfort and be content to make use of the railway to go to and from their work, besides having an inducement to add to their comforts at home by the planting of little gardens. He would also point out [illegible] who employed natives might possibly [illegible] to consider applications for increase in the wages.

Indian Trade.

As to Asiatic trading, that was a leading question upon which there seemed to be no difference of opinion throughout the country. They were to his mind greatly indebted to Lord Milner and Sir Arthur Lawley for their despatches, which had brought the question to a much higher plane than was before the case. (Hear, hear.) The masterful way in which Sir Arthur Lawley had dealt with the question was very much [illegible] adopted. Mr. [illegible] had put the question in a manner that it was an almost unanswerable argument that they must deal with Asiatics, British subjects though they be, in a special manner in this country if they wished to prevent it from becoming altogether a black man's country. In connection with this, they were to deal with the question that the white trader would not be driven out by the stranger from the East, and at the same time they could also give [illegible] and they did not wish to do anything which would unduly or unreasonably press upon the people. If they guided themselves [illegible] by what Sir Arthur Lawley had laid down in his despatch, and [illegible] licences for things which they felt were not already [illegible] by their constituents, then in the [illegible] they would gain all that they desired in reason.

There were Asiatics who were entitled to be exempted [illegible] standing and ability, and they should [illegible] to impose upon this [illegible] class of Indians these regulations and [illegible] the other side of the [illegible], and [illegible] in the [illegible] great question. These questions [illegible] and [illegible] questions, and if they were guided by the [illegible] despatches of the Governor [illegible] [illegible] fairly [illegible], he felt that they would arrive at a [illegible] to all parties. Concluding, [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible]. (Hear, hear.) If these were [illegible] dealt with, it would have [illegible] [illegible] was being [illegible]. [illegible] in regard to this should be carefully provided, and there should be no intention of restricting or [illegible] the laws of [illegible] [illegible], so that they could freely trade with respect of their [illegible] [illegible]. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Ray pointed out that action had been delayed until circumstances rendered it imperative. The site chosen could be [illegible] from every point of view—good water, cheap [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible]. The present locations were far from meeting the wants of the people, and some [illegible] natives actually had no fixed [illegible] [illegible] which was extremely dangerous. It was most [illegible] that natives should be quartered in the town amid the white inhabitants. The proper place for the natives was outside the town, and this would be more beneficial for the natives themselves. He [illegible] the need for dealing with the Asiatic problem as it affected white traders, and in conclusion said it was admitted by everyone who had resided in the country for any length of time that the removal of coloured people from the central part of the town was an absolute necessity in the best interests of all concerned—white and black alike.

Mr. J. A. Hamilton asked if the [illegible] part of the report had been submitted to the Works Committee. An expenditure of £[illegible] was involved, and although he did not grudge the money, he hoped it would be properly spent.

Mr. Quinn said it had not been before the Works Committee, because that Committee was not responsible for the [illegible] of the Health Committee.

With reference to Mr. [illegible]'s point regarding hawkers, Mr. Quinn said the Committee were fully alive to the question as it affected hawkers. Further, he wished to explain that coloured and educated Asiatics would be allowed to live anywhere they liked. The only thing the Council would impose in regard to this would be [illegible] should be carefully applied to [illegible] and the [illegible] of the Council to allow coloured Asiatics to live where they chose should not be [illegible]. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. [illegible] referred to the discussion in very complimentary terms, and said [illegible] one of the [illegible] when [illegible], it [illegible] considerable discussion [illegible] at the Council table. [illegible] by both Mr. Quinn and Mr. Ray. The location proposal would not only [illegible] the condition of the [illegible], but would [illegible] the [illegible] of the town.

Mr. [illegible] said that never in his experience of Johannesburg had any measure before the Council been more highly appreciated by the public than the scheme which they were now establishing. The [illegible] of the scheme and [illegible] the [illegible] were entirely equitable to the people whom they were going to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Sphere [illegible] of the [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] and he [illegible] that if the [illegible] there in the matter of compensation they would quickly adhere to the scheme. It was a great thing to think that the [illegible] who were to be moved would be satisfied if they were treated justly in regard to the compensation to be paid to them.

The provisions of the scheme were then put to the Council, and were unanimously approved of with the exception of that relating to the compensation, which was referred back in accordance with the Finance Committee's report.

Condensed from *Rand Daily Mail.*

Moosdeen's License Again.

Mr. Moosdeen we understand has again been summoned for trading without a licence, although against the Court's decision on the previous prosecution there is an appeal pending in the Supreme Court. One would have thought there was no occasion for such zeal. But the licensing officers evidently wish to make their authority felt. We hope that Mr. Moosdeen would [illegible] fight against great odds.

Thoughts of the Week.

There is no evil in the universe but has its seat and origin in the mind; hence sin, sickness, sorrow and affliction do not, in reality, belong to the universal order, are not inherent in the nature of things, but are the direct outcome of our ignorance of the right relations of things.

According to tradition, there once lived, in India, a school of philosophers who led a life of such absolute purity and simplicity that they commonly reached the age of one hundred and fifty years, and to fall sick was looked upon by them as an unpardonable disgrace, for it was considered to indicate a violation of law.

The sooner we realise and acknowledge that sickness, far from being the arbitrary visitation of an offended God, or the test of an inscrutable Providence, is the result of our own error or sin, the sooner shall we enter upon the highway of health. Disease comes to those who attract it, to those whose minds and bodies are receptive to it, and flees from those whose strong, pure, and positive thought-sphere generates healing and life-giving currents.

JAMES ALLEN.

Wanted.

Not [illegible] [illegible],
But [illegible] with [illegible],
Not [illegible] [illegible],
Nor [illegible] [illegible],
Not [illegible] the [illegible] :
Wanted : [illegible]

Not words of [illegible],
Nor thoughts [illegible],
Not [illegible],
Not [illegible],
Not [illegible] ;
Wanted ; [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

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[illegible]

501

[illegible]

TYPE WRITER.

ટાઈપ રાઈટર.

[illegible]

ग्राहकोंको विनंती.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन,
[illegible]
डरबन.

इंडिया जानेवाली मेल स्टीमर.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिवार, ता. २२ अक्टोबर, १९०४.

जोहान्सबर्गमें प्लेग वाली जगा.

[illegible]

[illegible]

खुलासा

[illegible]

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

[illegible]

(முன் தொடர்ச்சி)

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

[illegible]

(தொடரும்.)

[illegible]

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Indian Mail.

The Nile Direct Liner, [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras transferring passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 31st Oct. Messrs King & Sons, Smith Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 29TH OCT., 1904.

Natal Licensing Act.

Mr Hoondamal's case can no longer be looked upon merely as a personal question, but it is one involving wide interests. By the time this is in print, the appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Magistrate will may have been decided. Last week's proceedings, however deserve more than a passing notice. Mr Hoondamal, in spite of the Town Council's decision, but under legal advice from a premier firm of solicitors, has continued to trade on the strength of the licence issued to him to trade in the Borough. The Licensing Officer therefore again issued a summons charging him with the offence of trading without a licence—in respect of the premises in West Street. The Defendant applied for an adjournment pending the hearing of the appeal. The Magistrate granted the adjournment and repudiated the suggestion of the prosecution that the defendant was trading in contempt of Court. And yet he made a most extraordinary order namely that the store should be forcibly [illegible] defendant received permission to trade. What therefore he granted with the one hand, he snatched away with the other. For what could be the value of the adjournment if the store was to be closed? If the Magistrate was so certain of the decision of the Supreme Court, why did he adjourn the proceedings at all? But this point, important as it is, pales into insignificance before the question whether the Magistrate had any right to make the order he did. We understand that Mr Hoondamal's solicitors have written to the Magistrate, informing him that he has acted beyond his authority, and that he would be held personally liable in the event of the forcible closing of the store. We have always considered Mr Stuart to be an impartial, sober and fair judge. But with great deference, we must admit that our confidence in his knowledge of the authority possessed by him is much shaken. We cannot conceive that he has consciously committed what, in our humble opinion, is a grave error of judgment. For the effect of his decision, if carried out, would take us back to the Middle Ages, when the liberty of the subject was dependent on the mere caprice of the judges whose jurisdiction and authority were circumscribed only by their good sense.

Why however should there be this unseemly fencing between the great Town Council and a humble [illegible] of the case? Surely there is no principle at stake in not interfering with the poor merchant for a few days. He could not by taking a few shillings in sales everyday materially reduce the takings of the other West Street merchants in the town. They have raised no objection against him. We put it to Mr Ellis Brown and the other Councillors whether it befits the dignity of the great corporation to persecute a poor man.

We do not question the right of the Council to regulate trade. We have always considered it a privilege to render our humble assistance in guiding Indian opinion and enlisting it whenever it has been necessary. We think that the Council would be perfectly right in generally reserving special areas for special trades. But all such reservations, unless they are elastic enough, defeat their own end. We would gladly co-operate with the Council in reconciling the Indian mind to the idea that West Street should be very largely in the hands of European merchants. But there is an important and necessary proviso that the Indians already carrying on trade there, as also Indian landlords, should be fully protected, and that those Indians who are prepared to satisfy the sanitary and ornamental requirements in keeping with the best stand in West Street, and whose trade is mainly European, should not be prohibited from trading there. Indeed, they should be encouraged, if it is true that the objection is not against colour, and that if the Indian conformed to the European standard, he would be welcomed as a desirable citizen. How the facts are that there are very few, and that the one order consideration satisfies all the points above laid down. May we not then appeal to the Town Council to stay its hands and free itself from the suspicion that in prosecuting Mr Hoondamal, it is persecuting him, and, through him, the Indian storekeepers and landlords, who are anxiously watching the dramatic stages through which this case has been passing.

* * *

PIETERSBURG INDIANS. News comes from Pietersburg to the effect that the Indians living and trading in the old Indian location, lately converted into a native location are being summarily evicted. The history of the struggles of the poor men is very simple, though intensely painful. They were threatened with [illegible] the year. The matter was brought to the notice of the higher authorities and the Pietersburg Local Board stayed action. The Board's power was limited, and nothing could be done to the [illegible]. Early this year the Board requested the Government to [illegible] the Indian location and change it into a native location. This was done without regard to the rights of the Indians. The native location regulations prevent any one else from living or trading in native locations. Under this power the Board has been trying to evict the Indians. Owing to the intervention of the Protector of Asiatics, Mr Chamney its action was stayed temporarily. But the Board seems to have triumphed in the end. And by a process of [illegible] legislation it is in a position to confiscate (we know no other term to adequately explain the action) the property of the inoffensive traders. They have spent many thousand pounds in building good stores. We know what the cost of labour is in South Africa. The people are to receive no compensation. It is true they may remove their buildings. The [illegible] notice [illegible] makes the value of wood and iron thus removed [illegible]. The action of the Board spells ruin for the men. And the Government protect helpless licensees?

* * *

THE LATE MR. DIGBY, C.I.E. By the death of Mr William Digby, C.I.E., India has lost a champion whose place it will be difficult to replace. His advocacy of the Indian cause was strenuous and well-informed. His unrivalled [illegible] of India always stood him in good stead in opposing his opponents. He was the founder of the Indian Political Agency and the first Editor of India, which has been doing eminent service, though without disparagement we may say that the editing of that journal by the deceased gentleman has never been equalled. By his voluminous writings, the late Mr Digby ever kept the different Indian questions before the public. We offer our humble condolences to the deceased gentleman's family.

WANTED—A GUJARATI INTERPRETER. Our contemporary, the Natal Mercury, reports a case in which an Indian, named Kalidas Mohan was fined £1 for [illegible], by Mr Jackson, R.R.M. This is one of the many cases [illegible] found privately the [illegible] of the Government responsible for the conviction. [illegible], Kalidas is a Gujarati, and there is no Gujarati interpreter attached to the Court. [illegible] Interpreters throughout the Colony are expected to perform the [illegible] of interpreting in Tamil, Telegu, and Hindustani, [illegible] wage of about £10 per month. When a knowledge of Gujarati was to be added to the qualifications, the situation becomes rather delicate. The poor interpreter has to struggle with [illegible] Hindustani and with the witness, [illegible] to convey merely the sense of what the witness is speaking. We remember the story of an old Supreme Court interpreter once related. A witness was giving evidence in a case of murder that he was difficult to understand whether he meant [illegible] or a stick, by the word he used. In the original, the difference between the two words is very slight, and only an expert could make out the real meaning from an ignorant witness. [illegible] the same may have been the case with Kalidas, and such a state of things is unfair to the Court, and to the litigants, and we trust that the Government would remedy the evil by appointing a competent Gujarati interpreter, especially in a place like Durban, where there is a population of nearly 8,000 Gujaratis.

The Late Mr Digby.

At a special meeting of the Natal Indian Congress held on the 27th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting of the Natal Indian Congress hereby tenders its deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr William Digby C.I.E. in their bereavement, the [illegible] of the great services rendered by the deceased gentleman to India, including the British Indians in South Africa.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's family."

The resolution was proposed by Mr Parsee Rustomjee and seconded by Mr [illegible] Mahomed.

Hoondamal's Licence.

Magistrate's extraordinary decision.

21st October.

Hoondamal, an Indian storekeeper in [illegible] appeared again this morning before Mr. Stuart, A.R.M., in connection with his West Street business. [illegible] Hoondamal, was refused by the Licensing Authorities a transfer from Grey Street to West Street. Despite this refusal, the West Street shop was opened, the Hoondamal began to carry on the business. For [illegible] was summoned to Court, and was fined £20. [illegible] Defendant appealed, [illegible] the execution of the sentence [illegible] the Supreme Court [illegible]. The case was adjourned [illegible] grant the [illegible] of Licence, the case [illegible] by the Town Council. This morning, Hoondamal, on the [illegible] of Mr [illegible], Licensing Officer, was charged for the second time, with trading without a licence, and was represented by Mr. Aitch. The latter applied for an adjournment until the hearing of the appeal in connection with the first conviction. Inspector W [illegible], had [illegible] strongly opposed an adjournment, pointing out that [illegible] the business [illegible] the matter had been settled in Maritzburg. [illegible] the honour of His Worship's ruling, practically amounted to a contempt of court. If such a thing were allowed it would be an easy matter for Indians to carry on business illegally.

Magistrate: "Why don't you close his business?

Prosecutor: That would mean an injunction, and that would take two or three months.

Magistrate: I don't look upon this as a contempt of court. It is more the repetition of an offence.

Mr. Aitch: You can get the remedy against it by bringing him up again and again.

Prosecutor: That might suit the convenience of the accused, but it is not that, but the principle I contend for.

Magistrate: The Court in this case is ready to accede to the application of Mr Aitch, and adjourns the case till the 28th inst. The Court orders that the business be closed down until the appeal has been concluded, or until [illegible] obtained permission to continue trading. If the business after this order is carried on, the police will be given instructions by me to seize the whole of the goods and bring them to some [illegible] building or [illegible] the shop under charge of the police, as the case might be. This order will take effect from two o'clock this afternoon.—*Natal Advertiser.*

Letter from Mr. Wylie.

Magistrate personally liable.

Reply by Mr Stuart.

In the Borough Court on Saturday morning, Mr. J. Stuart, A.M., [illegible] to the action of the Durban Corporation v. Hoondamal, heard was before the Court on Friday. He then [illegible] a letter received by him on Friday from the firm of Messrs. Shepstone, Wylie and Binns, and apparently written by Mr J. S. Wylie, as follows:

October 21st, 1904.

James Stuart, Esq.,
Assistant Magistrate, Durban.

Sir,—With reference to the order given by you this morning in the case of Hoondamal, we have, on behalf of Hoondamal, to give you notice that the order issued by you on the adjournment of the case today is, in our opinion, absolutely illegal and ultra vires. We have therefore to give you notice that if at your order, or at your authority, or under your instructions, the police or any other persons interfere with the premises, goods, or business of Hoondamal, carried on in West Street, you will be held personally liable for the wrong done. As a Magistrate, you know that there is a legal remedy open to the complainant to [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] ordered by you if the complainant [illegible] is entitled to [illegible] advantage of that [illegible].—Yours faithfully, Shepstone, Wylie, and Binns.

Mr. Stuart, A.M., held that remarks of this kind might be [illegible] contempt of Court, especially as they were [illegible] in their views. The action complained of in the above letter was taken in open court yesterday and a lawyer of Mr. Wylie's standing should have known that the way of preventing the carrying out of an order was by notifying an appeal against it. The order in question might have been ultra vires, but such fact, so far as he could see, was no reason why a Magistrate should [illegible] the [illegible] of threatening [illegible] Magistrate in [illegible] in the [illegible]. Mr. Wylie was not satisfied with [illegible] (Mr. J. Stuart) [illegible] to the Superintendent of Police [illegible] and through him the Town Council, that if he [illegible] the Magistrate's order he would render himself liable to be proceeded against. Personal attack had thus been made [illegible], and such conduct appeared to the Magistrate both irregular and improper.

Mr. F. Binns appeared before the Court a few minutes later, and referred to the case, saying that the proceedings were [illegible] in Maritzburg, that he had not noticed what had recently transpired until he saw a report of the case in the newspapers. Mr Wylie took the matter up in his absence [illegible] letter which Mr. Wylie had written. As [illegible] Mr. Wylie [illegible] the course which he (Mr. Binns) would have taken. The course was adopted out of no disrespect of the Court. Everyone [illegible] highly Mr. Stuart stood in the estimation of the legal profession. He [illegible] of being [illegible] in any way to be disrespectful to the Court, but [illegible] as they did, that the Magistrate in making the order complained of had done so illegally, [illegible] to protect [illegible] against that order being carried out by taking steps to prevent the [illegible] with Hoondamal, and probably with damages to other people. They had [illegible] before the order was put into execution, their strong protest against any attempt being made to carry it into effect. That was the object of their letter. They presumed the order had been made not with a full consideration of the powers which the Court held in the matter.

In reply to Mr. Binns' remarks, the Magistrate said it was not his intention to [illegible] the matter at any particular length. He had already said [illegible] in open Court, and he [illegible] comments on the letter. He was glad to hear the qualified remarks which Mr. Binns had made, but, in view of what Mr. Binns had said, he did not retract the [illegible] which he had passed, because he (Mr. Stuart) thought that the proper course to have followed for the purpose of preventing any order of the Court being carried out, was by the ordinary notification to the Magistrate that the firm wished to appeal against an order made in open Court, and the [illegible] could then have been [illegible] until the Supreme Court had an opportunity of [illegible] the Magistrate desired.

Mr. Binns closed the incident by saying that the above undertaking by his firm was a correct one in view of the gravity of the matter [illegible] might follow from the Magistrate's order being carried out.—*Natal Advertiser.*

Asiatic Trading.

The Pretoria Convention.

The following are the resolutions prepared by the Johannesburg Chamber of Trade to be submitted to the National Convention re Asiatics, seconded by Messrs. Bourke and Lowley:—

(1) That, in the opinion of this Convention, the constant delay that has occurred in dealing with the question of the status of Asiatics has been and is highly prejudicial to the best interests of the Transvaal, and increases the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

(2) That, having regard to the numerous preponderance of the native races in this country, the difficulties surrounding the settlement of native policy, the necessity for protecting the young European population, and encouraging further European settlement, this Convention affirms the principle that Asiatic immigration should be prohibited, except under the provisions of the Labour Importation Ordinance.

(3) That this Convention submits that Law No. 3 of 1885, was intended to restrict Asiatic traders to bazaars, both for living and trading purposes, and respectfully requests that the provisions of that Law should be given full effect in this respect, and that all Asiatics now trading in the Transvaal should be removed to bazaars set aside for that purpose.

(4) That this Convention, recognising the grave danger resulting from the unrestricted issue of trading licences to Asiatics, requests the Government to take immediate steps to pass the necessary legal enactments to prevent any further issue of such licences.

(5) That, with regard to the appointment of any proposed Commission to deal with the Asiatic question, this Convention urges upon the Government the necessity for including therein men with a thorough knowledge of trading conditions in South Africa.

(6) That all public bodies in the adjoining Colonies of the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia be supplied with copies of the resolutions passed by this Convention, and be invited to co-operate, and bring pressure to bear upon their respective Governments, with a view to securing uniform legislation.

(7) That this Convention elects a Central Committee to deal with this Asiatic question, and to take such measures as may be necessary to secure a satisfactory settlement.—*Rand Advertiser*

Artistic Vegetarianism.

The "Alexandra" opened at Johannesburg.

The following which we take from the *Transvaal Leader* shows the [illegible] of the vegetarian movement in the Rand:

It is the approach of the hot summer days, when clothes are a burden and [illegible] become distasteful, it is safe to assume that the new tea-room attached to Livingstone Buildings, [illegible] street (opposite almost Harry [illegible]'s new premises), will become a popular rendezvous. It has been projected some novel lines. It is essentially a vegetarian establishment, brought into existence for the purpose of catering for the needs of those who select almost foods, and prefer the tender delights of the vegetable kingdom. There is nothing novel in vegetarianism, which is literally as old as the hills, and a vegetarian restaurant has usually been a feature of Johannesburg economy. But it is to be feared that attempts to popularise the cult of the [illegible] eaters have not been equal to the enterprise of the ordinary restaurants and hotels, with the result that many who would prefer the simpler diet have been alienated, [illegible] upon the grosser animal foods, are only because of their more appetising preparation, but because they are usually served up in a more congenial and attractive atmosphere. To be frank, vegetarianism is usually associated with dingy restaurants, uncouth [illegible] and indifferent cooking, and there is no need to labour the point that half the charm of a meal lies in the manner of its serving and the general environment.

The new "Alexandra" tea room affords a proof that vegetarianism can be made as popular as the more general diet of meat, for the new restaurant. It has the experience of an experimental restaurant on similar lines, which was started by Miss Ada M. [illegible] at the "Empress" tea room, Eloff Street some six months ago. The demand has outgrown the accommodation, with the result that Miss [illegible] has taken the first floor of Livingstone Buildings, where she has established a [illegible] the most artistic fashion [illegible] has come to be found in South Africa.

The novelty of the matter is to be found in the fact that Miss [illegible] is an artist by profession and a vegetarian restaurateur by mere accident. The artistic sense is everywhere apparent in the new tea room—in the quaint green [illegible] oak tables, the high-backed oak chairs, the richly coloured squares of carpet on polished floors, the folding screens painted by the artist with scenes of chrysanthemums and roses, the charming studies in allied water-colour drawings and [illegible] on the walls, even to the dresses of the proprietress and her assistants—[illegible] will [illegible] with [illegible] them.

Even to take one's refreshment in such an artistic atmosphere is a [illegible] in [illegible] Johannesburg: [illegible] the room is not [illegible]. A very varied selection of dishes is offered, and the cook, it is known, [illegible] has [illegible]—what few of the Johannesburg chefs have ever thought about, much less practised—the real art of cooking vegetables. It [illegible] to [illegible] such an artist as Miss [illegible], and a vegetarian lunch at the new rooms [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] than the average person imagines.

The tea room is provided with a large balcony where coffee and afternoon tea are served, and, in view of the [illegible] the roof garden will be used for similar purposes. In connection with the tea room is a large dining room furnished with lounges, easy chairs, etc., with dressing room attached which will be used for the purpose of a Ladies' Rest Club, where members of the club may rest, write letters, receive their friends, leave parcels, etc.

Vegetarian's Triumph.

Breaks The Walking Record.

1,000 Miles in 17 Days.

Allen's record.
Time, 17 days.
Average [illegible]
[illegible]

Previous record.
[illegible]

The above figures succinctly [illegible] show the remarkable achievement of Mr. Geo. H. Allen, who has broken the record for distance in a walk from Land's End to John O' Groat's—a distance of close upon 1,000 miles. He is a vegetarian, a lifelong teetotaller and a non-smoker.

When Mr. Allen left the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, at 5 a.m. on Monday of last week, in continuation of his journey from Land's End to John O' Groat's, he had 315 miles to traverse in order to complete his journey. Although the hour was early a good company were present to witness the start, many cyclists accompanying Allen some distance on the way and great interest was evinced in the walk.

Proceeding steadily along, Allen passed Bridge of Allan at 1.5 p.m. on his way to Perth, which city he reached late at night, having covered during the day sixty miles. Allen started out early on Tuesday, passing through Blair Athol just before dinner time, eventually arriving at Dalwhinnie, the resting place for the night, having travelled 58 miles for the day. Continuing his walk on the Wednesday fresh and well, Allen accomplished 59 miles, reaching Inverness, in wonderfully good form, although the rough roads crossing the Grampian Hills had blistered his feet somewhat.

On Thursday morning he was 135 miles from John o' Groat's. No one expected him to reach there before Saturday, but he walked at a good rate of speed during the whole of Thursday and it was then seen that he intended accomplishing a splendid performance. Going as strong as ever on Friday, and walking as fresh as when he left Land's End, nearly three weeks before and much faster, Allen eventually reached John o' Groat's on Friday evening, having thus walked nearly 1,000 miles in slightly under 17 days.

This beats the previous record of 21 days four hours by seven days and several hours, a really remarkable feat of endurance.

To show the perfect condition Allen was in, he not only increased the mileage each day but also his speed. The second week he walked more than 18 miles better than the first week, and during the last few days considerably better than he did during the first six days, and nearly as far as during the second week of six days.

During the first week Allen averaged just over 45 miles per day, the second week just over 53 miles per day and the third week 65 miles per day. During the last two days Allen actually covered an average of 76½ miles per day and this after having walked nearly 900 miles.—*Daily News*, September 29th.

A Model Indian State.

It is always a pleasure to read the unpretentious little publication which gives a "Summary of [illegible] of the Administration of the Gondal State for the year." It is not exactly that "happy is the State that has no history," but in the quiet, almost unruffled progress of that little state, mainly under one administration the political student finds a source of relief and a surprise for far-reaching hopes. The State is, of course, a comparatively small one—its area is 1,024 square miles, and its population 162,859. It may be said perhaps to [illegible] in point of size the ideal of Aristotle, who held, if we remember rightly, that no State ought to be so large that every citizen cannot know every other citizen in it. The present report, for the year 1903-4, appears upon the heels of the acting Dewan, Mr. Manilal [illegible], and we read that the principal event of the year was the retirement of the Dewan, Mr [illegible] Merwanji, after a faithful service of nearly 19 years. His qualities and [illegible] are well known, and the report again bears testimony to them. "He was kind and courteous to all [illegible], and the respect and esteem in which he was held was testified by a large concourse of people consisting of representatives from various parts of the State, who had come to bid him farewell. It is to be wished that he may long be spared in health to enjoy the rest he has so deservedly earned after a long and meritorious service both in the Agency and in this State." Mr [illegible] Lakhamdas Daru, so long private secretary to his Highness the Thakor Saheb, and President of the Educational Committee also retired during the year. "He was candid, courteous, and affable in disposition, and was accessible alike to the rich and the poor." Here is record of the [illegible] of distinguished personages. Then the interesting announcement that the heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Bhojrajjee, arrived at Gondal last June from Oxford—"after a course of studies for about eight years at Eton and in the University of Oxford." He has already begun to acquire that knowledge of the "various affairs of the State" which is needed to fit him for his future responsibilities. His younger brother "has been pursuing his studies at Harrow where he is making good and satisfactory progress in the various subjects taught." While his sister is receiving instruction in Gujarati and English in the girls' school at Gondal, under the superintendence of Miss Dey. Nor is it without interest to learn that his Highness the Thakor Saheb was elected by his brother Chiefs of Kathiawar to represent them at the Chiefs' College Conference in Ajmere last March: that the [illegible] Orphanage, the gift of her Highness the Rani Saheb of Gondal, was opened in November, and is capable of accommodating fifty orphan children, and that her Highness, besides defraying the cost of the building, has deposited with the State a sum of 25,000 rupees, the interest upon which is to defray the current expenses.

The account of the general condition and resources of the people is introduced by the agreeable statement that his Highness, always anxious to reduce taxation, has this year removed the impost levied from goldsmiths [illegible], "with the object of giving an impetus to that useful industry." Of the condition of the people as a whole, it may be said that it shows in every department marked signs of recovery from the effects of the famine which made itself so widely felt in India. That is where you [illegible], you find a thriving, prosperous, well-governed community. The agriculturists, indeed, were not fortunate during the year. The rainfall did not sink below the average, but much damage was done by locusts, by frost, and by untimely rain. Cotton, however, flourished, and the high prices it fetched are said to have compensated the cultivators in great measure for the partial destruction of their crops. Observers of India may be surprised to know that the manufactures of the State include cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper utensils, wooden toys and wood-work, [illegible], and ivory and horn bangles; and that the State can show six ginning factories and one cotton press, "all of which were at work during the year and are expected to do good business as the [illegible] demand for cotton is very great." Mr Chamberlain might wag his head over the figures of exports and imports. The exports amounted to Rs.[illegible] and the imports to 2,241,958 rupees—which is good evidence that Gondal is not suffering from an "economic drain." A few years ago the State substituted for the old system, whereby land revenue was paid partly in kind and partly in cash, a system of cash payment, and at the same time conferred upon the agriculturists the heritable and transferable rights of their occupancies. It was feared by some at the time that the change might lead to a considerable transfer of land to non-agriculturists, but that result has happily been averted—partly, it is pretty clear, by a liberal system of remissions of revenue in bad years. It is no less clear that the authorities are alive to the importance of irrigation. During the year the number of wells available for irrigation was increased to [illegible] and the irrigation and water-works near Gondal, including [illegible], pipes, reservoirs, and the like, were completed at a cost of [illegible] rupees.

We have not space to dwell upon many of the pleasing characteristics of this remarkable little State—its conspicuous freedom from crime, its progressive municipal policy (it has, for example, three public parks, and the State Band plays twice a week at the Gondal municipal garden), its zeal for public health, public works, and industrial development, its care for the sick, the aged, and the infirm, and withal the modesty of its revenue and its expenditure. But we must refer to a department in which the enlightened administration of Gondal has always set an excellent example [illegible]—we mean, the department of public education. We get an eloquent sign, by the way, of the temper which animates his Highness in this matter under the head of "Medical Relief." There are [illegible] scholarships for girl students. In connection with the Gondal Hospital "both the female scholars continue to take keen interest in their work and their conduct and progress continue to be satisfactory." We find equal zeal and equal moderation throughout the educational policy of the State. It appears, for example, that during the past year a [illegible] was opened in seven different villages, that the High School sent up 13 candidates for the matriculation examination, and 12 of them passed, and that at the Monghiba Girls' School "her Highness was pleased to extend the benefits of English education to girls and a class was opened on June 15th, 1903, and its scope was well soon extended by admitting to it girls from the 5th and 6th Gujarati standards of the school from April 1904." Not less interesting and [illegible] is the report as to the [illegible] High School Hostel, which is the only institution of its kind in Kathiawar and which at the end of March has had 29 boys in residence. "The recent resolution of the Government of India on education," we read, "explicitly lays down the necessity of hostels and points out the wholesome influence of a corporate life on the character of students. It is hoped that Kathiawar will see the value of these institutions, and send more boys [illegible]." A novel development in the State is the teaching of drawing and modelling. "The educational value of drawing," says the report, in words which Ruskin would have approved, "consists in [illegible]." Moreover, "the [illegible] of artisans is slowly increasing and there is every reason to hope that their hereditary faculties will be developed by a proper training." We must quote one further passage: "All the pupils in the secondary and primary schools for boys and girls receive physical training. Cricket, football, physical drill, Native games and exercises in the gymnasia evoke great zest and keenness among the boys while the girls are taught calisthenics, which impart bodily strength and health through graceful movements." [illegible] at this year under this head is the establishment of the Gymkhana on the playground of the [illegible] High School. We wish the English critics who [illegible] *the alleged* [illegible] they choose to say Natives are [illegible] government would make themselves acquainted with the history and affairs of this happy Native State.—*India.*

Thoughts for the Week.

[illegible] should [illegible]. It is [illegible] that [illegible] shed sunlight around us in this life, that neither dark [illegible] nor [illegible] can dispel its happy influence.

I would be [illegible] for my own sake, though nobody were to know it; I would be [illegible] for my own sake, though nobody were to see me.

It is the disposition to do good that creates the opportunity.

I discover [illegible] and the [illegible] to [illegible] people [illegible] whose [illegible] is of no [illegible]. What [illegible] is [illegible] of what is within us. The [illegible] always [illegible] [illegible]. If our tastes did not rival our character they would be our [illegible] tastes, but [illegible].

We cannot [illegible] to make our duty [illegible] in such a way that by our example, even in the smallest detail [illegible] may be lifted up to a higher level.

Purity [illegible] not at [illegible] by pulling others down, but by raising himself [illegible] the [illegible] of the higher life [illegible] others to the same [illegible].

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[illegible]

[illegible]

રાનડે મેમોરીયલ ફંડ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ગ્રાહકોને વિનંતી.

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

[illegible]

मी. विलियम डीगबी; सी. आइ. इ.

[illegible]

ग्राहकोंसे विनंती.

[illegible]

जोहानेसबर्ग लोकेशन.

[illegible]

मी. हुन्डामलका [illegible]

[illegible]

स्थानिक समाचार.

[illegible]

हिंदुस्थानके समाचार

[illegible]

இந்தியன் ஒபீனியன்

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Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras transhipping passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 9th Nov. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 5TH NOV., 1904.

Farmers in Conference.

The Conference has dealt with a great variety of matters, two of which dealt with Indians. The Conference passed sometime ago a resolution to the effect that all the Indians should hold passes, for what reason it is not stated except perhaps to insult the non-indentured Indian population. The Government have returned a reply saying that they are not prepared to pass legislation of the character wanted by the conference. The Rev. Jas. Scott, therefore, moved that the resolution should be sent back to the Government. The President pointed out that if too many restrictions were imposed on the Indians, the Indian Government might have something to say. Mr Scott, however, said that in that case Natal could tap other sources of labour supply. We wish it were so. It will then be possible to arrive at a reasonable understanding as to the resident Indian population. Moreover the Colony will learn by experience the economic value of Indian labour. Ruskin has somewhere said that the man as an economic factor is not to be treated simply as a machine, but has to be taken with all his mental attributes. Considered as such, we believe that the Indian is the most efficient labourer in the world. He may be puny, he may be slow, he may be weak, but he is most sober, uncomplaining, patient, and long-suffering. He therefore gives no trouble to his masters, and is a reliable worker. If some other labour were introduced, if only temporarily all the attributes we have mentioned as specially belonging to the Indian will be appreciated and he will be prized on that account. But so long as the Colony must have Indian labour it must be satisfied with the restrictions it has already secured, without adding to them the humiliating one of compelling every Indian to carry passes. Mr McCrystal incidentally said that most of the Asiatics were not British subjects, but Arabians. Some Indians do indeed call themselves Arabian merchants, but there is no excuse for the gentleman betraying the ignorance he has. The term "Arabian" has come to be used in this Colony synonymously with Mahomedan, for the reason that the Moslem faith has its rise in Arabia.

The other matter dealt with by the conference was the shortage of labour supply. On the one hand, then, the Conference wanted further restrictions on the Indians, on the other it complained of the paucity of the labourers. Even India has its limitations and we must not suppose that it is an inexhaustible field for recruiting labour. There is a vast system of inland emigration in India itself where there is a continuous stream flowing towards Burmah and Singapore. Add to this the other colonies, including Ceylon, Mauritius, and Fiji. Natal is only one of the many competitors, among the Indian labourer. It must not, therefore be surprised if it finds itself handicapped owing to excessive restrictions imposed on the labourers. We have no doubt that the new Immigration Act, which imposes an annual tax of £3 on the indentured men and their children, after they have regained their freedom, has a considerable effect on the supply. The Colony wants Indian labour and yet wishes to avoid many of its natural consequences. It is, to our mind, this anomalous position which comes in the way more than the requirements as to the percentage of women to accompany the immigrants, as some speakers at the meeting supposed.

A Rift in the Lute.

The so-called Asiatic National Convention in the Transvaal will have to be held, if it is held at all without Johannesburg being represented. It will be a case of Hamlet being played without Hamlet. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Trade in the "golden city" have declined to associate themselves with a convention whose object in the words of Mr Mitchell, is to confiscate the property of inoffensive people. The resolutions submitted by the conveners of the convention, the Chambers contend, are too drastic to be acceptable to a British community in that they contemplate forcible removal of British Indian traders to Bazaars without compensation, and take no notice of vested interests. The pill offered by Messrs. Bourke and Loveday is too strong even for the Potchefstroom Vigilance Association, which, as our readers are aware, was violently hostile to the Indians when the Blue Book on the Indian Question was given to the public. We venture to offer our congratulations to the two Chambers and the Potchefstroom Association for daring to be just. It is a relief to recognise, amid the heap of blind unreasoning prejudice, sober views and sentiments expressed by representative bodies. A little more patience, a little more time, and perfect equanimity on the part of the British Indians will, we doubt not, do the rest. Unwearied reiteration is, as the late Professor Max Muller used to say, the only remedy for driving a new truth home, and for enabling people to remove preconceived notions. Our duty is therefore plain. We should continue, in season and out of season, to show that the case for the Indians is invulnerable, and that the Indian has never asked for anything that could not reasonably be granted, consistently with the interests of the white traders and white predominance.

COLOURED PASSENGERS ON THE TRANSVAAL RAILWAYS. The Johannesburg newspapers publish interesting correspondence between His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the Rand Pioneers on the subject of the Natives of the Transvaal travelling first and second-class on the Central South African Railways. Lord Milner has assured the Rand Pioneers that henceforth no Natives, except those holding certificates of exemption, will be allowed to travel first or second-class on the railways, and that the Inspectors and Stationmasters have been instructed to separate coloured passengers from the white passengers. The Rand Pioneers have restricted their demands only to the Natives, but the instructions issued by Mr Price, the General Manager cover all the coloured people, including British Indians, although it is some satisfaction to learn that respectable British Indians, are to be allowed first or second-class tickets without difficulty. Special coaches for coloured passengers are to be joined on to the Pretoria-Pietersburg line as an experiment. This is one of the numerous instances how a mountain can be made out of a molehill, and if separate carriages are to be provided for different races, logically there should be compartments for Natives, Chinese, British Indians, Cape Coloured people, Boers, Englishmen, Germans, and so on. It would indeed then be a question as to how to make the line pay, but that would be a very small affair compared to the respect that has to be paid to sentiment in the Transvaal, whether such sentiment be reasonable or otherwise. Joking apart, however, if the distinction is to be drawn, we imagine that it will be necessary to have three distinct compartments, namely for Europeans, Natives and Asiatics. The circular issued by the General Manager is a veritable hornet's nest, and we are quite sure that we have not heard the last of it. The Rand Pioneers have already notified their dissatisfaction, and they do not believe in the Natives of the Transvaal being allowed to travel first or second-class at all; refusing, as they do, to recognise any distinction between those who hold exemption certificates and those who do not.

Coloured Passengers on the Transvaal Trains.

Interesting Correspondence.

Lord Milner's Policy.

I.—His Excellency the High Commissioner, from Secretary, Rand Pioneers.

Johannesburg, July 30, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of my committee, to communicate to your Excellency the following resolution adopted at a meeting held by them on the 13th inst., viz.:—

That His Excellency the High Commissioner or Inter-Colonial Council be approached on the subject of so amending the present Railway Regulations as to make suitable provision for the travelling apart from whites, of natives on railways.

I am to point out that this matter has continually of late become the subject of newspaper communications, and my committee understand that under the present Regulations any native who pays his fare is at liberty to travel on the railways in any class of carriage to which his fare applies, and that even should such carriage be occupied by whites. If such be the fact, my committee feel very strongly that such steps as your Excellency may consider most advisable cannot be too quickly taken to remedy what is undoubtedly a grievance to the white community.

My committee do not for a moment suggest that if a native is both able and willing to pay for railway accommodation of any particular class he should be debarred from obtaining it, but they do most strongly object to any native having it in his power to occupy a compartment nominally set apart for the use of white people, and they would therefore suggest that the regulations be so amended as to prohibit natives from occupying carriages set apart for whites, and to provide for the allotment of carriages of different classes for the use of the natives.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
DAN. DALLEY
Secretary.

General Manager's Office,
Johannesburg, Oct. 10, 1904.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of July 30th, last, addressed to His Excellency the High Commissioner in regard to natives travelling in separate compartments, so that European travellers will not be inconvenienced by their presence, I desire to state that arrangements are being made [illegible] coaches suitable for the use of coloured persons only, in order that an experiment may be carried out on the Pretoria-Pietersburg line, so as to see if this innovation will in any way solve the difficulty, which is being felt alike by the general public and the Railway Administration. If the result of the experiment justifies the adoption of this course on other sections of the C.S.A.R., the practice will be extended, and the result communicated to you as early as possible. In the meantime I may state that instructions have been issued that in no case should first-class or second-class tickets be issued to coloured persons unless in possession of an exemption [illegible] September past, which is issued by the Commissioner for Native Affairs, and I trust this will, to a very great extent, obviate such complaints as the one you have considered necessary should be brought to Lord Milner.—Yours faithfully,

T. R. PRICE,
General Manager.

Secretary Rand Pioneers to General Manager C.S.A.R.—

Johannesburg, Oct. 14th, 1904.

The General Manager, Central South African Railways.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., No. [illegible], re the question of natives travelling on railways, which was submitted to a meeting of my committee.

I am directed to inform you that previous to its receipt a letter had been prepared in the office of my committee for transmission to the Secretary of the Inter-Colonial Council, [illegible] in my letter to that official of the [illegible] ult., and his acknowledgment [illegible] 27th of [illegible], on the same subject.

The proposed letter was as follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ult., which was duly laid before my committee. In reply I am instructed to express regret that those entrusted with this important matter find it necessary to delay a settlement any longer. My committee have received more than one direct complaint from those who have had to put up with the companionship of natives in the better-class railway carriages.

"Letters have also appeared in the papers voicing public feeling in no uncertain terms.

"My committee particularly desire to draw your attention to the fact that public opinion has for months past been growing more and more fixed on the native question.

"The executive of the Rand Pioneers have done all in their power to allay this feeling, by assuring inquirers of various departments of the Government in the grievances complained of. In every case, so far, the utmost willingness has been shown by officials to meet the wishes of the public as expressed by the Pioneers.

"Only in the matter of natives travelling in railway carriages with Europeans has the Government [illegible] itself lagged.

"I am desired to impress upon you that the complaint is genuine and well-founded, and that there are few things which exasperate a Colonial man or woman more than being forced into close contact with a native.

"My committee fear that, if this grievance be not speedily taken in hand and remedied, they will be unable to prevent a public meeting being held, where turbulent and angry speeches will be made, with the usual results."

With reference to your letter under acknowledgment, my committee do not, on consideration, approve of the proposal to restrict the issue of first-class tickets with the accompanying privileges, to those natives in possession of exemption orders, but on the contrary, most strenuously object to it in its entirety. They are entirely opposed to any native, no matter what qualifications he may hold, being permitted to travel in carriages occupied or set apart for Europeans. My committee do not consider that the proposed experiment on the Pretoria-Pietersburg line will in any way lead to a solution of the difficulty, that line being used more by the native population than by the Europeans.

I am further to point out that the grievance is much more [illegible] where complaints are daily [illegible]. In conclusion I am directed to express my committee's entire dissatisfaction with the proposals contained in your letter and to ask that you will at once take steps to have the grievance complained of removed.

I may also add that my committee propose to publish the whole correspondence on the subject unless you have any serious objection.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

DAN DALLEY,
Secretary.

VII.—Secretary Inter-Colonial Council, to Secretary Rand Pioneers.

High Commissioner's Office
Johannesburg, Oct. 26th, 1904.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. [illegible] of September 27 on the subject of natives' travelling by rail, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Traffic Circular No. 4, issued to the staff of the C.S.A.R., from which you will see that no native is allowed to travel by any other than third-class carriage unless he holds an exemption certificate, a question of which you will see in the circular.

The Railway Administration is also running on the Pretoria-Pietersburg section an experimental coach for natives divided into two classes. The question of the adoption of such coaches will be decided by the Railway Committee when the experiment has had a satisfactory trial.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.
R. H. BRAND,
Secretary to the Inter-Colonial Council.
The Secretary, Rand Pioneers.

Extract from Traffic Circular No. 4, referred to:—

Chief Traffic Manager's office,
Johannesburg, Oct. 4th, 1904.

ISSUE OF TICKETS TO NATIVES.

After receipt of this intimation, no tickets other than third class must be issued to natives unless they first produce their letters of exemption. It must be distinctly understood that first or second class tickets are not to be issued except to the holders of such letters of exemption. This regulation does not apply to Indians or Asiatics of the better class. They as well as natives, travelling in other than third-class carriages on the [illegible] must be separated from Europeans so far as practicable. In view of the many complaints which have been made by European travellers, station staff and ticket inspectors must use every endeavour to prevent natives and coolies travelling in the same compartments as Europeans.

NATAL'S NEW BISHOP.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. [illegible] was accorded a welcome in Durban, on Saturday evening last by the congregation of St. Anthony Indian [illegible]. After a complimentary banquet an address was read by Mr Paul, which was followed by a musical evening, given by members of the Catholic Indian Young Men's Society.

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Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

Refuse to support the unjust treatment of Asiatic Traders.

[illegible]

New Opposition.

Pretoria Convention.

Chamber of Trade Views.

Delegates will not be Bound.

[illegible]

Amendment Moved.

[illegible]

Natal Farmers' Conference.

Would have all British Indians to carry passes!

Want more Indentured labour.

13,710 applied for, deficiency of 9,000.

[illegible]

Passes for Asiatics.

[illegible]

Impressions of India.

By a Boer Correspondent.

A Lecture delivered before the Transvaal Philosophical Society.

I. Its religious and social history

[illegible]

people from the earliest times. This change, it is hoped, will fit the human [illegible] our minds for the reception of the profound doctrines taught in the days.

While I was detained as a prisoner of war in Cape Town, a book entitled "Oriental Spirituals and Occultism" fell into my hands, and therein I read of the miracles claimed to be wrought by the so-called Fakirs of India. The work had the effect of making me very anxious to visit India some day to ascertain the truth of what I had read, and the kind military authorities in "Cape Town complied" with my desire without my asking it, by sending me to that country and paying for my passage to and fro as well. [illegible] 700 and 200 Boer prisoners of war and myself [illegible] at Bombay, or the "City in [illegible]," towards the latter end of October 1901. Shortly after our arrival there, we were entrained and travelled northwards to a native city, called "Ahmednagar," where a military camp stood ready for our reception. Both here and on the way from Bombay, the natives were about as inquisitive to see the Boers as we were to behold them. Camp life, confined in the area behind barbed wire fences, was dreary and monotonous to the extreme. [illegible] The book "Oriental Spirituals and Occultism," taught me in Cape Town that some of India's greatest philosophers were in the habit of going about clad [illegible] tattered beggars; and it is therefore not surprising that we at first mistook these miserable Fakirs for the Indian mystics! [illegible] however soon set me right for he made us understand [illegible] Sadhu [illegible]. [illegible] unfortunately no access to Indian literature. [illegible] the people in the camp, perhaps, read their bibles [illegible] when they were not engaged in discussing the topics in the Anglo-Boer war [illegible] I was in my [illegible] some employment to while away the time [illegible] photographer [illegible] the Poetical Works of Robt. Burns. [illegible] agreed with the spirit of "Holy Willie's Prayer" [illegible] the English, with whom we were at war [illegible] the "English" in the verse—

"L—d, bless [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Lord, weigh it down, and dinna spare,
For their misdeeds."

A few Indian [illegible] [illegible] amongst us, I [illegible] given notice to pack in our bags for a journey we knew not whither. We travelled northwards over the great Punjab plains, and at last, after a few days' journey we arrived at our destination, in Amritsar City, the chief trading centre of the North Western Provinces. We were destined for [illegible] meaning "the fort of God," and which dominates from a military point of view the city [illegible] We could see [illegible] the military station the appointed scene of our future trials and [illegible] [illegible] "The fort is, perhaps, two and a quarter centuries old, and is a [illegible] surrounded by a moat [illegible] wide [illegible] deep. As we crossed the [illegible] gate of this prison, I felt forcibly reminded of Milton's description in his "Paradise Lost," of the gate of hell, when [illegible] unlocked the [illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible]

and again,

[illegible]

Still ourselves prisoners in Amritsar, [illegible] during the summer [illegible] the thermometer registered [illegible] degrees in the shade. [illegible] the poor [illegible] of the [illegible] who grew [illegible] to their [illegible] surroundings in [illegible] we grew accustomed to ours, in spite [illegible] It may [illegible] that there were about [illegible] prisoners of war [illegible] in our fort [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] arrangements were [illegible] [illegible] between 4 p.m. the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] Peace was declared in South Africa and the [illegible] in our fort was [illegible] all those who cared to take parole [illegible] There after we daily [illegible] and those who [illegible] native city.

I betook myself to the Law Courts [illegible] in due time I made the acquaintance of a Hindu [illegible] who writes himself a barrister-at-law in the Inner Temple, London. My friend, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] to the literature and philosophy in Hindustan. He in turn introduced me to his friends, who all took a [illegible] interest in [illegible] of military [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] a copy of the [illegible] the English language, were placed [illegible] hands, and I soon discovered [illegible] the [illegible] the Brahmans, [illegible] who will adhere to the noble, ancient Vedic religion [illegible] to work, Kimmerat [illegible] to my Cape Town book, "Oriental Spirituals and Occultism." [illegible] this extent that we have no [illegible] our disposal in want of alleged [illegible] record [illegible] engagement [illegible] commonly believed in by the vulgar.

To be Continued.

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અઠવાડિક પંચાંગ

[illegible]

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ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન

શનિવાર, તા. ૫ નવેમ્બર ૧૯૦૪

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इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

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ईंटरनेशनल कनवेन्शन की आशाका भंग.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

दलाली का व्यापार बन गये है

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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e Indian Opinion.

RDAY 19TH NOV., 1904.

e Asiatic National Convention.

the time that is in print, so-called National Con n in the Transvaal will been held. The Imperial ive Association in nesburg have now de to send their delegates, lessrs Bourke and Lovd ve accepted the amended suggested by the fo The resolutions therefore ly the principal of com ion, but in our opinion academic put together very little indeed. Pro experience warns us expecting anything the adoption of such a sal. The Asiatic Com n that was appointed Such happily owing to t case of Habib Motan the Government, proved e, as may be recollected d the claims of all those were engaged in trade ately before the out of hostilities. The Pot room people have made y clear that according r notion, compensation be restricted only to with at the outbreak of ld licenses to trade not onsense. To us, there a idea of compensation little as nothing. What to be the upshot of all ti-Indian agitation? If ention of the National ation is to carry the day ow the result. Every specting British Indian ust be prepared to face erable and leave the That is to say he as content in his own He has been taught is childhood, by very ble English school out of books printed blished under British ion that the long arm ritish Government pro weak against the As the late Poet Laureate of Cojare sang, "Lo! the mention have died out, the doors of black deeds are for ever crushed and (under the British Government) no one exists even the use of a lash." He has been taught also that in places which are included within the dominions of the King-Emperor, every one of his subjects enjoys the fullest liberty, and all civil rights, so much so, that once the shackles of foreigners fall off on the British soil. If, as we say, the National Convention carries the day, the Indian must unlearn all that, the slate must be wiped clean, he must forget all that he has hitherto regarded beautiful in the English constitution, and he must be content to see the [illegible] of his boyhood taken away from his mouth. But we must decline to believe that any such thing can possibly happen so long as the Transvaal continues to prize the Union Jack. We cannot conceive that Mr Lyttelton is likely to go back upon the policy laid down in his despatch and sanction what would, if not in letter, certainly in spirit, be an act of confiscation of the rights of the British subjects.

The Natal Volunteer Indian Ambulance Corps.

Our London contemporary *India* has fallen into the error of accepting official figures in connection with this Corps, although it has in its own files the correct figures. The whole of the medal-giving regarding this Corps has been unfortunately bungled up. We may therefore state the facts once more for general information. The Corps was formed at first for service at the battle of Colenso. It then consisted of over 25 leaders, not sirdars, and over 600 bearers. The leaders did not receive any pay whatsoever—even their uniforms were paid for by the Indian merchants. After a short service the Corps was disbanded. When the first move to Spion Kop was attempted, Colonel Galwey ordered that the Corps should be re-formed. There were about 30 leaders, and at least 1,100 to 1,200 bearers. The Corps was under active service this time for 6 weeks and performed surprising marches, doing as much as 25 miles per day carrying the wounded. Its work has been specially mentioned by General Buller in his despatches. Why only eight clasps have been distributed no one knows. Everyone of the leaders is entitled to them, and if the War Office would to distribute medals among the men, as it certainly ought to, we would undertake to find almost all of them. A complete record was then kept of the names of the bearers, together with their addresses, and it should be in possession of the Superintendent of the Corps. We have not said much about the manner in which the medals have been distributed, because we are anxious that the leaders [illegible] should not connect themselves with any reward. They undertook the work as a labour of duty pure and simple, and they should be ever ready to take such duty up again irrespective of recognition of merit.

The Edwin Arnold Memorial

We have received a copy of the circular issued by the Edwin Arnold Memorial Committee. The Committee think that the most fitting tribute to Sir Edwin's work would be one linking his name with his great services to Eastern literature. It was his privilege by the gift of poetry as well as by his graphic and illuminating prose writings on oriental manners, customs and events, to bring to the peoples of the West in Europe and America, a fuller knowledge of the peoples of the East, thus creating a reciprocal interest and sympathy which cannot fail to contribute to the welfare and happiness of both. They therefore propose to found a scholarship or scholarships, or found prizes at the University of Oxford for proficiency in oriental literature." The Committee include the names of the Right Honourable Lord Brassey as Chairman, His Highness the Agakhan, Sir M M Bhownaggree, Sir George Birdwood, the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, the Viscount Hayashi, Mr Rudyard Kipling and others. Subscriptions may be sent to Messrs Henry S. King & Co., at 65 Cornhill London. If any of our readers would want their subscriptions to us we would be pleased to acknowledge them in the *Indian Opinion* and forward them to the Treasurers from time to time. The services of Sir Edwin to the East and West have not yet been sufficiently appreciated. Time alone would show the measure of those services. The Light of Asia alone has left on the Western mind an indelible impression for good. It has been said that he missed the Poet Laureateship because of the oriental turn of his mind. We hope, therefore, that our readers both European and Indian will largely contribute to the Memorial Fund.

LONG LIVE OUR KING-EMPEROR!

We tender our respectful and loyal congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor on his birthday. His Majesty completed his 63rd year on Wednesday last, and there went up from one end of the Empire to the other the prayer that he might have many happy returns of the day. Of all European monarchs, there is none that fulfils the ideal as King Edward does. Recognising the limits of a constitutional monarchy, he yet has proved that he can render to the Empire immense service by his tact and gentleness. His work in France, his visit to the Pope, his meeting with the Kaiser—all these have promoted the cause of peace. It is an open secret that His Majesty was largely instrumental in securing a termination of the Boer war. His liberality and his sympathy for his subjects are well known. His visit to India when he was Prince of Wales won for him the personal veneration of the Indian nation, for whose welfare he has always evinced very great regard. May His Majesty be long spared to the Empire is our humble prayer to the Almighty!

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY

The reactionary and Anti-Indian policy is being consistently followed by the Government as and on the people in the Orange River Colony. We publish elsewhere some extracts which show to what extreme the Indian is being hunted down. It would appear that, not being satisfied with insisting on the declaration of the Indian desiring to settle in the Colony that he will always during his stay remain in service under someone or other the Government now [illegible] for making a fresh declaration each time that he changes servants or the nature of his work, and that it would depend entirely on the will of the authorities as to whether he should stay in the Colony or not. A situation such as this requires prompt ending or mending. We have often drawn attention to the drastic legislation in the Colony against Asiatics, but we have seen no hint of relief being granted. Are we to understand that this humiliating treatment of British Indians in the Orange River Colony is to be perpetuated, and that the India Office is to sit still?

LORD ROBERTS AND THE [illegible] INDIANS.

We congratulate our countrymen in the Transvaal on having presented Lord Roberts with an address with a silver casket. We give the text of the address and the description of the casket in another column. It was a very graceful act on their part. In his rejoinder to the address here said, it was matter of no small pride for the Indians that the greatest soldier of the day has been given to the Empire by India. Lord Roberts has a very great deal of kindness in him, in spite of his stern soldiership. His treatment of the prisoners during the Boer War was marked by very great consideration. He has always taken a sympathetic interest in the Indian soldiers and all that pertains to India, and it was but fitting that the Indians in the Transvaal should do honour to His Lordship during his visit to the country.

A cable has been sent through His Excellency the Governor by the local Congress on behalf of the Indian Community of Natal, to convey birthday greetings to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION of the Transvaal has cabled through the Colonial Secretary at Pretoria its loyal congratulations to His Majesty King Edward, on his birthday.

Amended Draft Resolutions of the Asiatic Convention.

Following are the amended resolutions agreed upon for submission to the National Convention on Asiatic Trading. They were agreed to at the conference held at the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, between Messrs. Loveday, Chappell, Donaldson, and Malcolm, representing the conveners of the National Convention, Messrs Martin, Seller Mitchell, Hosken, and Adams, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs Johnson, Hills, and Lowe, representing the Chamber of Trade, and Messrs. Bourke (chairman), Neves, and Quinn, representing the Johannesburg Town Council:—

1. That it is the opinion of this Convention the Asiatic policy that has obtained in dealing with the question of the status of the Asiatics has failed and is highly prejudicial to the best interests of the Transvaal and increases the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

2. That having regard to the enormous preponderance of the native races in this country, the difficulties surrounding the Government of native policy, the necessity for protecting the existing European population and encouraging further European immigration, this Convention affirms the principle that Asiatic immigration should be prohibited except under restrictive legislation.

3. That this Convention, having regard to the importance of arriving at a permanent and conclusive settlement of the whole question and of preventing any further attempts to reopen the matter, recommends that the Government be invited to take into consideration the advisability of returning into licences of Asiatic traders, compensation being provided for such as may have vested interests which have been legally acquired.

4. That this Convention, recognising the grave danger resulting from the continued issue of trading licences to Asiatics, permitting trade outside existing locations, urges the Government to take immediate steps to pass the necessary legal enactments to prevent any further issue of such licences.

5. That, notwithstanding any of the foregoing, this Convention has no desire to interfere with the [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] business within their [illegible].

6. That with regard to the appointment of any proposed Commission to deal with the Asiatic question, this Convention urges upon the Government the necessity for including thereon men with a thorough knowledge of existing conditions in South Africa.

7. That this Convention affirms its opinion that all Asiatics should be required to reside in bazaars, subject only to exemptions made in accordance with the last paragraph of Government Notice No. 356 of 1903. (This paragraph reads as follows:—With regard to the residence of Asiatics, which in the law above mentioned, is confined to those streets, wards, and locations which may be set apart for the purpose, His Excellency has decided that an exemption shall be made in favour of those whose intellectual attainments or social qualities [illegible] habits of life [illegible] to entitle them to it, and has accordingly resolved that any Asiatic who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary that he holds any higher educational certificate from the Educational Department in this or any other British Colony or dependency, or that he is able and willing to adopt a mode of living not repugnant to European ideas [illegible] here, may apply to the Colonial Secretary for a letter of exemption which shall enable him to reside elsewhere than in a place specially set apart for Asiatics.)

8. That all public bodies in the adjoining Colonies of the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia be supplied with copies of the resolutions passed by this Convention and be invited to co-operate and bring pressure to bear upon their respective Governments with a view to securing uniform legislation.

9. That this Convention elects a General Committee to deal with this Asiatic question, and to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure a satisfactory settlement.

The General Purposes Committee of the Johannesburg Town Council recommend (a) That the Council appoint three delegates to attend the proposed National Conference at Pretoria on the subject of licences (b) that the Council approve the draft resolutions to be submitted to this Convention, as submitted above (c) that the Council instructs its delegates to adhere generally to the lines of these draft resolutions, and not to support any proposal which involves legislation of greater stringency than is suggested in these resolutions.—*Transvaal Leader.*

British Indians in the Orange River Colony

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Orange River Colony, a letter was read from the African Liberal Association, enclosing copy of an address by Mr J. W. Jagger of Capetown, on "Alien and Asiatic Trading in the C.C.," and asking that the following resolution, which has been adopted should be brought before the Chamber: "That this meeting deprecates that steps should be taken to remedy and improve the existing commercial laws in this country."

Mr. Ehrlich remarked that the resolution was in such vague terms that the Chamber could hardly take notice of it.

Mr. Champion raised the special question of Asiatic servants, and complained that Asiatics who entered the Colony as general servants were utilised for other purposes. For instance, a man was advertised for by Dutch & Co., and he (the speaker) has met him carrying bricks. He questioned him, who told him that he was a general servant. A few weeks previously added Mr. Champion, I personally received an application from an Indian for work of any class, and up to [illegible] general servant. Of course I refused him. I think the Chamber should take the matter up in conjunction with the Government pointing out that the men who applied the employment as general servant were not so entitled.

Mr. Making remarked that if a protest was laid, he thought it would meet the case.

The secretary replied that protest had already been laid, and in a similar case was taken. In all applications from Asiatics, except in the case of a cook or waiter. No reply had, however, been received.

Mr. Skelick thought it should be suggested that general servants should [illegible] a general house servant. There was, he believed, another application for the post of refined keeper for an hotel at Jacobsdal.

The secretary said a protest had been lodged in this case.

Mr Torbet said the man employed by Mr. Davis while in [illegible] was more master than servant. The [illegible] came to him than to a [illegible] to that place the question was asked if the Asiatics were refused to employ a boss next.

The Chairman thought he fully understood the views of Mr Champion, and it only meant getting them here [illegible], and make a direct representation to the Government.

It was agreed that steps should be taken with this end in view.

Asiatics.

In reply to a letter from the Chamber, dated the 5th May Mr. J. B. [illegible], Acting Colonial Secretary replied that all application by Asiatics for permission to reside in this Colony were very carefully considered, and that when any application was approved, sanction was granted only for such time as the applicant remained in the service of the employer and in the capacity stated by him in his affidavit, and should he wish to make any change he had to submit a fresh application.

The police authorities had further been instructed to exercise great care and vigilance with regard to Asiatics.

In reply to Mr. Champion, Mr. [illegible] stated that he had objected to an applicant mentioned in the last [illegible].

The Chairman pointed out that they had the welcome assurance of Mr [illegible] that Asiatics would only [illegible] to servants, and would not be allowed to trade in any way whatever.

Mr. Champion: What about the [illegible] in town who is carrying on a business here? His name is [illegible], and he is carrying on business in [illegible].

The Chairman said that the police [illegible] tried to prove this against the man but had failed as he stated that he was only working for a white man, [illegible] thought the Chamber should [illegible] the police in their action, and [illegible] the Ordinance stating that no [illegible] person was allowed to carry [illegible] business, either directly or indirectly. [illegible] these grounds they should [illegible] objection.

Mr. Champion thought they should [illegible] the matter to Mr. Fisher for [illegible].

[illegible] the proposition of the Chairman, [illegible] decided to refer the matter to [illegible] committee, empowering them to [illegible], and report at the next [illegible].

Mr. Parker wanted to know if they [illegible] not take prompt action by the [illegible], and prove what they said.

Mr. Champion said it would be [illegible] difficult to prove. If anyone went to the shop, the man in [illegible] only took the money, but made out the invoice for the master.

A member: He is not a proper Indian, but what is known as an [illegible], and if so, you are handling a desperate problem, and if he is, a good many more will have to leave Bloemfontein.

A letter was then read from the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce on the same subject regarding the Transvaal.

The Chairman said that the only way in rendering [illegible] assistance was to approach the Government, asking it to keep these people out, but it might [illegible] with these views, as they were what was known as British subjects. Previous to the war the British Government was diplomatically asking applications in [illegible] of these people being allowed to come here, and now the whole trouble was to keep them out. In that Colony they were fortunately prohibited by their own laws, but in the Transvaal they were not so fortunate, and so far as he could see, the only way out of the difficulty was for the Chamber to give Pretoria their moral support and then approach the Government in India to try and support them.

This was agreed to.—*The Friend.*

A Letter to the "Bloemfontein Post."

Sir,—Kindly allow me space in which to explain my position in the matter discussed by the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday last. First, with respect to the essential or leading part of the protest as done by the Secretary (Mr Smetham) [illegible] gathers from the newspaper report that the official objection to the Indian [illegible] I employ is on the grounds of his description of himself as the applicant as "general servant" being not sufficiently explicit. Speaking on the premises, perhaps the same contained in the case I am ready to admit the reasonableness of that objection. It ought to have been definitely stated in his application that his duties would consist in cleaning and ripening fruit and vegetables. In fact, I employ him for the very same reasons that [illegible] keepers and others (meaning anybody not in competition with the shopkeepers represented by the Chamber of Commerce), employ his fellow-countrymen as cooks and waiters, that is, on the score of special aptitude. Dealing wholesale in fruit and vegetables, I have in him an expert servant who was not worked at such business all his life, and though I am not championing his cause, but only defending my own rights to employ a servant the best suited to my needs; he is only as much an Asiatic as are the Indians who may happen to be employed as cooks and waiters. He is only a servant like these and whatever are the feelings of the members of the Chamber of Commerce against him, they at least must show the same consideration as they do to hotel and restaurant keepers. However, the term "general servant" is open to more than one construction and the suggestion of Mr. Torbet that it should be taken to mean "general house servant" is only a suggestion after all. As the members of the Chamber of Commerce evidently [illegible] it is not law.

To come to the funny part. As to the peculiar omniscience of Mr. Champion, who is reported in one paper to have said he saw my Indian "carrying" fruit, and in the other paper "dealing in fruit and apparently being here as one of the employees," a statement made on his supported assumption that the Indian deals out or sells the fruit; allow me to state that the boy was merely doing my errands for cleaning and [illegible] purposes. Any dealing or selling or buying is done by Mr. [illegible], the manager. What [illegible] to make in the circumstance between [illegible] that part of the newspaper report where Mr Champion is made to say, "A few weeks previously, I personally received an application from an Indian the week to my store and he be taken on as a general servant. Of course, I refused him." Why the [illegible] didn't Mr. Champion advertise his proceedings [illegible] to the [illegible]? It might have had the [illegible] effect of nipping in the bud any desire I, or you, or anybody else, might have then had to [illegible] employ an Indian or other Asiatic.

The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce never smiled one [illegible] smile. But they laughed when treated to a [illegible] stroke of mere English humour, coming from Mr Torbet. Of course (as Mr. Champion might say) nobody thought of questioning Mr. Torbet's second-hand information. The joke was too highly obvious. By the way, I wonder if Mr. Torbet confuses the Indian who [illegible] on me as servant in my office with this one I have working in the fruit store. As for the pertinent question of "whether Asiatics could employ white men"—of course they can, Mr. Torbet. Even Kaffirs can employ white men, as when a lawyer is engaged, doctor consulted, etc., and the only difference [illegible] yourself and other store-keepers who sell silks, and the auctioneer, is that you sell for goods and the auctioneer sells for a commission, out of which a part [illegible] goes to the Government. All in nearly all silks come from the same people. In the sense implied by Mr. Torbet, I may say I was not, nor ever have been in the employ of Asiatics. May I ask [illegible] question [illegible] had pertinence—"Are the shopkeepers here for the good of the people or are the people here for the good of the shop-keepers?" Of course, the Chamber of Commerce is here for the good of the shopkeepers.

Thanking you for space in the above,—I am, etc.,

WM. B. [illegible].

Impressions of India.

A Lecture delivered before the Transvaal Philosophical Society

By Mr. [illegible], Solicitor of Johannesburg and Ex-COMMANDANT.

1. Its religious and social history

(Continued)

We shall presently see what form of religious worship the uneducated [illegible] of the Indians believe in; [illegible] only [illegible] that only the [illegible] Hindus [illegible] to the Vedic religion of their noble forefathers. And so only [illegible] ground to briefly base of the Vedic Epoch given to us dating covering the years B.C. 2000—1400. "The history of the Hindus begins with their settlement in the Punjab and their conquest of that province from the dark-skinned aborigines. [illegible] the learned and brave children of the soil [illegible] from river to river and from [illegible] to [illegible]" ("Ancient India," by R. C. Dutt). The Hindus claim that they are actually descended from the primitive Aryan people, the sons of the word "Arya" meaning in the Sanskrit language to till the ground.

It is said that writing was invented in India 1,400 years B.C. The ancient Vedic religion was therefore not recorded in writing. "But their teachings were preserved, not on stone or papyri, but in the faithful memory of the people, who handed down the sacred heritage from century to century, with a scrupulous exactitude which in modern days would be considered a miracle." Even after writing was introduced, scholars preferred to teach and students to learn by rote, and it was deemed a sin to have learned texts from books. However, in course of time, the literature of the country was consigned to writing.

"The religion of the Hindus in the first or Vedic epoch," says an esteemed writer, "was the worship of Nature leading up to Nature's God." The Hindu Aryans of the Punjab paid special homage to their sky-god, Indra, a name by which they designated the sky that rains. Next in importance to the sky came the worship of the sun, which they worshipped under the name of Sûrya, [illegible]. As lower objects of worship came Fire or Agni, the wind, the storm-gods, etc., all of which are mentioned in the Rig Veda. Temples, image-worship, [illegible] and festive celebrations, which were all unknown in heroic times, were subsequently [illegible] in imitation of the later form of Buddhism. The Vedic Creed was a noble one. It taught mankind to love one another, lead a noble, pure and godly life, and so also, etc. It may be mentioned here that there is no mention in the Rig Veda of a hell and its torments. In later Hindu mythology the doctrine of the [illegible] after death, does not [illegible] region as Bible believers do. As may be imagined, it was an easy step from the worship of Nature's [illegible] supreme Deity; but with the Greeks it was different, for they had already invested their gods with human characters and histories, and it was therefore difficult to [illegible] to rise to the Vedic Hindu conception of one God. In later ages, therefore, the Hellenic Greeks failed to accomplish what the Hindu sages succeeded in establishing [illegible] final theology.

The caste system was not known in this age. The Aryan Punjabis led a simple pastoral life [illegible] agricultural pursuits, unless they were otherwise employed in conquering the Gangetic tribes. Child-marriage was not in vogue; girls married some years after they had attained to womanhood. Polygamy was not encouraged. It is told that cremation of the dead was introduced within the end of this period of time.

We next arrive in the period generally called the Epic Epoch, which historians fix as between B.C. 1400—1000.

Epic Epoch.

In that age the wonderful caste system was introduced. The three great castes, namely Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas, were formed, and let us add the fourth—the Sudras. The Brahmans are the teaching or priest order, the Kshatriyas, the warriors or fighting class and the Vaisyas the artisans or mercantile community; to these were added [illegible] the Sudras, [illegible] the conquered aborigines.

Coming now to the religious history of this age, we learn from the writings called the Brâhmanas, which [illegible] the dogmatic explanations of, and commentaries on, the Vedas. They [illegible] very voluminous, but [illegible] unimportant and vapid.

During that period there arose, it would seem, some dissatisfaction on the part of the thoughtful kings at the display of priestly tradition and pedantry, [illegible] while [illegible] to the rites laid down by the priests, they started bolder speculations as to the destination of the human Soul and the nature of the Universal Being. The [illegible] speculations which came from this [illegible] are known as the Upanishads (Dutt's "Ancient India"). "We read [illegible] saintly kings, by name Janaka of the Videhas, [illegible] by the learned and the wise. And these good kings [illegible] to the [illegible] and arrogant priests of the [illegible] the true [illegible] and object of religion. This view, too, was fraught with many changes in the [illegible] of the people. The rivalry which then arose in consequence of religious [illegible] brought [illegible] formation of the same system between the military and priestly classes. The [illegible] which are pertinent in the Upanishads have formed the basis of Hindu pantheism to the present day and all modern Hindus claim that the Upanishads are inspired. The idea of the [illegible] one that of an All-pervading Breath, a Universal Soul, [illegible] different to that recognised by other nations, [illegible] God and Creator as the [illegible] created being, while the [illegible] teach that all things have emanated from the Universal Being and are a part of Him, and will [illegible] into Him. This is a profound doctrine which will be fully treated of in the paper on the Gita. Another [illegible] and startling idea is [illegible] in the Upanishads, namely, that of the transmigration of the soul. The idea is that the soul passes through various [illegible] according to its deeds [illegible] be freed from sin, and [illegible] the Deity. "According to his deeds and according to his knowledge, he is born again as a worm, or as a fish, or as a bird, etc., [illegible] as a man or as something else in different places." After all these passages the purified [illegible] (Kaushitaki [illegible])

We see then how the deep theory of [illegible] and pantheism [illegible] of a new birth [illegible] and Professor Deussen in his "Elements of Metaphysics" remarks that it would seem that the [illegible] doctrine was the [illegible] of the [illegible] India.

In concluding my brief remarks on this epoch, it is worth while quoting what the great German Philosopher Schopenhauer the [illegible] disciple of Kant, says about the Upanishads. "From every sentence, deep, original and sublime thoughts arise, and the whole is pervaded by a high and holy and earnest spirit, [illegible] and ancient religious thoughts of kindred [illegible] It has been the solace of my life; it will be the solace of my death."

The third Epoch is generally called the *Rationalistic Age* and dates from B.C. 1000—320.

During that period the great religious teacher, Gautama Buddha preached that [illegible] religion known as Buddhism, which is now followed by a third of the human race. Buddhism, it must be observed, [illegible] the [illegible] of men's neighbour and a pure and saintly life. Its doctrines are but all of these [illegible] Hindu [illegible] to the teachings [illegible] portions of the Vedas. It [illegible] mistake to suppose that Gautama [illegible] Hinduism altogether and that [illegible] to found a new religion. He [illegible] the Vedic worship of [illegible] pompous and [illegible] but [illegible] Buddhism, [illegible] stood [illegible] preaching the religion of the Aryans in its pure and original form. The doctrine of the triune godhead, however, is an innovation of Buddhism, for its followers believed in a Trinity, viz., Buddha, and Dharma (sacred law) and Sangha (holy order). Copying from Buddhism the Puranic Hindu worships the same Deity in his threefold power of creation, preservation and destruction, under the names of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva and besides in a great crowd of lesser gods and goddesses. Mr. [illegible], a statesman of Lahore and a [illegible] Brahman, told me that it was his firm belief that Christianity borrowed its conception of the Trinity from Buddhism or later Hinduism, and that even the Sign of the Cross is as old as the hills in India.

We learn in passing that Alexander the Great invaded the Punjab during this age, and after conquering [illegible], he [illegible] a new dynasty about 320 B.C. He united the whole of Northern India under one rule. His [illegible] troops, however, refused to penetrate further eastwards towards Bengal, as they were tired of carrying the spoils of war. A few miles to the north of Amritsar it is said, he departed with his [illegible] legions westwards homeward [illegible].

In social life the women played a prominent part in domestic affairs, and even made their influence felt in the affairs of the state. A woman was allowed to marry again if her husband was absent, etc., or had lost his [illegible] or death.

In science and philosophy great strides were made. The Sankhya philosophy of Kapila is world-famous and is, according to [illegible], "the earliest recorded system of philosophy." Several centuries after Kapila lived Patanjali, who added to Kapila's philosophy his own *Yoga* system, which is the true religion of [illegible].

The next Epoch is known as the *Buddhist Age* and dates from B.C. 320—A.D. [illegible].

We have already casually touched on Buddhism as a religion in its pure and simple form. Under the [illegible] system [illegible] by Buddhism, [illegible] for the accommodation of monks and [illegible] springing up [illegible] of temples [illegible] pilgrimages to sacred spots [illegible] and religious processions and celebrations were the order of the day. These [illegible] forms of worship deeply affected and influenced Hinduism, and the result was that the Hindus adopted the [illegible] of pomp and [illegible] of Buddhism [illegible], in order to satisfy their own [illegible] for these [illegible] which are the delight of the millions of Indians down to the present day. This age, therefore, gave to artistic architecture a wonderful and [illegible] impetus. In pre-Buddhist times there were no temples and no [illegible].

As our races are concerned by the Aryan Hindus, Manu and others [illegible] to trace their [illegible]. It was declared, however, that [illegible] formed by the [illegible] of the [illegible] race [illegible] than Hindu [illegible] is all put down to [illegible] the Hindu caste.

In this age [illegible] to Manu, the law-giver [illegible]. The age afterwards [illegible] was [illegible] until the English conquered India [illegible] the last century.

There are still [illegible] of the [illegible] the sun, the [illegible] of planets and stars, the phases of the moon and the [illegible] of the moon's [illegible] etc., and treating specially of the [illegible] of astronomical instruments and the different ways of [illegible] them. There can be but little doubt [illegible] in the Buddhist age [illegible] a great [illegible] down to the Indians. It may be of interest to note that [illegible] Hindu [illegible].

To be continued.

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[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

સ્થાનિક સમાચાર.

[illegible]

પરચૂરણ ખબર.

[illegible]

બજારનો ભાવ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ऑरेंज रीवर कोलोनीमें बसते ब्रिटिश ईंडियनों.

[illegible]

साप्ताहिक पंचांग

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिवार, ता. १२ नोवेम्बर, १९०४.

हिंदुस्थानमें होनेवाला प्रदर्शन.

[illegible]

दीवालीका महोत्सव.

[illegible]

स्थानिक समाचार.

[illegible]

शेअर बझार भाव

[illegible]

कमर पर [illegible] पीठमें [illegible] दर्द होता है

[illegible]

5LH

[illegible]

525

[illegible]

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[illegible]

LOST

Near Umgeni, about Three month ago, 1 Gane Horse about [illegible] high, having a black spot on hind right leg, white tail, no shoes.

Anyone bringing or [illegible] the same to [illegible] Box 7 [illegible] will be rewarded.

[illegible]

Printed and Published by the Manager International Printing Press, 113 Grey Street, Durban.

526 No 225

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line steamer [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras transhipping passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 30th Nov.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY, 19TH NOV., 1904.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND INDIAN TURBANS.

Sir Henry Hale the other day remarked that the Indians entering the Court-house were seemingly disrespectful, in that they did not show any outward mark of respect to the Court. The turbans or the caps they would not take off, because, of their custom to the contrary and the boots could not be taken off, because, it would be inconvenient to do so. His Lordship ruled that unless every Indian on entering the Court salaamed, the omission would be treated as contempt of Court. We respectfully draw His Lordship's attention to the fact that the very wearing of the turban, or the Indian cap implies a mark of respect, for just as in [illegible] place the European custom requires the taking off of the hat, Indian custom requires that the turban and the cap as the case may be, should be kept on. Want of respect is not an Indian characteristic and we venture to assure His Lordship that [illegible] occasion on which there can be any disrespect meant. The salaaming presupposes the meeting of the eyes of the person saluted and the person salaaming which is hardly possible in a Court-house where the judge is absorbed in the case before him. The only feasible course, in our humble opinion, is that on entering the witness-box the Indian should certainly be made to salaam, but we think that such a custom is hardly necessary as every Indian on entering the [illegible] almost instinctively offers the respect due to the Court. However it is as well for the Indian litigant who may have occasion to visit the Courts to bear in mind the requirement laid down by His Lordship. We would not under any circumstances allow ourselves to be even suspected of any disrespect to the judges or other authorities.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY AND THE BRITISH INDIANS.

The Farmers' Congress which was held on the 1st instant at Bloemfontein, drew from His Excellency the Governor of the Orange River Colony the following remarks about the Anti-Indian legislation of that Colony: "With regard to the introduction of Asiatics into the Colony this is a very [illegible] question for [illegible], as there is considerable feeling amongst our people [illegible] regard to British Indians, but at present I may say there will be no alteration in the legislation from that adopted by the late Government, nor do we contemplate [illegible]." Here then we have a definite pronouncement from the head of the state as to the disabilities of the British Indians in the Colony. It should therefore be plain that there is to be no relief from the galling [illegible] that are put upon the Indians [illegible] the Orange River Colony.

A Great Indian Meeting at Johannesburg.

Full Reply to the Asiatic Convention.

Moderate Resolutions.

British Indian Proposals.

(Specially reported for the "Indian Opinion.")

A large and representative gathering of British Indians took place at the [illegible] Hall, in Johannesburg, on the [illegible] instant, at [illegible] p.m. The [illegible] hall was filled long before the [illegible] time.

Mr. Abdul Gani, of the firm of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., presided, and was supported by Messrs. Haji Habib, [illegible] Tayob, [illegible], Abdul Rahman, [illegible], and others.

The following delegates were present:—

PRETORIA:—Messrs. Hajee Habib, [illegible] Vyas, [illegible].

POTCHEFSTROOM:—Messrs. [illegible].

KRUGERSDORP:—Messrs. [illegible].

HEIDELBERG:—Messrs. [illegible].

KLERKSDORP:—Messrs. M. E. Tilly, [illegible].

The meeting was marked by [illegible]. [illegible] opened the proceedings by reading the following address, which was translated to the meeting in Gujarati also:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have met this afternoon to consider a [illegible]. [illegible] the Transvaal. It shows that you are [illegible] the danger that is hovering [illegible]. You all know the [illegible] of the Asiatic Convention. [illegible]

[illegible] to draw the distinction between the British Indian and [illegible]. It is passing strange that [illegible] Mr. Bourke's [illegible]. [illegible] British Indians [illegible] with the natives of Africa. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Resolutions.

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. [illegible], of Johannesburg: "This meeting [illegible] British Indians [illegible] the proceedings of the anti-Asiatic Convention, recently held at Pretoria, in that

(a) The Convention, consisting as it did of British subjects, failed to draw any distinction between British Indians and non-British Asiatics.

(b) It confused the real issue by placing the British Indians under the same category as the natives of Africa.

(c) The proceedings were marked by lack of knowledge as to the true facts about the British Indians and their status."

It was seconded by Mr. Haji Habib, of Pretoria, and supported by Mr. [illegible], and carried unanimously.

The second resolution was proposed by Mr. [illegible], of Johannesburg.

"This meeting therefore requests the Government that it should, before giving effect to any [illegible] passed by the Convention, secure a thorough Imperial and public inquiry into the allegations made at the Convention in so far as they apply to the British Indians."

It was seconded by Mr. [illegible], of Heidelberg, and supported by Mr. M. E. Tilly of Klerksdorp, and carried unanimously.

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. Vyas, of Pretoria.

"This meeting is of opinion that most of the resolutions passed by the [illegible] are calculated to wound the feelings of Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor and to deprive, if carried out in practice, thousands of inoffensive people of their means of livelihood."

It was seconded by Mr. [illegible], of Klerksdorp, and supported by Mr. [illegible], of Pietersburg, and carried unanimously.

Mr. [illegible] proposed the fourth resolution.

"This meeting is of opinion that the proposals submitted by the British Indian Association amply meet the requirements of the situation, in that:

(a) They accept the principle of European predominance in the Transvaal.

(b) They accept subject to the above any change in the principle of restriction of immigration on general lines mentioned in the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and of Natal.

(c) Subject to the right of revision by the Supreme Court, to the new dealers' licences, except the proviso of the Natal Dealers' Licenses Act, and thus contemplate the control [illegible] by the local authorities."

Mr. [illegible] of Johannesburg seconded, and it was supported by Mr. [illegible], of Krugersdorp, and carried unanimously.

The fifth resolution was proposed by Mr. A. [illegible], of Potchefstroom.

"This meeting is humbly of opinion that any legislation that goes beyond the proposals of the British Indian Association, and is based on distinction of race or colour, would be in violation of the solemn declarations repeatedly affirmed, of Her late Majesty's Government, and of assurances given up to the time of the outbreak of the Boer War, would be a reversal of the policy laid down by Mr. Chamberlain in his capacity as the Secretary of State for the Colonies, before the Conference of Colonial Premiers on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee, and would put a [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] of the Indian subjects of the King Emperor."

It was seconded by Mr. [illegible] Abdoola, and supported by Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], and carried unanimously.

The meeting passed a resolution, silently standing, of condolence with the relatives and friends of the late Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India from 1872 to 1876.

A NUMBER of articles have been unavoidably crowded out of the present issue, including "Impressions of India." This article will be continued next week.

[illegible]: The Rev. R. [illegible], of the [illegible] Unitarian Church, in a recent sermon, said "Let me remind those of you who happen to be [illegible] that [illegible] Jesus Christ was probably a coloured man. I say probably. [illegible]"

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The Anti-Asiatic Convention at Pretoria.

Wild Sentiments.

Lunatic Resolutions Carried.

[illegible]

Speeches.

All must go to the Bazaars.

[illegible]

Toleration of Language.

[illegible]

A Test Case.

[illegible]

What the Indian Stood.

[illegible]

The Resolutions.

[illegible]

An Imperial Amendment.

[illegible]

Letter from Lord Selborne.

[illegible]

Sir Lowley's Address.

[illegible]

That Sacrifice Reed.

[illegible]

Thanking the Government.

[illegible]

Sir Gold and the Imperial Government.

[illegible]

Cheap Lights in Johannesburg.

[illegible]

Dumping and Compensation.

[illegible]

The Press on the Asiatic Convention

The Rand Daily Mail.

[illegible]

Transvaal Leader.

[illegible]

The Star.

[illegible]

Natal Mercury.

[illegible]

The Durban Licensing Case.

Mr. Hoondamal Wins on Appeal.

[illegible]

Address to Lord Roberts.

[illegible]

M. K. Gandhi.

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન

[illegible]

સાપ્તાહિક પંચાંગ.

[illegible]

530

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिवार ता १९ नवेम्बर १९०४.

अच्छा लेबास किस्को कहना !

[illegible]

नाताल इंडियन वॉलन्टियर एम्ब्युलन्स कोर्प्स

[illegible]

कोर्टमें दाखल होनेकी साथ सलाम करना

[illegible]

ऑरेंजरीवर कॉलोनी और ब्रिटिश इंडियनों.

[illegible]

लॉर्ड नॉर्थब्रूकका मृत्यु.

[illegible]

[illegible]

स्थानिक समाचार.

[illegible]

हिंदुस्थानके समाचार.

[illegible]

विदेश वर्तमान

[illegible]

[illegible]

डरबन बजार भाव.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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GO TO
Makanjee Bros.,
OUTFITTERS
152, Grey Street.

[illegible]

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Manufacturers,
Ask us for Quotations before placing Orders elsewhere for
Natal Jams,
Curry Powder, Chutneys,
Cayenne Pepper
White and Black Pepper
Sauces.
[illegible]
Prices by post [illegible]
JAMESON & Co.,
Box [illegible] Durban.

[illegible]

TO LET,
A Large Warehouse [illegible]
[illegible] Queen [illegible]
1st January 1905 [illegible]
for a Good Store.
For particulars [illegible]
HAJEE ABI [illegible]
[illegible]
P.O. Box 73

[illegible]

Printed and Published
[illegible]
[illegible]
Street, Durban.

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line Steamer [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras transferring passengers at Colombo for Bombay [illegible] about 25th [illegible]

THANKS.

Mr [illegible] and Family wish to tender their heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends for their letters of condolence and loving sympathy in their late sad bereavement.

The Indian Opinion

SATURDAY 26TH NOVEMBER, 1904.

The Anti-Asiatic Convention and the British Indian Meeting.

The Anti-Asiatic Convention [illegible] held at Pretoria on the [illegible] has produced some remarkable results, probably never anticipated by its [illegible]. With the exception of a few newspapers, even the South African Press has condemned the proceedings [illegible] a part. The London *Times* which gave the lead said that they betrayed lack of statesmanship on the part of the delegates, and added that [illegible] of that nature, have [illegible] could not be [illegible] to Imperial [illegible], and that the proposals laid down by Mr [illegible] deputation [illegible] could not be [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] party [illegible] have [illegible] and the other [illegible] give all. The Empire has been built up on [illegible] foundation of justice and equity. It has earned a world-wide reputation for its [illegible] and ability to protect the weak against the strong. It is the arts of peace and mercy rather than those of war that have made it what it is, and we make bold to say that the members of the Convention [illegible] mistaken [illegible] they think that for their selfish ends the established policy of the Imperial Government is going to be suddenly changed and that an act of spoliation, as Mr [illegible] termed it, would be countenanced by the Imperial Government at their bidding. Though therefore the violent proceedings of the Convention need cause no fear among the British Indians, it was well that the British Indian Association promptly convened a public meeting of Indians throughout the Colony in order to protest against the proceedings [illegible] the Convention. The full report we publish[ed] last week shows that the meeting was very largely attended [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all parts of the Colony [illegible] but the proceedings were [illegible] orderly [illegible] Mr Abdool Gani [illegible] his speech [illegible] the gathering [illegible]

[illegible] have been done [illegible] [illegible] Indians [illegible] [illegible] Indians, [illegible] the Indians out of the Transvaal to confine the trade [illegible] by including the Indians among the Asiatics, and [illegible] the law [illegible] [illegible] of South Africa. The [illegible] justification [illegible] as even Sir Arthur Lawley in his despatch has succumbed to the [illegible] but we see that now that [illegible] [illegible] the majority [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible] Mr Abdool Gani [illegible] by the chairman at Heidelberg. We commend [illegible] attention the proposals of the British Indian Association, circulated [illegible] the meeting. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr [illegible] Honourable [illegible] between [illegible] He appears [illegible] congratulate both [illegible] and his counsel [illegible] the victory. It is however [illegible] [illegible] the learned [illegible] [illegible] a judgment [illegible] [illegible] The appeal has been decided practically on a [illegible] The judge held that Mr [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] trading without a licence [illegible] [illegible] but the [illegible] [illegible] whether the Licensing Officer had [illegible] right to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Plague [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We hope that a remedy for the [illegible] will be found, and [illegible]

[illegible] by Dr Porter [illegible] The population of the whole area [illegible] [illegible] Kaffirs and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were the [illegible] in all the area [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.

Asiatics residing in the Asiatic Location, Boksburg, are reminded that their Tenancy is Temporary only and subject to a Month's Notice as ordered in Government No. 1370 of 1903. Persons erecting Permanent Buildings therefore do so at their own risk, and should the position of the Location be changed at any time, they will be entitled to no consideration for any loss incurred.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] under the British Government [illegible] [illegible] Mr Kruger [illegible] [illegible] building permits [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to be decent [illegible] they are in that position by force of circumstances. [illegible] Even if the Government [illegible] the people, why should it be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] those who before the [illegible] [illegible] already built [illegible] premises [illegible] the Government for justice and fair play.

Mr Hosken and his Critics

[illegible] Mr Hosken [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Hosken [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Now the fact is that Mr Hosken never advocated any of these things at all. [illegible] [illegible] the writer of the article [illegible] [illegible] Mr Hosken [illegible] did not advocate that the Transvaal should allow itself to be overrun by Indians, nor that Transvaal should [illegible] Indian [illegible]. He did not advocate any of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as argument.

Further [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Therefore, it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the British Indians. The [illegible] [illegible]

The statement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Hosken never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of this country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible]

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Rand Plague Committee.

Medical Officer's Report.

Insanitary Area [illegible] Property

The following report on insanitary property in [illegible], Johannesburg, has been presented to the Rand [illegible] by Dr Porter [illegible]

I beg [illegible] already [illegible] to you [illegible] a number of [illegible] under [illegible] of the Plague Regulations, [illegible] the [illegible] Johannesburg, [illegible] insanitary [illegible] [illegible] or other places [illegible] infected with [illegible] plague, and further that many [illegible] the [illegible] Plague Regulations [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] appointed [illegible] part of the [illegible] to [illegible] part of the [illegible] that the district [illegible] as [illegible] parts of the town.

Danger of recurrence of Plague in this District.

In a second report to the Rand Plague Committee it was pointed [illegible] as follows: [illegible] plague [illegible] of Fox and Melville [illegible] Street, Ferreira. A case of plague occurred in April last [illegible] and subsequently [illegible] other cases [illegible] quarter of a mile [illegible] Becker Street, [illegible] Marshall Street [illegible] Melville Street, [illegible] Ferreira Street [illegible] Fordsburg, [illegible] at the Telegraph [illegible], Market Street, and [illegible] Many hundreds of dead rats were found in dwellings, stores and [illegible] buildings within the same circle [illegible] proved to be infected with plague [illegible] doubt whatever that the [illegible] throughout the [illegible] experience in [illegible] appears to indicate that [illegible] an [illegible] again [illegible] from [illegible] the field. It therefore seems highly probable [illegible]

It is therefore [illegible]

[illegible]

(a) To do all things necessary for disinfecting or cleansing any dwellings or part of a dwelling or other place [illegible] infected with or spread the [illegible] Indians or Oriental [illegible] to prohibit the [illegible] any such dwelling or other [illegible] until such time [illegible] of spreading such disease.

(b) To order the removal to a place of accommodation of all or any persons who by [illegible] dwellings or part of a dwelling [illegible] and who are unable to [illegible] the satisfaction of such Medical Officer of Health [illegible]

The [illegible] to be [illegible] importance and is submitted [illegible] to the committee [illegible]

Insanitary Property in Ferreirastown.

Area [illegible]

Area of [illegible] stands [illegible]

Population of whole Area.

Indians	[illegible]
Syrians	[illegible]
Chinese	[illegible]
Cape	[illegible]
Malay	[illegible]
White	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Population of Insanitary Stands.

Indians	[illegible]
Syrians	[illegible]
Chinese	[illegible]
Cape	[illegible]
Malay	[illegible]
White	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Star

Mr Harry Solomon on the Asiatic Question

At the Gold Fields Club Banquet.

The Hon. [illegible] as follows. Another [illegible] had affected the people in a very great measure was the Asiatic question. That was not the first time in the history of the [illegible] that they had seen their [illegible] public [illegible] of the British House of [illegible] The people of the Transvaal [illegible] and there [illegible] They were not going to do anything that would bring discredit [illegible] [illegible] the Transvaal, he thought [illegible] (Applause.) He thought [illegible] The Indian were British subjects [illegible] he did not think they should be treated in the same way as the [illegible] the country had a [illegible] should be passed [illegible] the Times [illegible] the people of this Colony [illegible] by allowing these people, although British subjects, to come to the Transvaal and compete with any white man. (Applause.) *Daily Mail*

Opinions of the Press on the Convention.

Pretoria News November [illegible]

Although we are unable to agree with Mr. Borley of the Johannesburg Town Council in thinking that an [illegible] Indian immigration would be a good thing for South Africa, we [illegible] realise that the case against the Indian trader already in Transvaal is [illegible] exaggerated. [illegible] the appearance of these small traders [illegible] and although the profits of the [illegible] Mr Borley in his speech on the subject of the National [illegible] the present agitation, [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] doubtedly Indians [illegible] The [illegible] by which we attempt to check the passing of our trade into the hands of the Asiatic, and the [illegible] must be imposed [illegible] upon incoming immigrants [illegible] they have been admitted to South Africa.

November 10th.

The extraordinary unanimity of the more important newspapers of this colony on the subject of the resolutions passed by the so-called National Convention is a most hopeful sign. Had our contemporaries [illegible] before the Convention, instead of after it, [illegible] emphasising the necessity for moderation, the members of that peculiar assembly might have been persuaded to a [illegible] frame of mind. It is now too late to alter the motions passed in the Opera House [illegible] on behalf of the more thoughtful section of the [illegible] what the Press [illegible] Quite apart from the [illegible] of justice, [illegible] and Indians [illegible] Traders [illegible] the country [illegible] [illegible]

If any Colonial Secretary were now to [illegible] the decisions of [illegible] the [illegible] of this country [illegible]

Diamond Field Advertiser

We are struck by [illegible] reading the full report of the so-called [illegible] the Asiatic [illegible] Pretoria. [illegible] Rand Daily Mail [illegible] Morning [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Impressions of India.

A Lecture delivered before the Transvaal Philosophical Society.

I. Its religious and social history.

By Dr J. L. P. Brennan, Ex-Commandant of the [illegible]

(Continued.)

We now come to the fifth epoch, A.D. [illegible]

During this period the Punjab was [illegible] and conquered by the White Huns. Of all the Indians it is said that the modern Punjabis and [illegible] are the fairest, and they are perhaps the most robust too.

Between the [illegible] and eighth century after Christ, Buddhism became a religion of image-worship and of pompous celebrations and displays. [illegible] the [illegible] form of [illegible] Buddhism [illegible] religion has now practically died out in India, its original home [illegible]

In social matters girls were taught [illegible] Widows were allowed to marry [illegible] and fair [illegible]

To end this cursory [illegible] the history of India is a perfect blank between the 8th and 10th centuries. The Rajputs, and [illegible] the Mahomedans, had made their appearance in the Punjab [illegible] until in the [illegible] the Mahomedans [illegible] India has no [illegible] since the 10th century.

The conquerors [illegible] the Moslems [illegible]

In the [illegible] Hindus [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposed Indian Cricket Club.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

[illegible]

प्रिटोरियामें सर्टिफिकेट विरुद्ध गोरोंकी सभा.

[illegible]

जोहान्सबर्ग प्लेग कमीटी की सूचना.

[illegible]

जोहानेसबर्गमें इंडियनों की जाहेर सभा.

[illegible]

हिंदुओंकी जाहेर सभा

[illegible]

238

[illegible]

241

[illegible]

Alleged Ill-treatment of Indians.

[illegible]

What the Jews think

[illegible]

The Psychology of the Bhagavad Gita

Concluded

A Lecture delivered before the Transvaal Philosophical Society

By Mr. J. S. P. Erasmus, Ex-Commandant of the Boer

[illegible]

The place where the Gita was taught to Arjuna.

[illegible]

I. The Supreme Soul or Spirit.

[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

[illegible]

भयंकर मेलेरिया.

[illegible]

[illegible]

इंडियन आंपिनिअन

शनिवार ता ३ डीसेम्बर १९०४

जपानकी प्रजाका उत्तम गुण.

[illegible]

महोमेडन केलवणी कोन्फरन्स.

[illegible]

शोक!

[illegible]

हिंदुस्थानके समाचार

[illegible]

"இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்"

[illegible]

Indian Mail.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Durban [illegible]

The Indian Opinion

SATURDAY, 3rd [illegible] 1904

Anglo-Indians on the British Indians in South Africa.

We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of the people [illegible] when the [illegible] [illegible] Anglo-Indian [illegible] of the people in the world [illegible] [illegible] India that the [illegible] this article [illegible] phantom.

[illegible] Dr. Bhandarkar [illegible] Times of [illegible] the proceedings [illegible]

[illegible]

to the [illegible], the [illegible] brought before him [illegible] "[illegible] they would [illegible] from their [illegible]." This of course [illegible] and we can easily understand the [illegible] the part of the people to express their feelings. [illegible] take place.

Indian Scholarship

Dr. Bhandarkar Honoured.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of this Presidency [illegible] [illegible] among Human Professors. [illegible] India I have been struck by [illegible] [illegible] the great [illegible] [illegible] Professors [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Bhandarkar's writings. [illegible] [illegible] Reports on the Search for Sanskrit MSS. [illegible] [illegible] of the Brahmanas [illegible] Sanskrit in Bombay [illegible]

[illegible]

appointed [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the degree of [illegible] The Chancellor [illegible] Doctor [illegible] Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate, I [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the Senate [illegible] Dr. Bhandarkar [illegible]

[illegible]

546

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Messrs. Kyle and Perkins, instructed by Harbour and Railways, will sell by Public Auction to the N.G.R. Goods Shed on Thursday December 8th, at [illegible] without reserve for Cash, About 18 tons of Timber [illegible] all lengths.

Printed and Published by [illegible] at the International Printing Press, Grey Street, Durban.

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Shipping Notice.

The Rand Liner Line's [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras, [illegible] passengers at Delagoa for Bombay on or about 18th [illegible]. Usual [illegible] and full [illegible] Mosam, Kaqi & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 10TH DEC., 1904.

The Rand Plague Committee.

We reproduce in another column the petition of the British Indian Association addressed to the Acting Lieutenant-Governor with reference to certain claims filed with the Rand Plague Committee for goods that were destroyed on its instructions, on the outbreak of the Plague in Johannesburg in March last. The petition discloses a story of enormous and callous disregard of all moral obligations on the part of the Rand Plague Committee. According to the petitioners' version, before the goods were destroyed, Dr Pakes had made a definite promise that compensation would be given to the owners and if it be true that furniture, metallic things, and whole bags of dry food were burnt down, the destruction must have been necessary in order to [illegible] the public imagination and to conciliate [illegible] ment, than to guard against danger to public health. It would be monstrous to suppose that iron bedsteads or even wooden furniture could not be properly disinfected. It will be remembered that when the plague outbreak took place first in Natal, the Natal Government consulted the views of the Indian Government as to the ability of rice and such other food stuffs to carry infection, and the expert opinion sent by the Government of India was that there was no danger in receiving rice bags and such other foods from even plague infected districts in India. Again the [illegible] themselves, it would appear were quite willing to have the [illegible] found in the location turned out to them. We however very much question whether public safety was at all influenced by the wholesale destruction of the goods. Be that however as it may, if the Rand Plague Committee chose to have the luxury of burning down the belongings of the poor men, it cannot escape liability to pay for them. The [illegible] payment under legal [illegible] [illegible] good for the health than that [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Johannesburg Municipality that the plague broke out. The Indians, it is admitted, behaved during that critical time in a most exemplary manner. Relying on promises made by its responsible officer they quietly moved away to Klipspruit with the quickest despatch and without giving the authorities the slightest trouble. Repudiation of the just claims of such people is tantamount to an unwarranted confiscation of their property. To saddle the few men who had the ill-luck to be in the location at the time the cordon was drawn round with the loss of all they possessed is a heartless procedure unworthy of a great corporation like the Rand Plague Committee. Those who went out to Klipspruit and were practically kept under restraint and were prevented from following their daily vocations, deserve sympathy and better treatment, and we hope that His Excellency will give careful consideration to Mr Abdul Gani's petition and do justice to the British Indians, by ordering payment of compensation.

Indians in Pietersburg.

Mr Kleinenberg, of Pietersburg, has written to the Star challenging the statement made by Mr Abdul Gani regarding the number of Indian traders at Pietersburg before and after the War in the course of his address at the recently held mass meeting at Johannesburg. In support of his statement, Mr Kleinenberg produced certain figures, and triumphantly declared that if they could be disproved, he would forfeit to the Nazareth House the sum of £50 provided that a like sum is forfeited by the other party in the event of his figures being proved true. Mr Abdul Gani has written to the Star promptly taking up the challenge. We are surprised that with Mr Kleinenberg's experience, he should have allowed himself to be misled by the figures supplied to him. Indeed, if the number of licences issued to British Indian traders before the war were any test of the actual number that carried on trade, we would find that there were hardly 100 Indian traders in the Transvaal, whereas everybody who knows anything about the country knows that there were for more than 100 [illegible] Indian traders carrying on trade in the Transvaal before War [illegible]. Such a state of things [illegible] relation to unlicensed Indian traders. The number then [illegible] of the [illegible] made of the Indian [illegible] about the last man in the Colony in the Transvaal being [illegible] and not studying their facts well before forming their judgment. Mr Kleinenberg again forgets that the number of Indian licences supplied to him by the Revenue Office includes Indians trading in the location at Pietersburg of which there is a large number. Now the Indians who are trading in locations do not enter into the controversy at all. The proceedings of the Convention were directed against traders established outside locations or bazaars. We hope then that either Mr Kleinenberg will acknowledge his mistake as an act of fairness and justice, or proceed to substantiate his proposition if he does not accept the explanation offered by Mr Abdul Gani.

DURBAN INDIANS. We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our Indian readers to the letter we have received from Dr Murison and which we publish elsewhere, as the importance [illegible] of [illegible]. We need hardly [illegible] readers every [illegible] and we [illegible] to help him [illegible] the [illegible] rate of mortality amongst the Indian population [illegible] and ought to call forth [illegible] the leaders of the community in grappling with the evil. It is perhaps unfortunate that we have in [illegible] a large [illegible] Indian population. Their surroundings are by no means all that could be desired. The locality in which they are housed is [illegible] condemned on a sanitary standpoint. But in spite of all this, it is the duty of those of us who know better to take in hand the most important question, and we trust that a small but active Committee will be formed immediately to carry on, as was done during the first outbreak, a [illegible] to house visitation, and to report to the [illegible] the culprits. In the matter of overcrowding, we should [illegible] a substantial decrease in the death rate [illegible]. We will be pleased to [illegible] a black list and publish the names of those who would not attend to proper sanitation, and would welcome any suggestions that might be made by our readers with a view to improving the situation.

Difficult things are put in our way, not to stop us in our course, but to call out our strength, and develop our courage.—If we decline the effort, and [illegible] we are not able to [illegible] it, we have lost the chance of acquiring a true measure of power.—J. N. [illegible]

England is going to the [illegible] [illegible]

British Indian Association Petition.

Compensation Claims.

The following is the Petition sent to the Acting Lieutenant-Governor from the above Association:—

To

His Excellency, the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, Transvaal.

The petition of Abdul Gani, Chairman of the British Indian Association of Johannesburg.

HUMBLY SHEWETH THAT

Your petitioner begs respectfully to approach your Excellency in connection with certain British Indian claims filed with the Rand Plague Committee in respect of goods destroyed at the instance of the Committee during the [illegible] things this year.

After the discovery of the plague in the late Indian Location at Johannesburg, its inhabitants were cordoned for a few days and subsequently removed to an isolation camp at Klipspruit. The removal to Klipspruit was effected at very short notice. When the inhabitants of the location removed to Klipspruit, they were, as a rule prevented from taking with them anything beyond their [illegible]. All their valuables, furniture and even foodstuffs were ordered to be left behind.

On the people protesting, they were assured, by Dr Pakes, the Special Plague Officer that all the goods destroyed should be paid for by the Committee, and that therefore the Indians need not have any anxiety. It was on this understanding that the Indians removed to Klipspruit, without taking anything with them. Even the [illegible] animals, such as the dogs and [illegible] were ordered to be destroyed. In spite of the promise made by the [illegible], as set forth [illegible] of the [illegible], a [illegible] given by Dr Pakes, the Rand Plague Committee has repudiated its liability in the matter on the ground stated in its letters to the claimants. The Assistant Secretary of the Committee in repudiating the claim wrote as follows:—"I am [illegible] to advise you that owing to the [illegible] the Committee cannot accept liability for payment of the amount. In terms of the Plague regulations any articles which are likely to be or become infected with, or spread infection of bubonic or other plague, may be disinfected, and in some circumstances it is impossible for any reason may be destroyed, and the Committee are [illegible] that no compensation is payable in respect of any [illegible] in [illegible] of their powers as [illegible] under the regulations."

My Association respectfully submits that, irrespective of the legal position of the Committee, it is morally bound to respect the pledged word of its only Officer who was at the critical time responsible for the public safety. Had no such promise been made, it is doubtful whether the inhabitants of the location would have left their belongings as they did without a murmur in order to carry out the wishes of the Special Plague Officer. Among the goods destroyed were whole bags full of dry cereals and pulses and tinned foods which according to the [illegible] have been held not [illegible]. There was also [illegible] furniture, both wooden and metallic destroyed. It should not be said [illegible] such articles were [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] that these claims were practically repudiated. It [illegible] the goods that [illegible] of the [illegible] have been destroyed. The [illegible] given for destroying the [illegible] instead of [illegible] them [illegible] that it was the intention of the Committee to avoid [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the possibility of the slightest risk of infection. As a matter of fact some goods were sent out to Klipspruit. The inmates themselves were quite willing to use up the things that were in the location.

It is worthy of note that the [illegible] of the orders for goods [illegible] the owners [illegible] the purchase by the Committee being mostly confined to a few [illegible]. Thus it has happened that while a few lucky men who were able to get rid of all their [illegible] for their claims [illegible] full payment, [illegible] their less fortunate [illegible] traders [illegible] little or nothing.

Many inhabitants have, by reason of such wholesale destruction of their goods, become practically penniless.

My Association therefore humbly ventures to approach your Excellency for intervention and trust that your Excellency will be pleased to secure a favourable consideration of the claims of the inhabitants of the late Indian Location for the value of their goods which were destroyed under orders of the Rand Plague Committee.

And for this act of justice and mercy your petitioner as in duty bound shall for ever pray, etc.

Dated at Johannesburg, the 2nd day of December 1904.

(Sd.) ABDUL GANI,
Chairman,
British Indian Association.

Correspondence.

The Plague.

Public Health Department,
Town's Offices,
Durban, Nov 30th, 1904.

The Editor Indian Opinion, Durban.

Dear Sir,—

As you will have noticed, Plague has again broken out in Durban, both amongst rats and human beings. I need not remind you of the great [illegible] of the disease amongst Indians in Durban, and of the high mortality rate amongst them as well.

The death rate amongst Indians in our Borough is very high being [illegible] than the European death rate. Disease of the Lungs is the prominent cause of death amongst the Indian population and this points very strongly to unhealthy conditions existing either in their work or in [illegible] the [illegible] which they [illegible]. I am [illegible] that it is not in their work but in their homes that the [illegible] atmosphere is to be found, and the cause is principally owing to overcrowding of rooms. Rents are no doubt high and [illegible] two people may have to occupy the space [illegible] for one, [illegible].

[illegible] where rooms are built [illegible] in accordance with the Borough Building Bye-laws [illegible] [illegible]

The local force was unable to cope [illegible] of the Johannesburg outbreak, [illegible]

In the circumstances [illegible] I would strongly urge [illegible] such [illegible] through the medium of the Indian Opinion [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and their surroundings, [illegible] evils of overcrowding, and [illegible] of every Indian [illegible] Department [illegible] of Plague and its spread [illegible] Indians. You can [illegible] everything in my power [illegible] way [illegible] the [illegible] of Johannesburg [illegible].

Knowing of your cordial support in the past, I would thank you [illegible] this Department, by [illegible]

I am,
Yours very truly,
F. MURISON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Indian Traders in Pietersburg.

The following correspondence has been addressed to the editor of the Johannesburg Star:—

Sir,—I [illegible] from your [illegible] 15th [illegible] in which you give an [illegible] report of a mass meeting [illegible] Indians held in your city [illegible] Godfrey who addressed the meeting [illegible] stated [illegible] there were more Indian traders in Pietersburg now than prior to the war.

I am responsible for the statement made to the contrary at the [illegible] Convention, and I am prepared [illegible] Godfrey will do the same [illegible] with you and to [illegible] be given to the [illegible] as a donation if my statement [illegible] proved to be substantially correct [illegible] Dr Godfrey [illegible] should be proved [illegible] the wrong.

I have been a resident of Pietersburg for the last 15 years and I think [illegible] better qualified to know what [illegible] in this [illegible] than Dr Godfrey.

The following are the figures [illegible] by me, and which I [illegible] correct:—

Indian trading licences [illegible] burg—before the war, [illegible]

In district of Zoutpansberg [illegible] the war [illegible]

In Louis Trichardt, [illegible]

In the district—before [illegible] present time, [illegible]

F. KLEINENBERG.

November 22nd, 1904.

Sir,—I have just seen Mr Kleinenberg's challenge regarding [illegible] statement made by [illegible] Indian mass meeting [illegible] Indians in Pietersburg. I [illegible] pleasure in accepting the challenge [illegible] would be prepared to deposit [illegible] that would be forfeited [illegible] donation to the Nazareth House [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Ambrose Clark,

(Chairman British Indian Association)

[illegible]

Anti-Asiatic Mass Meeting at Potchefstroom.

British Resolutions.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[illegible]

"The Psychology of the Bhagavad Gita.

A Lecture delivered before the Transvaal Philosophical Society

By Mr J. L. P. Erasmus, Ex-Commandant of the Boers.

Historical.

[illegible]

II. The human self of God.

[illegible]

549

[illegible]

To be continued.

Thoughts for the Week.

[illegible]

—Henry Van Dyke

[illegible]

—Longfellow

SPECIAL SOUTH AFRICAN
EDITION.

Mrs Besant's

TRANSLATION
OF THE

'BHAGAVAD
GITA'

With Sanskrit [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

[illegible]

डरबनमें प्लेग

[illegible]

प्लेगके बारेमें डाक्टर [illegible]का पत्र.

[illegible]

கடிதம்.

[illegible]

[illegible]

கோர்ட் ஏலம்

[illegible]

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The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 17TH DEC., 1904.

The Hoondamal License Case.

Like the boy in the tub in a well known advertisement, the Town Council won't be happy till it has ousted Mr. Hoondamal by robbing him of his licence. A summons was therefore issued against the unfortunate trader and our political Magistrate, Mr. Stuart, in an extraordinary judgment, found him guilty and imposed the maximum penalty [illegible] Mr. Stuart, forgetting that the defendant was acting under legal advice, asked if the Europeans complied with the law why should not the Indians? What the interpretation of the law has to do with the distinction between Europeans or Indians we fail to see. Again Mr. Stuart suggested that Indians should follow the Roman saying "When in Rome do as the Romans do." We wish we were treated like Romans by the Romans. In making these remarks it never seems to have occurred to Mr. Stuart that the Europeans had no difficulty about the transfer of their licences. However we understand notice of appeal has been lodged. The public therefore will again have the opportunity of judging how far the politician has got the better of the judge in Mr. Stuart. As the matter is sub judice, we must not go into the merits of the case.

Our contemporary the *Natal Mercury* has seen fit to allow itself to make remarks on the case which are hardly in keeping with its usual tone of fairness. Our contemporary says:—

"The Hoondamal case makes it evident that the Indians are determined to fight the local authorities [illegible] the Court, and upon whose shoulders [illegible] Indeed, it would be going [illegible] [illegible]"

[illegible] the Indians, [illegible] the Town Council [illegible] the Queen Street Kafir market [illegible]

Our contemporary mixes up the Kafir Market in Queen Street with the Hoondamal case, with which it has not the remotest connection and it mixes up the Hoondamal case with the whole of the Indian licensing question, and thus arouses the Europeans against the Indians.

Now the Kafir Market was an [illegible] which has nothing to [illegible] the whole community for the [illegible] of an individual. Nor is it right to suggest that there is any kind of determined opposition to reasonable wishes of the Europeans. We admit that the transfers of licences should be regulated. But in the present case, we consider that the action of the Town Council is high handed, prejudiced, oppressive and unjust. Mr. Hoondamal has an exceedingly strong case on merits. His premises are in excellent condition, comparing most favourably with the best of the kind in West Street. He is a man of exceptionally clean habits. His trade is high class European, and commands the confidence of a large number of European houses. Law seems to be on his side. Why then should he not fight for what he is justly entitled to? And if against the whole weight of the Town Council which is thrown against him in this manner the Indians in general rally round the oppressed merchant, it is nothing but their duty to do so. And we think that our contemporary should applaud rather than deprecate the efforts on the part of the Indians to secure justice. [illegible] the Town Council.

Mr. Loveday's Statement!

We have much pleasure in giving the following in our leading column. The writer was specially deputed by us to report the proceedings of the Pietermaritzburg meeting, and a Britisher that he is, he resented most keenly the tone and the bitterness that Mr. Loveday thought fit to import into what might otherwise have been a sober meeting and although as a rule we are averse to trenchant strong style in our leading columns we have no hesitation in making an exception in favour of the following which represents the true feelings of a man who witnessed the proceedings, and whose sense of fairness and justice would not restrain him from calling a spade a spade.

Poor Mr. Loveday. I am afraid we have [illegible] very badly on him, and [illegible] of the British Indian Association appears to [illegible] Mr. Loveday's [illegible] and the [illegible] to be rankling.

Mr. Loveday has [illegible] taken to heart the [illegible] [illegible] at the Pietermaritzburg meeting [illegible]

[illegible] "Indian misrepresentation," "disregard for truth," "[illegible] lying," [illegible]

We do not like the [illegible] arguments but we make bold to say Mr. Loveday not only misrepresents, not only maligns, but says that which is not true. Whether he knows his statements to be untrue is another matter. [illegible]

[illegible]

We know that Mr. Loveday is no friend of ours [illegible] and honourable opponent. We are sorry, from Mr. Loveday's proceedings, that Mr. Loveday has taken [illegible] himself beyond that category.

A man who can stand up publicly and make the rash and unfounded assertions made by Mr. Loveday [illegible]

[illegible]

We admit, to begin with, that there has been an increase in [illegible] granted to Asiatics. [illegible] Before the war, there were Indians [illegible] without licences [illegible] Let us see [illegible] twenty-five Indian [illegible] Pietermaritzburg [illegible]

However it appears to be forgotten that before the war there were [illegible] Indian stores in the centre of the town, in Church Square and King Street, there are only [illegible] and all the remaining [illegible] all over the town, [illegible]

[illegible]

We would take each of the [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] what is true [illegible] But space forbids, and [illegible] propose to deal with these [illegible] another time.

We have now dealt [illegible] the Medical Congress. We based our argument upon the [illegible] reports of the *Natal Daily Mail* and the "Star" [illegible] we were unable to be [illegible] Meanwhile, [illegible] Mr. Loveday has taken the two papers above-mentioned [illegible] the question [illegible]

The Kaffir Market in Queen Street.

We [illegible] the [illegible] of condemnation [illegible] the keeping up of the [illegible] Kaffir Market in Queen Street. The [illegible] the better it would be for all concerned. We see in the [illegible] a tendency to bring in the Indian question. But a little reference [illegible] the Indian question has nothing to do with it. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Anti-Asiatic Mass Meeting at Potchefstroom.

Drastic Resolutions.

[illegible]

A Popular Officer at Ladysmith.

Our contemporary the "Natal Witness" reports:—

[illegible]

Mr. F. A. Laughton, writing to the "Mercury" says:—

[illegible]

The Potchefstroom Meeting

Resolutions to be Considered.

We propose to deal now with the resolutions passed at the Mass Meeting at Potchefstroom, and to show how they are full of inaccuracies.

We will take each of these resolutions in its order.

The first commences with the statement:—"Whereas the Government of this colony and the Home Government have decided that immigration of Asiatics should only be permitted under restrictions and a Labour Importation Ordinance has been passed regulating the immigration of Asiatics."

Now neither the Home nor the Transvaal Government has decided that the immigration of Asiatics should only be permitted under restrictions. There is no Labour Importation Ordinance passed "regulating the immigration of Asiatics." What has actually happened is this. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indentured Labour on the Mines in Natal.

Report by the Natal Witness Representative.

Inquiry Demanded.

Sensational Allegations.

A few days ago our Ladysmith correspondent supplied us with particulars of a case at the Police Court of that town, in which serious allegations of ill-treatment of Indians were brought against a certain mine in the northern districts. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ladysmith Too.

[illegible]

BUYING A WIFE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The charge of assault will shortly be heard.

The Psychology of the Bhagavad Gita.

A Lecture delivered before the Transvaal Philosophical Society

By Mr J. L. P. Erasmus, Ex-Commandant of the Boers.

Historical.

III. The duties of Man towards His Creator

[illegible]

[illegible]

FAREWELL TO INDIA.

[illegible]

સાપ્તાહિક પંચાંગ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

मोरीशीयसमें हिंदीओं

'टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया' में छपा हुआ एक पत्र

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन

शनिवार ता. १७ डीसेम्बर १९०४

मि. हुन्डामलके लाइसेंस

[illegible]

इंडियाके वस्ती पत्रक

इसवी सन १९०१ का रिपोर्ट

[illegible]

डरबन बजार भाव

[illegible]

[illegible]

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THE INDIAN OPINION.

Vol. II Phoenix, Saturday, 24th December, 1904 No. 50

Editor's Notice.

M[illegible] henceforth be addressed: The [illegible] Indian Opinion, Phoenix.

Manager's Notice.

[illegible] Indian Opinion [illegible] the International Printing [illegible] Phoenix.

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line, [illegible] sails for Colombo and Madras, transferring passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about [illegible]. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

Saturday, 24th Dec., 1904.

Ourselves.

The *Indian Opinion* enters upon the third stage of its career in the short space of the eighteen months of its existence. The proprietor, being guided by patriotic motives, embarked upon the enterprise on the slenderest resources. He had to depend for the editing of the paper on purely voluntary and unpaid assistance. This he readily received. It was his intention to make the paper self-supporting by devoting the profits from the general printing to meeting the expected deficiency on the paper. But such was not to be the case. Although this journal supplied a real want, what may be termed a commercial demand had to be created. In other words the paper had not only to find its matter but its readers also. Moreover, the sending of over five hundred complimentary copies was a growing drain. Pecuniary assistance had therefore to be called for. The Natal Indian Congress and the British Indian Association came to the rescue and granted certain large donations towards the payment of the expense of printing and posting the complimentary copies.

Still the Paper continued an octopus-like, to devour all it received and wanted more. The situation could only be saved by heroic measures. Fresh [illegible]. The [illegible] were large [illegible]. There remained then an appeal to the devoted workers and friends in favour of adopting a novel and revolutionary method. They were to look not to the present but to the future, not to their pockets but to the paper first. And why not? The object of the *Indian Opinion* was to bring the European and the Indian subjects of King Edward closer together. It was to educate public opinion, to remove causes of misunderstanding, to put before the Indians their own blemishes and to show them the path of duty while they insisted on securing their rights. This was an Imperial and a pure ideal, towards the fruition of which anyone could work unselfishly. So it appealed to some of the workers.

The plan was shortly this. If a piece of ground sufficiently large and far away from the bustle of the town could be secured for housing the plant and machinery, each one of the workers could have his plot of land on which he could live. This would simplify the question of living under sanitary and healthy conditions without heavy expenses.

The workers could receive per month an amount sufficient to cover necessary expenses and the whole profits could be divided amongst them at the end of every year. The arrangement would thus be saved the necessity of having to find a large sum of money from week to week. The workers also could have the option of buying out their plot of land at the actual cost price.

Living under such conditions and amid the beautiful surroundings which have given Natal the name of the Garden Colony, the workers could live a more simple and natural life, and the ideas of Ruskin and Tolstoy combined with strict business principles. On the other hand, the workers could reproduce the artificiality of the town life if it pleased them to do so. One could hope that the spirit of the scheme and the surroundings would have an educative influence on them. There would be a closer brotherly combination between the European and the Indian workers. There was a possibility that the daily working hours could be reduced. Each could become his own agriculturist. The English workers could

Gandhi Heritage Portal

before the court that the Englishman in South Africa would not cultivate the soil and work with his own hands. He had here all the facilities for such work, without any of the drawbacks. The Indian worker could copy his European brother and learn the dignity and value of healthy [illegible] distinguished from [illegible] slaving toil for [illegible].

The Committee would be thankful to all [illegible] to [illegible] of the *Indian Opinion* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] strong and [illegible] in the scheme.

Such is, in outline, the argument. It has been translated [illegible]. [illegible] works [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the South Coast [illegible] [illegible] the scheme [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] [illegible] contribute largely to the success of the scheme. We can appeal to both the [illegible] communities residing in South Africa, and trust that they will assist the management to bring the scheme to the successful issue that we believe it deserves.

A Case for Inquiry. Our contemporary the Natal Witness contributes [illegible] from time to time to the [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] Indians. The Natal Witness is to be congratulated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] report.

[illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Indian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] had been [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] constitutional

evolution. Under the British flag, respect for the law has become a part of the nature of the people. Our friends the Vigilants are bringing their professions of loyalty to the British rule by treading under foot the very corner-stone of the [illegible] constitution which enables them to enjoy freedom of speech [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

A Native Weekly. A [illegible] has lately made its appearance in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the Transvaal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] complete. [illegible] England as an additional cause for [illegible] England seems to have forgotten these [illegible] authors of them seem anxious to be [illegible] and through the thoughtless [illegible] rights at all [illegible] in other than

Mr. Loveday and the British Indian Association

Mr. [illegible] reply to Mr. Loveday's speech at [illegible]

[illegible]

Hic Jacet

The Late President Kruger's Funeral

(By Our Own Johannesburg Representative)

[illegible]

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

પુસ્તક ૨. ફીનીક્સ—શનીવાર, તારીખ ૨૪ મી ડીસેમ્બર, ૧૯૦૪. અંક ૩૦

અઠવાડિક પચાંગ

ખ્રીસ્તી—તા૦ ૨૪ મી ડીસેમ્બરથી, તા૦ ૩૦ મી ડીસેમ્બર સુધી સને ૧૯૦૪
હીંદુ—માગશર વદી ૨ થી માગશર વદી ૮ સુધી સંવત ૧૯૬૧
મુસલમાની તા ૧૬ મી સવાલથી તા ૨૨ મી સવાલ સુધી ૧૩૨૨ હીજરી

વાર	ડીસેમ્બર	હિંદુ તીથી	મુસલમાની તારીખ	સુર્ય ઉદય ક. મી.	સુર્ય અસ્ત ક. મી.
શની	૨૪	૨	૧૬	૪ ૫૧	૬ ૪૫
રવી	૨૫	૩	૧૭	૪ ૫૧	૬ ૪૬
સોમ	૨૬	૪	૧૮	૪ ૫૨	૬ ૪૬
મંગળ	૨૭	૫	૧૯	૪ ૫૨	૬ ૪૭
બુધ	૨૮	૬	૨૦	૪ ૫૩	૬ ૫૧
ગુરૂ	૨૯	૭	૨૧	૫ ૦	૬ ૫૨
શુક્ર	૩૦	૮	૨૨	૫ ૧	૬ ૫૩

[illegible]

નાતાલ ડાઇરેક્ટ લાઇન ઓફ સ્ટીમર્સ

સ્ટીમર "અમઝીંગા" તારીખ ૧૫ [illegible] તથા "અમકુસી" તા ૫ મી [illegible] ઉપડી [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] તપાસ કરવી [illegible]

[illegible] રજીસ્ટ્રેશન કંપની

[illegible]

નોટીસ

[illegible]

ઇંડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

શનીવાર, તા૦ ૨૪ ડીસેમ્બર ૧૯૦૪

અમારી સ્થિતી

ઇંડીઅન ઓપીનીઅનનો [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ડરબનની જાહેર સભા

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

મક્કે હજ પઢવા જનારાઓને સારૂ હિંદુસ્તાનમાં ગોઠવણ

ટાઇમ્સ ઓફ ઇન્ડીઆમાં આ વિષે [illegible] છપાયું છે તેનો તરજુમો અમે નીચે આપીએ છીએ

હિંદુસ્તાનમાંથી મુસલમાન [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

સેગ્રેગેશન કેમ્પ.

[illegible]

ડેલાગોઆબેના [illegible]

ડેલાગોઆબેથી [illegible]

[illegible]

જંગલી જનાવરો અને સાપથી થતાં મરણ.

ઇંડીઅન મેડીકલમાં જંગલી જનાવરોથી હિંદુસ્તાનમાં ઘણા માણસોને થતો [illegible] બહાર પડેલ છે તે ઉપરથી માલૂમ છે કે ૧૯૦૩ની સાલમાં જંગલી જનાવરોથી મરી ગએલા માણસોની સંખ્યા ૨ [illegible] છે અને ૧૯૦૨માં તેવાજ કારણોથી મરી ગએલા માણસોની સંખ્યા ૨,૧૩૯ની હતી. સાપના કરડવાથી એજ વરસમાં ૨૧,૮૨૭ માણસો મરી ગએલા છે ને તેજ કારણથી ૧૯૦૨ની સાલમાં ૧૯,૨૧૭ માણસો મરી ગએલા હતા. જંગલી જનાવરોથી ઢોરના [illegible] ૧૯૦૪ છે. તેજ કારણોથી ૧૯૦૨ની [illegible] મરી ગએલા ઢોરની સંખ્યા [illegible] છે અને સાપથી મરી ગએલાની સંખ્યા [illegible] છે. તે ઉપરથી [illegible] માલૂમ પડે છે કે [illegible] માણસો મરી ગએલા [illegible] બાબત [illegible] આવેલ [illegible] જબલપુર [illegible] કાનપુર અને [illegible] ડીસ્ટ્રીકટમાં જે વધતા મરણો [illegible] [illegible] કાનપુર [illegible] આવેલ છે તે બાબત આ વરસમાં [illegible] ખરી ખબર પડતી નથી. [illegible] તે કે [illegible] સંખ્યામાં વધારો [illegible] તેજ જંગલી [illegible] [illegible] આવી રીતે વધારે [illegible] માહિતી [illegible] રાખવામાં આવે છે.

રોકડ બજાર ભાવ

	શી.	પે.		શી.	પે.
ચાવલ					
બાલમ ૧ આસામ	૧૮	૬	શી	૧૯	૦
બીમલીપટા	૨૪	૦	—	૨૫	૦
એક્ષ્ટ્રા ટી આર.	૧૫	૬	—	૧૬	૬
એક્ષ્ટ્રા ટી આર	૧૫	૩	—	૧૫	૬
પીળી સરર	૧૬	૦	—	૧૭	૬
ફુકાના	૧૯	૦	—	૧૯	૬
દેશી તુવેર દાળ	૧૪	૬	—	૧૬	૦
તુવેર દાળ કાનપુરી	૧૫	૯	—	૧૬	૩
મસુરની	૧૪	૦	—	૧૪	૬
મસુરની	૧૬	૦	—	૧૯	૬
મગની	૨૬	૬	—	૩૦	૦
ચણાની	૨૦	૦	—	૨૨	૦
કઠોળ					
ચણા	૧૮	૦	—	૧૯	૦
વટાણા	૧૬	૦	—	૧૮	૦
મઠ	૮	૬	—	૮	૯
તેલ					
કડવું ૧ આસામ	૮	૬	—	૯	૯
એરંડીનું	૨	૧	—	૨	૨
મીઠું	૨	૭	—	૨	૮
નાળીએરનું	૨	૫	—	૨	૧૦
ખાંડ નાતાલની					
સફેદ	૨૧	૬	—	૨૨	૬
પીળી	૨૦	૬	—	૨૧	૦
ચીરકૂચી	૧૩	૬	—	૧૪	૬
આખા	૧૦	૬	—	૧૦	૬
મસાલો મલબારી ૧ રતલ	૦	૬	—	૦	૯
મરચાં	૦	૪	—	૦	૬
ઘી દેશી	૧૨	૮	—	૧૩	૦
બાસરીના ગીલ				૯	૬
વધાર ટેલ [illegible]	૬	૦		૦	૦

ઇંડીઅન નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસમાં વધુ મળેલા નાણાં.

લોરેન્સોમાર્કસ

મી. ઇબ્રાહીમ જુમા	૦	૧	૬
વલભ મીઠા	૦	૨	૦
પી. જીવનદાસ	૦	૨	૬
[illegible] ખાન મેરીઅ	૦	૨	૬
કરીમ કમરદીન	૦	૨	૬
આદમ મહમદ સગુર	૦	૧	૦
મહમદ ઇબ્રાહીમ	૦	૨	૦
અબદુલ કાદર	૦	૨	૦
હુસેન મીઆ	૦	૧	૬
મહમદ સાલેભાઇ	૦	૧	૦
ઇ દુખીઆ	૦	૧	૦
દેવજીભાઇ	૦	૧	૦
ગુલામ મોઇદીન	૦	૧	૦
મહમદ સાલેહજી	૦	૨	૦
અબદુલ રહેમાન જમાલ	૦	૧	૦
મહમદ ઉમર	૦	૧	૦
ગુલામ મોહયુદીન આરસીકર	૦	૧	૦
સમસુદીન મુલ્લા	૦	૨	૦
અલીમહમદ જમાલ	૦	૨	૦
ઇબ્રાહીમ આલારખીઆ	૦	૨	૬
મીઠા અમાન	૦	૧	૦
લાલા સાહેબ	૦	૫	૦
મહમદ ઇબ્રાહીમ	૦	૧	૦
નારણ દુર્ગા	૦	૧	૦
ઇસ્માઇલ મહમદ	૦	૧	૦
અબદુલ સગુર	૦	૨	૬
સદરુદીન હુસેન	૦	૧	૦
ગુલામ સાહેબજી	૦	૨	૬
બાબુદીનખાન	૦	૧	૦
ઇસ્માઇલ આદમજી	૦	૧	૦
કરીમભા	૦	૫	૦
મહમદ જુસબ	૦	૧	૦
કેશવજી દુર્લભ	૦	૫	૦
સમસુદીન હસન મીઆ	૦	૧	૬
મહમદ ઇબ્રાહીમ સમસુદીન	૦	૧	૬
અબદુલા	૦	૧	૦
કમાલખાન	૦	૨	૬
આદમ હુસેન	૦	૨	૬
હુસેન મીઆ	૦	૨	૬
મહમદ સાલે	૦	૨	૬
અમીરુદીન મહમદ ઇબ્રાહીમ	૦	૨	૬
મહમદ ઉમર	૦	૨	૬
ઇસુફ મહમદ પટેલ	૦	૧	૦
ગુલામ મોહીદીન	૦	૧	૦

વધુ મળેલા નાણાંનું લીસ્ટ આવતા અંકમાં આપીશું.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના ફીકા ચ્હેરા.

ગરમ હવાને લીધે થતો લોહીનો બગાડ.

ડા. વિલ્યમની ગોળીથી ચ્હેરાનો રંગ ગુલાબી થાય છે.

ગરમ હવાને લીધે લોહીમાં બગાડ થાય છે તેથી પાતળું પાણી જેવું થઈ જાય છે અને ચ્હેરા ફીકા થઈ જાય છે. સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં સેંકડો [illegible] ચ્હેરા ફીકા લેવામાં આવે છે. આવી રીતે શરુઆતમાં ચ્હેરાની ફીકાશ દેખાતાં પછી [illegible] થાય છે અને પછી [illegible] માથામાં [illegible] [illegible] આખરે [illegible] બાકી પછી આવે છે. ડા. વિલ્યમની ગુલાબી ગોળીઓ લોહી સુધારવાને માટે અકસીર ઉપાય છે. આ દવા નવું તાજું લોહી લાવે છે.

[illegible] [illegible] આવેલ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] કે [illegible] વખતે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ચ્હેરો [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] નહિ અને માથામાં [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] પણ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ડા. વિલ્યમની ગોળીઓ [illegible] કરી [illegible] અને [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] નહિ અને તેમાં [illegible].

ડા. વિલ્યમની ગુલાબી ગોળીઓ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ડાક્ટર [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

पुस्तक २ | फीनिक्स—शनिश्चर, ता. २४वी डिसेम्बर, १९०४ | नम्बर ५०

सप्ताहिक पंचांग

इंग्रेजी—ता० २४ डिसेम्बरसे, ता० ३० डिसेम्बर १९०४ तलक.

हिंदु—मार्गशीर्ष कृष्ण पक्ष २ से मार्गशीर्ष कृष्ण पक्ष ८ वि. सं. १९६१-६२.

वार	अंग्रेजी तारीख	हिंदु तिथि	सू. उदय	सू. अस्त	[illegible]
			क. मि.	क. मि.	
शनि	२४	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
रवि	२५	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
सोम	२६	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
मंगल	२७	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
बुध	२८	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
गुरु	२९	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
शुक्र	३०	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

इंडिया जानेवाली मेल स्टीमर

[illegible] मेल स्टीमर 'अमरापुरा' ता. २७ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] यह स्टीमर [illegible] [illegible] है

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिश्चर ता. २४ डिसेम्बर, १९०४

इंडिअन ओपिनिअनकी कफीयत.

इंडियन ओपिनियन प्रसिद्ध होनेको अब देढ बरस हुआ है. इस महिनेमें उसको [illegible] भाग [illegible] हुआ है [illegible] है उसका इरादा यह [illegible] करने [illegible] था. [illegible] गुजराती पर [illegible] था. यह [illegible] इंडियन ओपि[illegible] [illegible] किया. इसमें [illegible] देना चाहिये [illegible] यह [illegible] खरचा [illegible] हुआ क्योंकि यह छपेको ९०० प्रत अपने सब सेक्रेटरीओंको और याहके बडे बडे आदमीओंको भेजे जाते थे. यह खरचा के बारेमें नाताल इंडियन कोंग्रेसने और ब्रिटिश इंडियन एसोसीएशनने मदद दिया तोभी खरचा और करनाका अंत नहि आया.

अभी क्या करना? इलाज एकही रहा और वहभी बहुत नुकसानकारक परीणाम यह आया है कि सब कामदार लोगोंको और प्रेसको फिनिक्स रेन्चोंको आया है, इसी खरचा बहुत बचेगा.

कामदारोंकोभी बहुत पैसा बचेगें उनको जमीन लेनेकाभी हक रहेगा और उसमें रहनेका घरभी बांधा जायगा.

यह बारेमें तीन गोरे और दुसरे हिंदवासी लोग मालिक हुआ है. ऐसा कार्य अभी दक्षिण आफ्रिकामें आगे नहि हुआ है. इससे तीन कार्य सिद्ध होते है. प्रथम तो जिसको देशाभिमान है वह देशसेवा कर सकता है. रहने का घर और जमीन बिना किरायामें मिल सकता और जो कुछ नफा होगा उसमेंभी उनका हिस्सा मिल सकता है. उमेद ऐसी रखते है कि हमारे सब स्वदेशी भाइओं यह जो बडा कार्य उठाया है उसमें मदद करेंगे.

जंगली जानवरोंसे और सांपोंसे मृत्यु होता है

हिन्दुस्थानके गेझेटमें जंगली जानवरों से हिंदुस्थानमें जो मृत्यु होता है वोह बारेमें एक ठहराव जाहेर किया है, वोह ठहरावमें मालुम होता है कि १९०२ की सालमें जंगली जानवरोंके लिये २,०८[illegible] आदमी मर गये थे [illegible] १९०२ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] गये थे. गत वर्षमें सांप काटनेसे २१,८२७ आदमी मर गये थे और तोही समयमें १९०२ की सालमें २३,१६७ आदमी मर गये थे, जंगली जानवरोंसे ८१,२१२ ढोर मर गये थे और सांप काटनेसे ९,९२४ मर गये थे १९०२ की सालमें जंगली जानवरोंसे ८६,९९९ और सांप काटनेसे ९,९१९ मर गये थे. ऐसाभी यह रावोंमें लिखा है कि मध्यप्रांतमें जबलपुर जिलेमें जो ८८ मनुष्य मर गये वह सब एक दो वाघोंके लिये और कानपुर जिलेमें जो मृत्यु हुई थी वह सब एक या दो वाघोंके लिये थे. गत वर्षके रिपोर्टमें लिखा था कि इस वाघ [illegible] का नाश हुआ है लेकीन यह बात अब गलत हुई है.

मि. क्रुगरकी लासको दफन कीया—मरहूम प्रेसिडेन्ट पाल क्रुगर की लासको यह महिनेकी ता. १६ वी के रोज दफन किया था. यह समयके लिये हजारो बोअर लोग प्रीटोरीयामें जमे हुए थे और दुकाने सब बंध रखी गई थी. [illegible] बोथा इत्यादी बडे बडे लोगोंने बहुत अच्छे स्वदेशाभिमानके भाषण किये थे. लाश युरोपसें स्पेशल स्टीमरमें लाये थे और यह बारेमें इंग्लंड सरकारने बहुत मदद किई थी. यह सब देखकर अपने विचार करना चाहिये कि बोअर लोगोंको [illegible] स्वदेशाभिमान नकल करने लायक है. इंग्लेन्ड सरकारका उदारता तारीफ करने जैसा है. इंग्लेन्ड प्रजाकी बडी [illegible] है कि दुष्मन होता उसकाभी [illegible] करते दुसरी प्रजा [illegible] हमेशा जगाते रहती है [illegible] नजा पालनेका यह नमूना [illegible] है.

काठीयावाडके [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] आफ्रिकाके [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்.

வாரமொருமுறை பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

[illegible]

[illegible]

கடிதம்.

[illegible]

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THE NATAL DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS.

સારી મજબૂત આગબોટો કોલંબો અને કલકત્તા તરફ નીચે મુજબ ઉપડી જશે

Umtali તા. ૧૫ મી જાનેવારી કે પછી તુરત
Umfuli તા. ૫ મી ફેબરવારી કે પછી તુરત

આ લાઈનની સ્ટીમરોમાં હિંદુસ્તાની પેસેન્જરોને વાસ્તે ખાસ સગવડ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. મુંબઈ જવા ઈચ્છનારા વાસ્તે કોલંબોથી સ્ટીમર બદલવી પડશે. વધુ ખબરને વાસ્તે કીંગ અને સન્સને ત્યાં તપાસ કરો. ઠે. ઓફીસ, કેસલ બીલ્ડીંગ્સ વેસ્ટ સ્ટ્રીટ ડરબન.

अच्छी मजबूत आगबोट कोलंबो और कलकत्ता तरफ नीचे मुजब जायगी

Umtali ता. १५वी जानुआरी और पिछे तुरत
Umfuli ता. ५वी फेबरवारी और पिछे तुरत

यह लाइन की स्टीमरो मे हिंदुस्तानी पेसेंजरो के वास्ते खास सगवड करने मे आइ है. मुंबई जानेवाले पेसेंजर को कोलंबो मे स्टीमर बदलना पडेगा ज्यादा खबर के लिये कींग एन्ड सन्स के यहाँ तपास करो आफीस कैसल बील्डींग्स वेस्ट स्ट्रीट, डरबन.

இருவண்ட கெடுவில் புறப்படும் மரக்கலம் மிகவும் பெரியது.

Umtali 15உ ஜெனவரி பிரயாணப்படும்
Umfuli 5உ பிப்ரவரி பிரயாணப்படும்

இந்த கப்பல் டர்பன் துறைமுகத்திலிருந்து நேரே கொழும்பு கல்கத்தா துறைமுகங்களுக்கு போகக்கூடும்

இந்திய பிரயாணிகள் [illegible] [illegible] பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்

பிரயாணிகளுக்கு [illegible] கொடுத்து [illegible]

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கம்பெனி லிமிட்டெட்.

[illegible] இந்தியாவுக்கு பிரயாணம் [illegible] இந்திய பிரயாணிகளுக்கு [illegible] இந்திய பிரயாணிகள் [illegible] பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

[illegible]
டர்பன்.

બ્રીટીશ ઈન્ડીઆ સ્ટીમ નેવીગેશન કંપની.

એ કંપનીની સ્ટીમર દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા અને હિંદુસ્તાન વચ્ચે દર અઠવાડીએ ફર્યા કરે છે અને તેમાં ઉતારુઓ માટે ઘણી સારી સગવડ છે. વધારે ખબરને વાસ્તે [illegible] ને ત્યાં પુછવું [illegible]

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૧ નાં ૮૭ વાળી ફીલ્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ વાળી વખાર [illegible] તે દુકાન, જે [illegible] એન્ડ કંપનીની ચાલે છે તે.

૨ [illegible] વખાર જે ગ્રીન એકર્સ અને ફ્રેઝ સ્ટ્રીટમાં છે તે

[illegible] વેચાતો લેવાનો છે.

તમાકુ વાળો તથા [illegible] બનાવવા સારૂ.

નીચેનો માલ સસ્તે ભાવે વેચવાનો છે.

કલકત્તાની સર્વે જાતની દાળ [illegible] ચોખા, [illegible] સર્વે જાતનો મસાલો તથા તેલ વિગેરે

[illegible]
[illegible] ફીલ્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ [illegible]

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ભાડે આપવાનુ છે

એક મોટુ પથરના ભોંય તળીઆવાળુ વેરહાઉસ ૧૯૦૫ જાનુઆરી તા. ૧ લી થી ભાડે આપવાનુ છે આ વેરહાઉસ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ ના [illegible] આવેલુ છે તેથી [illegible] સગવડવાળુ થઇ પડશે.

વધુ વીગત માટે પુછો

હાજી અબદુલા,
પી. ઓ. બો. ૭૩, ૧૦૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ.

રૂમો ભાડે આપવાના છે.

ફર્સ્ટ ક્લાસ સારી હવાવાળા રહેવા લાયક રૂમો ૧૦૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ મધે ભાડે આપવાના છે. વધારે ખુલાસા માટે નીચલે ઠેકાણે રૂબરૂ કરવી.

હાજી અબદુલા
૧૦૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ પો બો ૭૩

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

વેચવાના છે.
(ખાસ ઑફર.)
લાલ જુવાર. [illegible]
લાલ ચીનીસ.
નેચરલ દૂધ.
એક વીલાયતી [illegible]
નાતાલ તમાકુ પાંદડાનો.
ભાવ [illegible]
શેઠ મોમદ પારેખ.
[illegible]
ડરબન.

ખાસ કરી રમઝાન શરીફ માટે.
નવો માલ, તાજા વેચવાના.

જથા બંધ અને છુટક સસ્તે ભાવે [illegible] અનેક તરેહના મસાલા તથા [illegible] જાત જાતની [illegible]

અબદુલ હૈ આમદ.
૧૧૧, ગ્રે સ્ટ્રીટ

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THE INDIAN OPINIO

VOL. II. PHOENIX, SATURDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1904 No

Editor's Notice.

All communications for the Editorial Department should henceforth be addressed "The Editor, Indian Opinion, Phoenix."

Manager's Notice.

The International Printing Press has been removed to Phoenix. The manager [illegible] begs to inform the customers and readers of the *Indian Opinion* and advertisers that their communications will receive prompt attention. The Durban Office for receiving printing orders, subscriptions to the *Indian Opinion* &c. will still be at 104 Grey Street. All postal communications should be addressed: The International Printing Press, Phoenix.

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Line [illegible] sails for Calcutta and Madras transhipping passengers at Colombo for Bombay on or about 11th Jan. Messrs. King & Sons, West Street, Durban, are the Agents.

The Indian Opinion.

SATURDAY 31st DEC., 190

Yearly Balance Sheet.

A merchant who does not take a review of his position from year to year would be considered a fool. A missionary hymnbook advises us to "count our blessings one by one" and see how much the Lord has done for us. We would therefore be following a good precedent and be strictly orthodox if we attempted a short review of the position of our countrymen in South Africa which has rendered our existence necessary. We however regret that we cannot "count many blessings" for our countrymen in this sub-continent and will have to be satisfied with softening the harsh appearance of the dark clouds around us by drawing attention to the silver linings here and there.

To commence with Natal the position remains much the same as before so far as new legislation is concerned. But the tendency of the working of the anti-Asiatic measures has been decidedly towards restriction [illegible] on hardness. The new Immigration Act continues to give a great deal of trouble to the people. The supervision of the incoming vessels bringing Indian passengers is far stricter than it used to be. The interpretation of the term domicile has been much narrowed and many deserving Indians although they have been in the Colony before are being shut out. The Dealers' Licenses Act has given and is still giving a great deal of trouble. The [illegible] case is still fresh in the memory. A wealthy and [illegible] first-class European-style trading in a store decently kept has been [illegible] for having to remove his store from one place to another only a few doors away for the reason that the change has been made to West Street which the Town Council [illegible] not for European trade but for European storekeepers only. The issue between the Town Council and the Indian community has not yet been decided. The matter is under review by the Supreme Court. But it is abundantly clear that the Natal Licensing Act, if it is to give any peace to the Indian community must be changed so as to restore to the Supreme Court its inherent powers to review all judicial decisions given by any officer whether he is called a magistrate or a licensing officer. The condition of the indentured Indians now and then calls for remarks. The cases that have recently been tried in Ladysmith and to which prominent attention has been drawn by our contemporary the Natal Witness [illegible] investigation. The question [illegible] education of the Indian children [illegible] Natal is a most important one [illegible] as the ex-Superintendent of Education Mr. Barnett has [illegible] their cause should be neglected only for the sake of the white colonists. Either the existing schools should be left open or schools be established to give [illegible] sound education to the Indian children. And here it may be remarked that it would be a desirable addition to the [illegible] curriculum to require a knowledge of Indian languages. Interpretation throughout the Colony is far from satisfactory without the fault of the interpreters and it would be a cheap way of getting suitable interpreters to educate the Indian youths in their languages.

As to the Transvaal it still continues to be the source of the greatest anxiety to the Indian community. Nothing there [illegible] settled. Law 3 of 1885 is being enforced rigorously. Indeed the present Government have gone beyond the law. They have pressed into service the Peace [illegible] purely a political measure, in order to keep the Indians out of the Transvaal. Even bona fide refugees are prevented from entering the country. The case of Habib Motan vs. the Attorney General has given the Indian traders a sort of security and has saved them from threatened extinction. But the victory in that case has given rise to a violent, aggressive and uninformed agitation against the British Indians in the Transvaal. It culminated in the now notorious anti-Asiatic Convention which recommended [illegible] and the English [illegible] supported them by influential speeches. Mr. [illegible] distinguished himself by indulging in a speech which, then from [illegible] cation a sharp reply Mr Loveday tried to controvert the statements made by Mr Abdul Gani. But he has been again baffled by that gentleman. He has sent to the *Star* a complete and categorical retort. Thus although the British Indian Association is often able to meet unscrupulous statements by true facts, the position remains acute. The people of Potchefstroom and other places have been advocating a boycot and wounding even the religious susceptibilities of the local Indians. In the meanwhile precious time is being wasted by an ever shifting policy. Lord Milner has failed to be firm on the side of justice and has yielded away the rights of the British Indians to a clamorous and interested agitation. Happily the India Government have shown firmness and it may be hoped that a reasonable solution of the difficulty will be arrived at before long.

The Orange River Colony has remained thorough. That it has also remained no British does not concern its inhabitants. The war was waged for the Indians among others. The Union Jack waves over Bloemfontein but it affords no shelter to the British Indian who is shunned like a Pariah.

At the Cape one notices the curious phenomenon of separate legislation for separate parts of the Colony. Thus an Indian in Capetown enjoys the ordinary civic liberty. At East London he may not walk on footpaths and the dependency of Transkei he may not even enter. We firmly believe that this reactionary policy is a direct result of Lord Milner's Bazaar notice in the Transvaal. Thereby he let the world know that the British Indian was not to receive common protection of his rights. No wonder that the self-governing Colony of the Cape of Good Hope quickly copied the example as far as it could.

Such is the difficult position at the end of the year for the British Indian. But sweet are the uses of adversity. It damages more him who inflicts it than him on whom it is inflicted. A learned divine has said "It is good for a man to suffer the adversity of this earthly life, for it brings him back to the sacred retirement of the heart where only he finds that he is an exile from his native home." Rightly used therefore this adversity we find ourselves in should chasten us and guide us aright. There is no cause for disappointment. Ours is to work away in behalf of what we consider to be right and just and leave the result to Him without Whose permission or knowledge not a blade of grass moves.

If we may be pardoned for saying it, we believe that the community has in the *Indian Opinion* a friend and advocate that would not fail. We have endeavoured to the best of our ability to serve our countrymen and believing as we do in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice and having faith in the good sense of the British people dark as the cloud appears to be at present we wish with every hope of realisation to our countrymen and all our other readers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The National Congress

The National Assembly met this year at Bombay under the happiest auspices. That friend of India Sir Henry S. Cotton accepted the Presidentship and this ensured a successful gathering. Sir W. W. Wedderburn who has grown grey in the service of India attended the Congress. No wonder then that the Congress was attended by over 12,000 visitors. It must have been a sight worth seeing. The yearly gathering has become a feature during the closing days of every year. It has survived many shocks and much ridicule. It is daily growing in stability and though like all human institutions it has its faults and imperfections it has become a powerful instrument of service to the people of India. We are truly thankful therefore that the great assembly representing the millions of India has passed a resolution of sympathy with the British Indians in South Africa. We note too with pleasure that many South African Indians attended the Congress and spoke thereat. One of whom we are glad to say was Mr V. Madanjit to whose unremitting zeal the existence of this journal is due.

The Mayor of East London and the Indians.

The Indians at East London have presented their Mayor with a congratulatory address. His Worship in reply advised the deputation that they were to bring to his personal notice any grievance they might have and not run straight to a lawyer. This is sound advice and bodes well for the future happiness of the small Indian community there. We hope that His Worship will bring about a removal from the local statute book of the bye-law that quite unnecessarily requires the British Indians not to walk on the footpaths unless they are exempted. This is as insulting as it is uncalled for. We hope that he will put his good will into practice by granting the Indians at East London the much needed relief.

Potchefstroom Vigilants.

Want to Boycott Indians

Illegal Measures.

Opposition to Mosque Buildings

The Transvaal Leader publishes the following on which we commented last week:

A general meeting of the members of the Potchefstroom Vigilance Association has been held at the Royal Hotel. The large attendance of members testified to the keen interest which the question is evoking. The chairman of the Vigilance Association, Mr. G. M. Slade, presided and most of the executive committee were present.

Growth of Association

The secretary, Mr F. G. Edgell, read a report dealing with the work done by the Association since its inception in August last. Reference was made to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce came forward with a contribution of £100 towards the funds, and that within a few weeks of the formation of the association the membership totalled nearly 500. It was pointed out that the original petition circulated by the association was taken up by many of the other districts, although united action on the matter was postponed until after the Convention, which movement was commenced immediately after the proposal for the petition. In the Potchefstroom district alone 2,800 signatures of white people our average of 16 acres of [illegible], and Middelburg and other places which [illegible] congested, some 4,000 [illegible] have been attached to the petition. The committee considered that they had acted in the interests, not of the Transvaal [illegible], in preventing the extreme danger of the [illegible] on an offering [illegible] towns. It was further pointed out that as the number of coolie traders [illegible] had increased [illegible] from [illegible] before the war [illegible] the present time, the committee [illegible] in view of the drastic measures passed at the recent [illegible] meeting, to ascertain the feelings of the members of the association in regard to the [illegible] recommendations of the committee.

After a brief discussion the report was adopted, reference being made to the strenuous work of the committee in bringing the question to the front and in bringing the [illegible] legislation to the point it has reached.

Mr. C. W. Davies [illegible] committee [illegible] regard to the Mayor, who [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] property of [illegible] the Mayor had [illegible] Association and had [illegible] towards the funds. [illegible] by the committee [illegible] that any public [illegible] was the best [illegible] had been [illegible] the state of things [illegible] stop it.

Mr. [illegible] Morris [illegible] that [illegible] meeting he would have [illegible] expressed [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] exception. He [illegible] that [illegible] been [illegible] the association [illegible] He thought [illegible] should [illegible] with [illegible].

Mr. Udgell reminded Mr. Van der Merwe that the association had been in existence for some months, and that it had moved in full when suitable suggestions [illegible] he knew where he would find one of the committee, and should [illegible] them.

[illegible] Resolution [illegible] "That [illegible] be [illegible] to obtain a list of all owners of property [illegible] together with all persons holding transfer [illegible] or letting or [illegible] whatsoever with [illegible] property to coolies." It was quietly remarked [illegible] when names should be [illegible] and when drastic steps should be adopted to prevent [illegible] made it necessary [illegible] to secure the end they had in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. W. Davies [illegible] to the grave danger which [illegible], which would, if not checked, put an end to the prosperity of the town.

Resolution No. 2 was moved by Mr. H. V. Johnston, who stated that [illegible] the present day there was a great [illegible] of stirring up on the [illegible] and [illegible] on the part of men who [illegible] to be [illegible] of the [illegible]. The resolution was [illegible] with the property [illegible] in connection with the property of coolies to ascertain what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr. Van der Merwe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

A resolution was adopted [illegible] "That the [illegible] Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] be put into force.

[illegible] [illegible] afternoon. [illegible] the [illegible] time [illegible].

Next week [illegible] [illegible] of all [illegible] [illegible] and those who [illegible] [illegible] dealings with [illegible] will be provided [illegible] [illegible]

Property owners will be [illegible] [illegible] exposure [illegible] the Indian [illegible] Vigilance men will [illegible] with those firms who are [illegible]. Solicitors and [illegible] too, it is asked to [illegible] as to whether they intend to [illegible] or not.

PAUL KRUGER.

[illegible]

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, third child of Kasper Jan Kruger and of [illegible], was born [illegible] at Bulhoek, near Colesberg, in the Cape Colony, and his [illegible], therefore, was that of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Natal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Kruger [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of independence [illegible] [illegible] in the worlds of [illegible].

Paul Kruger received [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lendlaw [illegible] [illegible] Kruger was a [illegible] bought and acted for himself, and thereby by his strength. In years to come [illegible] were to go to him to know [illegible] should judge, what laws they [illegible] give. And it was Paul Kruger that thought for them.

Many are the stories of Kruger's youthful prowess. Show me the man whose heart does not beat the faster, when he reads of Paul Kruger's contests of strength and endurance during the wars with the Kafir chiefs of his early days; how he outstripped them in the race that lasted for a day; how on the way he was attacked by a lion that sprang at him, and that afterwards slunk away, disheartened; how he shot a buffalo dead with a single shot turning back from the saddle of his horse going at full speed; how he suffocated a full-grown buffalo cow by holding her head by sheer force below water; how he also dug [illegible] successfully, whilst professional elephant-slayers returned empty-handed; how he demonstrated his coolness and courage when, having had one of his thumbs badly damaged by the explosion of his flint-lock, and in order to prevent the festering of his wound, in the absence of a qualified surgeon, calmly took his pen-knife, and himself severed the wounded member; how, in later years, when in Europe, suffering from aching tooth, he disdained the aid of a dentist, and himself cut the aching tooth from its jaw.

These and many a corresponding tale of extraordinary courage are told of this remarkable man, and we can well understand that a man of whom can be believed such things, was worshipped as a hero by his people, who could better appreciate his striking qualities and his [illegible] of endurance and of leadership than strangers.

When he was but seventeen years of age he was elected Assistant Field Cornet, and at twenty was elected Field Cornet of the Rustenburg district, a high honour for so young a man. Prior to this, he was married to a Miss du Plessis, a member of one of the oldest and most highly-descended Huguenot families settled in South Africa. She bore him one son, died young and her child did not long survive her. Later, he married a niece of his first wife, who bore him sixteen children. The people of the Transvaal in later years had cause to bless the good heart of Tante Susan in Frederica Wilhelmina, the beloved wife of the great President. There are some great men whose greatness has largely been due to the devotion of their wives, each was [illegible]. Such also was Paul Kruger.

Space does not permit us to enter into details concerning the early struggles of the infant nation of which Kruger [illegible]. We can only take a hasty glance.

On the 3rd February, 1848, Sir Harry Smith, the then Governor at the Cape, proclaimed British Sovereignty over the country between the Orange [illegible] exodus north of the Vaal, whilst Pretorius resented the proclamation, seized Bloemfontein, but, at the battle of Boomplaats, was forced to retreat north of the Vaal. It was at this battle that Paul Kruger's [illegible] had his first shot.

On 17th January, 1852, under the terms of the Sand River Convention, the Boers on the further side of the Vaal were given their independence and in 1858 the late South African Republic was formed.

Andries Pretorius died in 1853, and his son, Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, was elected first President of the whole Transvaal and Pretoria was chosen as the capital in 1860. But dissensions had already broken out amongst the Boers, and Kruger, who supported the Pretorius party, was one of Rustenburg representatives that assembled at Potchefstroom to frame a constitution in 1856.

After some years of warfare and quarrelling between the parties of Pretorius and Schoeman the separate republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were eventually recognised owing to the diplomacy of Kruger. During this time the separation of the Dutch Reformed Church and the [illegible] at Rustenburg or Dopper Church took place. Paul Kruger was elected Commandant General in [illegible] was finally come to in 1864 and Pretorius was elected President by a large majority. Mr. F. R. Statham, in his biography of Paul Kruger, states:—

"There can be no doubt that the situation was saved by the courage and discretion of Paul Kruger, who thus at the age of thirty-nine, had established himself in a position of public esteem second only to that held by the President himself."

Kruger thereafter led commandos against the Basutos and the Zoutpansberg natives, and also served on commissions appointed to deal with the boundaries of the [illegible] and the Orange Free State.

In 1872 Thomas François Burgers was elected President and the financial condition of the country was so bad that [illegible] Burgers had to go to Europe to try to better it, but was scarcely successful. Meanwhile, Kruger had been elected Vice-President.

But soon the clouds began to gather. Serious troubles with Sekukuni's natives came to a head. In this period of storm and stress Paul Kruger came to the front, as the Protector of the Boer nation. However, in October 1876, the country had become so impoverished and internal dissensions were so rife that Kruger and Joubert, who was also a coming man, did not oppose the idea of annexation to the British dominions, and on the 12th April 1877, Sir Theophilus Shepstone hoisted the British flag in the Transvaal.

All went well at first, but the Boers complained that the terms of annexation had not been fulfilled by the British Government and Kruger and Dr. Jorissen (State Attorney) went to England to discuss the matter, but without much success. He remained in the employ of the British Government, and doubtless expected the Transvaal to be ruled in the terms of Sir Theophilus Shepstone's proclamation. But the Home authorities did not appear to be desirous of fulfilling the promises made on their behalf, and the Boers became alarmed and Paul Kruger reverted to the idea of independence. A year after the annexation, in April, 1878, a great meeting of the people was held at Doornfontein farm, and a deputation consisting of Paul Kruger, Piet Joubert, and Edward Bok was appointed to go to England armed with a monster petition of protest. But the mission was also unsuccessful. Early in 1879 a great meeting was held and the Boers waited on Sir Bartle Frere, who forwarded another memorial to the Colonial Office, again with no results. Meanwhile, Sir Garnet Wolseley had been appointed High Commissioner, and matters grew more and more unsatisfactory. On Dingaan's Day, December 16th, 1879 a mass meeting of burghers took place at Paardekraal and resolutions were passed repudiating British dominion and demanding the calling of the Volksraad. Matters came to a crisis in November, 1880, when a farmer, Bezuidenhout, had his waggon offered for sale to pay for what was considered to be an unjust assessment. The waggon were forcibly seized by the Boers, and on December 16th, 1880, the Republican Government under Kruger, Pretorius, and Joubert, was formed with the headquarters at Heidelberg. The story of the short and sharp campaign that followed is well-known, and needs no recalling. Suffice it to say that on the 21st March, 1881, peace was declared and the British relinquished the Transvaal and restored its independence, subject to British suzerainty, on terms to be settled by a Royal Commission. The Convention of Pretoria was signed on August 3rd, 1881, and the Republican flag was hoisted on the 8th August, Kruger being elected President by 3431 votes as against 1171 votes polled by Joubert.

The events of the three years that followed showed that the Pretoria Convention was not working satisfactorily, and, after a deputation consisting of Paul Kruger, N. J. Smit and Rev. S. J. du Toit had journeyed to London, the London Convention of 1884 was signed in which nothing was said of suzerainty and the little South African Republic was recognised."

In 1886 the greatest disaster of all befel the country, for gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand. There after the Transvaal knew no peace, and hordes after hordes of unprincipled adventurers arrived in the country which was soon divided into two camps—the burghers and the uitlanders.

The history of the country since then is too fresh in the memory of the present generation to need repetition. When passions have cooled down it will probably be the general belief that such

Chamberlain and Kruger were responsible for the bloody war. Kruger was great and yet less than great in that he never calculated the loss to his nation in leading it to the unequal struggle. If his decisions showed great courage, it showed [illegible] want of prudence. His ultimatum was a blunder which estranged from him the sympathy of the sober-minded. His love for his country was great, but his hatred of the English was greater. And the story of the [illegible] Kruger shows once more the force of the [illegible]. Let us therefore forget his weakness and contemplate his virtues—his simplicity, his indomitable courage, his strength of character, his intense patriotism and above all his childlike faith in his religion and his piety such as he knew it.

Mr Kleinenberg and the British Indian Association

The number of British Indians in Pietersburg

The Association joins issue

The figures given at the National Convention proved to be wrong

The following correspondence to the Star was [illegible] sent us. [illegible] the result of [illegible] made by Mr. Abdul Gani at the great Indian Mass Meeting recently held in Johannesburg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,—I see in your issue of the [illegible] that the chairman of the British Indian Association practically admits the figures quoted by me at the National Convention in Pretoria.

He, however, endeavours to amend his statements by asserting that some Indians traded there before the war without licences.

In speaking to the motion at the National Convention urging [illegible] legislation regarding the [illegible] issue of trading licences to Indians I pointed out the harm that had been done by delaying legislation on this question and to give point to my argument quoted the figures which now form the subject of this controversy.

I admit that some Indians traded here before the war without licences, but if licences had not been issued to them after the war, there would [illegible] as they were practically law breakers by trading without licences, and [illegible] have acquired any legal status, it would not have been difficult to have dealt with them now.

I, however, deny that there were anything like 40 traders in this town before the war either with or without licences, and if your correspondent will publish the list of names which he claims to have, it will soon convince the public as to his error.

It will readily be seen that it is extremely difficult to obtain statistics in support of the assertion made by your correspondent and it will only be fair if he affords [illegible] which he states he has.

If he will [illegible] on this statement I am quite prepared to correct it, the matter being decided as suggested by me in my original letter.—I am, etc.,

T. KLEINENBERG

Pietersburg, December 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,—With reference to the letter published in your issue of [illegible] over Mr. T. Kleinenberg's name, I take the liberty of [illegible] statements. I [illegible] the figures quoted by Mr. Kleinenberg. I deny that there are at present 49 Indian [illegible] as estimated by Indians [illegible] Pietersburg [illegible] of these [illegible] the same Indians. I have [illegible] statement which was a [illegible] allegation that there was [illegible] proportion between the [illegible] those who were [illegible] without licences [illegible] especially [illegible] Mr. Kleinenberg, who knew the position, and probably [illegible] Republican Government [illegible] that I do not know the [illegible]. Within the [illegible] there [illegible] at least 43 Indians [illegible] outside. The [illegible] is that there were [illegible] the [illegible] was prepared in March, 1903 [illegible] before [illegible]. I think I have [illegible] for Mr. Kleinenberg to [illegible] my figures [illegible] however I should be glad to admit the [illegible]. On the other hand they [illegible] and if you think that [illegible] has been [illegible] will [illegible] the sum of [illegible] Mr. Kleinenberg [illegible] the Nazareth House. One [illegible] and I [illegible]. My object in troubling you is merely to place [illegible] before the public. Mr. Kleinenberg is well known to the [illegible] had [illegible] and [illegible] the same I feel [illegible] at the present [illegible] controversy that my Association has left it to be [illegible] to take up statements made at the National Convention and refute them wherever it was necessary.

The stores referred to above are:— Hassen Mati & Co. (3), Tar Mahomed Tayob (2), Ahmed Moosa Bhayat (2), Ahmed Ebrahim Wadi, Abdul [illegible] Ali, Cassim Suliman, Cassim [illegible] Osman, Mahomed & Co. (2), [illegible] Hassim Hagi Mahomed, Tayob Hagi Khan Mahomed (3), Ismail [illegible] Omar, Hassen Mahomed Abdool [illegible] Ebrahim Mohamed and Wadia.

I am, etc.,

ABDOOL GANI.

25 and 26, Court Chambers, Rissik Street,

December 9, 1904.

"A White Australia Impossible."

From *The Argus*, Melbourne, April 13, 1904.

Mr. E. W. Cole is forwarding to [illegible] and [illegible] citizens of all professions and positions in the Commonwealth a [illegible] paper and a postcard on which an opinion [illegible] the [illegible] arguments against a "White Australia," which he [illegible] would be [illegible] morally wrong, and altogether impossible of maintenance. The little paper has been produced in [illegible] of form like [illegible] and all those who receive postcards are asked to [illegible] for the [illegible] which they consider [illegible] the thirty reasons [illegible]. When the return cards are [illegible] Mr. Cole will publish the [illegible] but the whole of the thirty reasons for the [illegible] of the public. The reasons are as follows:—

1. Because every seventh person in the Commonwealth is already more or less coloured, and gradually many will blend.
2. Because the sun is the great [illegible] colour.
3. Because all Australians will [illegible] become coloured.
4. Because the white man cannot work in the tropics.
5. Because white women become wrecks in the tropics.
6. Because white children cannot be reared in the tropics.
7. Because the coloured man must develop the tropics.
8. Because Jesus Christ was a coloured man.
9. Because Jesus taught the universal brotherhood of man.
10. Because [illegible] exists in every human heart.
11. Because the feeling of human kinship is universal.
12. Because all mankind are capable of inter-blending.
13. Because all mankind are [illegible] blending everywhere.
14. Because the British people are for universal freedom.
15. Because the British [illegible] has [illegible] to one [illegible].
16. Because [illegible] all coloured [illegible].
17. Because Australia will [illegible] being [illegible].

18 Because Australians own her money is against the Act, and all Christian teaching is [illegible] and will be against it.
19 Because the Act is against the dictates of conscience.
20 Because the Act prevents the development of Australia.
21 Because one white birthright is citizenship.
22 Because enough whites [illegible] will not immigrate [illegible].
23 Because we are surrounded by coloured people.
24 Because Australia has a hundred times the area of Scotland, and a few millions of white people have no right to monopolise it.
25 Because Japan, China, India and Java are awakening.
26 Because China has 400 millions and is overflowing.
27 Because India has 300 millions and is overflowing.
28 Because Java has 30 millions on territory less than Australia.
29 It [illegible] the whole world belongs to those who need it.
30 Because God has made of one [illegible] and blood.

The "Natal Mercury" on our New Home.

Our contemporary thus remarks upon the new scheme under which the *Indian Opinion* is now published:—

This weekly, in the interests of the Indian community in Natal, which is printed in English, Gujarati, Tamil, and Hindi, has in the latest issue appeared in a different garb and more [illegible]. The new issue is [illegible] colour and the shape of the journal is decidedly handier. The printing works have been removed to Phoenix, where [illegible] when [illegible] removed. The [illegible] which [illegible] promised [illegible] plan.

Indian Immigration Trust Board.

The Secretary Indian Immigration Trust Board informs us that the biennial Election of Members of the Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal took place on the 15th instant, when the following were elected:—

Division No. 1 (Two Members) 1. Mr J. L. Hulett; 2. Mr E. G. A. Saunders.

Division No. 2 (Two Members) No contest. 1. Mr. B. Dee[illegible] 2. Mr. F. Reynolds.

Division No. 3 (One Member) 1. Mr. G. D. Alexander.

Division No. 4 (One Member) 1. Mr. G. [illegible] Richards.

Division No. 5 (One Member) 2. Mr. M. Wilt[illegible] M.L.A.

The new members will take office on January 1st, 1905, for three years.

That Convention.

Our contemporary the *New Era* writes re the "National Convention" as follows:—

"The British Indian Association has not allowed the grass to grow under its feet; for within a week of the meeting of the so-called National Convention it had convened a meeting on its own account, delegates from all parts of the Transvaal attending, in order to place the British Indian point of view before the public.

Meeting at any rate, the sentiment was expressed [illegible] passing, [illegible] Asiatics was [illegible] deal [illegible] statements that were made in the National Convention regarding the [illegible] Indian [illegible] standard of life, and [illegible] it being pointed [illegible] instance, that the whole Indian population of South Africa, amounting to some [illegible], [illegible] more than half a million, [illegible]. Mr. Loveday [illegible] that half a million was sent to England. Canada, New Zealand and Australia [illegible] as large amounts to Russia and Roumania all the [illegible] had to [illegible] the Indians [illegible]. The *Indian [illegible]* [illegible] to be contained the truth [illegible] that the Convention [illegible] agitation [illegible] and will probably be found that the anti-Asiatic party has done [illegible] the [illegible] of Imperial [illegible] British Indians will be [illegible]. The [illegible] of the position of the National Convention [illegible] that the British Government has accepted the proposal [illegible] Asiatics will [illegible] to the [illegible] of revision of [illegible] maintained [illegible] and [illegible] term for [illegible] beyond [illegible] already [illegible]."

Indian Visitors to Australia.

The Government of the Australian Commonwealth have decided so far to relax the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act as to permit Indian merchants, students, and tourist travellers to enter the Commonwealth temporarily without being subject to any restriction, provided they are in possession of passports from the Indian Government sufficiently identifying them and specifying the purpose and probable duration of their visit. Should the visitor desire to stay more than twelve months, an application for a certificate of exemption for the desired term must be lodged before the expiry of such term, and the reason for the application must be given. An undertaking will be required from all exempted visitors to advise the Customs officer at the port of departure when they are about to leave the Commonwealth.

In communicating this concession to the Government of India, Lord Northcote wrote in August last that it must be understood that none of the rights of the Commonwealth Government under the Immigration Restriction Act were to be considered as abandoned, and that, should it be found that the concession was being abused, the exemption would be subject to revision at any time. "My Ministers hope," he added, "that this exemption will be the means of promoting better and improved trade relations between the Commonwealth and the great Indian Empire."

Replying on October 17, Lord Ampthill heartily concurred in his hope, and asked Lord Northcote to convey to his Ministers the hearty acknowledgments of the Government of India for this valuable concession, and for the sympathy it evinced with the wishes and feelings of the people of India. The relaxation of the [illegible] on [illegible] India [illegible] the Commonwealth was being officially made known, and it had been arranged to bring the regulations for the grant of passports into effect from October 22. Instructions had been issued with the object of securing that the privilege was granted only to those to whom the Australian Government intended it to apply. "Your Excellency's [illegible] recent [illegible] in the government of India," added Lord Ampthill, "[illegible] it [illegible] no less gratifying to your Ministers [illegible] have been the means of communicating to our Indian fellow-subjects this evidence of a spirit [illegible] by the Australian people."—*Indian [illegible]*

Our New Home.

Messrs. Abdul Kadir, Omar Haji Amod Zaveri, Hassan Jooma, Haji Dada Haji Habib, Dada Osman and [illegible] Cammoodeen were good enough to pay us a visit at the new home of the *Indian Opinion*. They accepted the hospitality of the Press and were shown round the works. Our visitors expressed satisfaction with all they saw. Mr. Adamji Miankhan too has already paid us [illegible] times. Mr. Parsee Rustomji who has been working for the success of the enterprise with extraordinary energy has made a long stay at Phoenix and has selected [illegible] with [illegible] useful and proper methods of business. We are grateful to all our visitors and if the other friends would copy the example set by the above named gentlemen, we assure them of a warm welcome.

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

પુસ્તક ૨. ફીનીક્સ—શનીવાર, તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીસેમ્બર, ૧૯૦૪ અંક ૩૯.

અઠવાડિક પંચાંગ

ખ્રીસ્તી—તા૦ ૩૧ ડીસેમ્બરથી તા૦ ૬ જાનેવારી સુધી, ઇ૦ સ૦ ૧૯૦૫

હીંદુ—માગશર વદ ૧૦ થી પોષ સુદ ૧ સુધી, સંવત ૧૯૬૧

મુસલમાની—તા૦ ૨૩ મી સવાલથી તા૦ ૨૯ મી સવાલ સુધી ૧૩૨૨ હીજરી

વાર	ખ્રીસ્તી	હીંદુ તીથી	મુસલમાની	સૂર્યોદય ક.	મી.	સૂર્યાસ્ત ક.	મી.
શની	૩૧	૧૦	૨૩	૫	૧	૬	૫૭
રવી	૧	૧૧	૨૪	૫	૧	૬	૫૮
સોમ	૨	૧૨	૨૫	૫	૨	૬	૫૮
મંગળ	૩	૧૩	૨૬	૫	૨	૬	૫૮
બુધ	૪	૧૪	૨૭	૫	૩	૬	૫૯
ગુરૂ	૫	૩૦	૨૮	૫	૪	૬	૫૯
શુક્ર	૬	૧	૨૯	૫	૫	૬	૫૯

નાતાલ ડાયરેક્ટ લાઇન ઓફ સ્ટીમર્સ

સ્ટીમર "ઇમ્બીગા" તારીખ ૧૫ જાનેવારી તથા "ઇમ્પુસી" તા ૫ મી ફેબરવારી ડરબનથી ઉપડી [illegible] [illegible] મુંબઇ જશે. ભાડા ખબરને વાસ્તે તેઓના એજન્ટો મે૦ [illegible] અને સન્સ, ડરબન ફેસલ બીલ્ડીંગ વેસ્ટ સ્ટ્રીટમાં તપાસ કરી જવા. વખતે [illegible] સ્ટીમરે જાવશે.

બ્રિટીશ ઇંડિયા સ્ટીમ નેવીગેશન કંપની

દરેક માસ ડિલા [illegible] મુંબઇ તરફ જાય છે ને ડેલાગોઆ [illegible] માં તારીખ ૨ [illegible] ખબર કરે છે.

વધારે ખબરને વાસ્તે ડરબન અને [illegible] કંપનીને ત્યાં તપાસ કરવી.

સ્મીથ કમર્શીઅલ કે૦ ડરબન

નોટીસ.

અમારા ગ્રાહકોને તથા વાંચનારાઓને ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે કે અમારું પ્રેસ ફીનીક્સ લઇ જવામાં આવ્યું છે અને કોઇએ નોટીસ પ્રમાણે રહેવું, કારણથી તેમના પત્ર ઉપર તુરત ધ્યાન દેવામાં આવશે.

ઇંડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

શનીવાર તા૦ ૩૧ ડીસેમ્બર ૧૯૦૪

મુકાબલો

અમે ગયા અંકમાં અમારી સ્થિતિ વિષે લખી ગયા તેનાં જે માણસો કામ કરે છે તેમાં બધા ઇંડિયનો છે એમ પણ અમે કહી ગયા. અમારા વાંચક વર્ગને અમે જે નવું પગલું ભરીયું છે તેને વધારે ધ્યાન આપે એવા હેતુથી એ બધા ઇંડિયનોએ શું સાહસ કરીયું છે ને કેવું કામ છે તે આ વાર પ્રેસમાં આવ્યા તે અમે બતાવવા ધારીએ છીએ.

તેઓમાંના એકનું નામ મી૦ રેસ્ટ છે. પોતે છાપખાનાના કામગરી અસલથી માહીતગાર છે. તેનું પોતાનું છાપખાનું જોહાનીસબર્ગમાં હતું ત્યાં તેમને કમાણી ઠીક હતી અને તેના હાથ નીચે કેટલાક કામદારો રહેતા હતા. "ઓપીનીયનને" જ્યારે ખરી તકલીફ પડી હતી ત વેળા તે ૨૪ કલાકમાં તૈયારી કરી પોતાનું કામ પડતું મુકી ચાલ્યા આવ્યા તે પછી દાન આપ્યા પ્રેસની એવરજ [illegible] નહિ ધરી એમ વિશ્વાસ રાખી ચાલ્યા રહેલ તે પોતાનું જ માપ જાણી સાંજ સવાર મહેનત કર્યા કરે છે.

બીજા મી૦ કીચન છે તે પોતે ઇલેક્ટ્રીક કંટ્રાક્ટર હતા. પોતાની પેઢી રાખી હતી અને કમાણી સારી કરતા હતા. તેના પૈસાદાર ના જુના સાથીઓ તે મન ઉપર [illegible] તેમનું [illegible] "ઓપીનીયનના" હેતુ બહુ સુંદર છે. પૈસાની પોતાને ભૂખ નથી અને જે સ્થિતિએ ઈશ્વર રાખે તેમાંજ છે તે સરસ સાધુ જીવન સરખી તેથી પોતાના ધંધો છોડી પ્રેસમાં ઘણા થોડા પૈસા મળે તેથી સંતોષ માની દાખલ થયા છે.

ત્રીજા મી૦ પોલાક છે તે હાલ ક્રીટીક ન્યુસ પેપરના નાયબ અધિપતિ છે. તેમને પગાર સારો મળે છે પ્રથમ જીવન સાદું વિચારના હોઇ તથા આ કામ પોતાને મન ગમતું જીવ ખુશમીજાતી સાથે પોતાની લાગણી બતાવી છે એમ ધારી પોતાના ક્રીટીક નોકરી છોડવાની ખબર આપી છે તે આવતા વર્ષના શરૂઆતમાં અહિં આવી પહોંચશે. ક્રીટીકના માલીકને સારુ અખબારનું પોતે કામ કરી દીધું છે ફીનીક્સમાં આવવાથી [illegible]

વિરૂદ્ધ એટલી સભા ભરતાં હતી તેનો આવેલ હેવાલ જેને આપેલ તે ક્રીટીકમાં પ્રગટ થએલ કરી ખાસ પ્રેસીડેન્ટ કુગરની ઘણું જીવાનો હેવાલ પણ મી૦ પોલાકે ક્રીટીકમાં લખ્યો હતો.

વળી ઇંડિયનો અમારા સાથમાં જોડાયા છે તે બધા ગુજરાતી અને તામીલ [illegible] જાણનારા છે. એવાનું થોડું પગ ઉપર તેમના પગારો કરે છે ત્યારે આપણે શું કરીશું એ સવાલ આપણા દરેક લોકોએ દરેક અખબાર આ સાહસ માં મદદ કરવાનો વિચાર હોય તો પોતાની શક્તિ મુજબ કરી શકે છે. તેમાં તેને નથી ખરચ નું એક દાણો તાણી પડતી નથી. આ લખેલ હકીકતો છે એમ સમજવાનું છે અને એમ સમજી કામ લેવાશે તોજ પાર ઉતરશું.

ડરબનની જાહેર સભા

[૫]

(ચાલુ)

ગર આ કર્યાં બાબે આ અજાણ વાત રી મી૦ ટેસરને પુછ્યું કે હવે શું વિચાર છે, તે પછી તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે અબુકોઓ લેવા અને બીજાને દાખલ કરવા નહિ (આ બાબતી [illegible] અજાણ માલુમ તો એમનાર માટે કે ન લખ્યાનું સૂચન મી૦ ટેસરના લાયક છે) મી૦ ટેસરે પછી કાયદાની અગત્યતા કહ્યું કે તેમનો ધારો થશે ત્યારે હિંદીઓનો હક કે જે હિંદીને અહિં ચાલતા આવે તો વધારે કેમકે ગોરાનું કામ થાય રહેતા તેમને લીધો હતા તેમની સરકારને આ વાત કબુલ હોવાથી કરારનામામાં સાફ સરત નાખી હતી કે, પાછા વતનની મજુરી પુરી થયે તેઓ એ પાછા જવું. કોઇ પ્રતિ નિધિએ અહિંને પાર્લામેન્ટના મેમ્બરો એ ગુપ્ત રાતે ગોરાને લાવી પાછા મોકલી નહિ શકેલા વાર્ષિક લોકોએ મજુરો અથવા લેક એવી ૧ તો મજુરી કરે તો રોકી પાર્લામેન્ટને તે અંગત કર્યા કુચા વગર છુટકો નહિ. હિંદીઓની સામા રહેલી લાગણી જાણે પેઠ કરીને વાતની જોય તેથી પોતાની પગલે તો મી૦ ટેસર વસ્તુઓને આવેલ હતા અને કહ્યું કે જોય સરસ [illegible] રીકનોન ઓફર જેવી [illegible] હિંદીઓને અનુમાન કરવાની અને સારા

[illegible]

... અમને [illegible] માનીશું કે મીં૦ [illegible] અપમાન કરી [illegible] આજ પ્રમાણે [illegible] પોતાની ફરજ [illegible] લઈએ.

ઇન્ડીયન ઓપીનીઅનનું
નવું સ્થાન

અમને જણાવતાં ખુશી થાય છે કે શેઠ [illegible] શેઠ ઉમર હાજી [illegible] શેઠ [illegible] હાજી [illegible] [illegible] તેમની [illegible] ઉપર [illegible] ... તેમને વધારી [illegible]

મરહુમ પ્રેસીડંટ ક્રુગર

મરહુમ પ્રેસીડંટ ક્રુગરની દફન ક્રિયા પ્રિટોરીઆમાં તા. ૧૬ મી ડિસેમ્બરે થઈ [illegible] જોઈએ.'

[illegible]

[illegible]

સરકારી કારભારમાં પ્રજાનો મત લેવામાં આગળ પડનાર પહેલું નેટીવ સ્ટેટ ત્રાવણકોર

[illegible]

[illegible]

હિંદુસ્તાનના ટપાલ ખાતાની જાણવાજોગ બીના

[illegible]

હિંદુસ્તાનના સમાચાર.

[illegible]

નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસ

આ વખત ની મુંબાઈમાં ભરાયલી કોંગ્રેસ મહાજબરદસ્ત થઈ.

[illegible] તારીખે [illegible] તથા ૧૨,૦૦૦ માણસો [illegible]

સર હેનરી કોટન પ્રમુખપણાને [illegible] હતા.

દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં [illegible] તેમણે [illegible]

તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે મરહુમ મી. ક્રુગરનો [illegible] હતો. પણ [illegible] ચાલવાનો [illegible] સરખો છે. આમ અમે નથી કહેતા પણ સર હેનરી કોટન સાહેબ [illegible] છાપાઓમાં [illegible]

[illegible] પણ ઠરાવ કરશે કે [illegible] સુધી [illegible]

[illegible] સમાચાર ઉપરથી [illegible] છે કે આ વખત પસાર [illegible] ઠરાવો કોટન સાહેબ પોતે [illegible]

[illegible] દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના [illegible] તેમજ મી. [illegible] પણ બોલનાર હતા.

આ સર હેનરી કોટન [illegible] પણ અમે [illegible] કરીએ છીએ.

સર હેનરી કોટનની [illegible] તેમનું [illegible]

[illegible] વિલિયમ વેડરબર્ન પણ હાજર થયા હતા.

આ [illegible] મુંબાઈમાં [illegible] હતા, અને [illegible] હતા.

તેમણે [illegible] કરી છે. [illegible] આવે છે.

[illegible] ૧૦,૦૦૦ [illegible]

આ [illegible] છે [illegible]

[illegible] તેમને [illegible]

[illegible] ન મળતા તેઓને [illegible] છે [illegible] નથી [illegible] અને [illegible] આપીશું.

[illegible] દુનિયામાં [illegible] છે. અને તેમના [illegible] તેમને [illegible] અને [illegible] પણ [illegible]

[illegible] તા. ૨૨ મીએ મુંબાઈમાં [illegible] ૧૦,૦૦૧ [illegible] અને [illegible] ૨૦ [illegible] થયું હતું.

[illegible] બજાર ભાવ

		શી.	પે.		શી.	પે.
ચાવલ						
[illegible]	૧ [illegible]	૧૯	૬	થી	૧૯	૬
[illegible]		૨૪	૦		૨૫	૦
[illegible]		૧૦	૦		૧૦	૬
[illegible]		૧૫	૩		૧૫	૬
[illegible]		૧૮	૦		૧૮	૬
[illegible]		૧૯	૦		૧૯	૬
[illegible]		૧૫	૬		૧૬	૦
તુવેર દાળ [illegible]		૧૫	૦		૧૬	
[illegible]		૧૫	૦		૧૫	૬
[illegible]		૨૩	૦		૨૩	૦
[illegible]		૨૦	૦		૨૧	૦
[illegible]						
[illegible]		૧૮	૦		૧૯	૦
[illegible]		૧૬	૦		૧૮	૦
[illegible]		૮	૬		૮	૯
તેલ						
[illegible]	૨ [illegible]	૨	૬		૨	૭
[illegible]		૨	૬		૨	૮
[illegible]		૨	૭		૨	૮
[illegible]		૨	૯		૨	૧૦
[illegible]						
[illegible]		૨૧			૨૨	૬
[illegible]		૨૦	૦		૨૧	૦
[illegible]		૧૨	૬		૧૪	૬
[illegible]		૧૦	૬		૧૪	૦
[illegible]	૧ [illegible]	૭				૯
[illegible]		૫				૦
[illegible]		૩૭	૦		૭૦	૦
[illegible]		૭	૨		૭	૬
[illegible]		૧	૭			૯

આ અઠવાડીઆમાં મળેલ લવાજમ.

મી. એમ. ડી. [illegible]	૦ ૧૨ ૬
[illegible]	૧ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૧૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૧૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૧૨ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૧૨ ૬

[illegible] નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસમાં મદદ મળેલા નાણાં

ડરબન

[illegible]

[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૯
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૧ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૦ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૦ ૬

[illegible]

[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૧૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૧૦ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૧
[illegible]	૦ ૧ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૭ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૧ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૧૦ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૧ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૧૦ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૭ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૭ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૧ ૦ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૨ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦

[illegible] આવતા અંકમાં.

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

पुस्तक २. फीनिक्स—शनिवार, ता. ३१ वीं डिसेम्बर, १९०४ नम्बर ३१

सप्ताहिक पंचांग.

[illegible] ३१ [illegible] १९०५ [illegible]

[illegible] ११ [illegible] १९०५ [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] सूर्यास्तका वखत

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] चन्द्र उगे वेला

[illegible]

इंडिया जानेवाली मेल स्टीमर

[illegible] 'अमोडिया' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] फरवरी [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] आते है

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिवार ता ३१ वीं डिसेम्बर १९०४

फेरीभीटवालोंको दो बात.

[illegible] ट्रेडिंग [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] बहुत केस [illegible] [illegible] एसा हुआ है कि [illegible] किया [illegible] है, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] दर किया [illegible] [illegible] सफल [illegible], [illegible] है. लेकीन यह [illegible] हुवा है. यह [illegible] [illegible] है कि [illegible] [illegible] नौकरीको [illegible] किया था, मैं [illegible] जो लायेन्स भाइओंमें ऊपर जिक्र करनेका है, यह बहुत बुरा है उसके लिये इसको निकाल देना चाहिये.

आगे ट्रान्सवाल सरकारके कायदा कानुनके मातामें होने है. लेकीन भुवनी जो बुरु और [illegible] है उसका इलाज बहुतही करती करनी है. यह कारने आने में [illegible] भाइओं नौकरीयोंमें जो छूट हुवे है, दुसरी कमज है कि, वे नौकरीमें है, उनकी हालतमें सुधारा करना चाहिये. किस नह है कि जो [illegible] हुवे है उनमें [illegible] [illegible] नहिंये इतना सुधारा हुआ नहि है.

ए. [illegible] ट्रान्सवालके मेजीस्ट्रेटकी कोर्ट मे आया था, उसको भारी लोगोंको सामने लेता था. एक आदमीने उसे बेनिफर [illegible] मारा. [illegible] उसका और [illegible] [illegible] दिया [illegible] [illegible] वकीलोने बरोबर [illegible] लेकिन [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] गया. [illegible] यही आया कि [illegible] और [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] हुआ [illegible] [illegible] छूट गया, इतनाही नहि लेकीन आपने सब भाइओंका फजीती हुइ और [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

यह [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] भाइओंने उसका चाहिये और [illegible] कुछ भारी कसूर है, यह निकाल देनेके लिये तजवीज करना चाहिये. [illegible] सकते है कि जो [illegible] है, [illegible] यह [illegible] [illegible] ध्यान करेंगे और तहकीक [illegible] आपने फरज [illegible] [illegible] अपने सामने जो दाग है, यह दूर होगा.

इंडिअन् ओपिनिअन.

यह कामने जो कुछक सुधारा किया है, वह हमारे सब भाइओंको पसंद आया होगा. जो काम उठाया है वह बहुत बड़ा है. उसके लिये हमारे सब पाठकोंकी मदद मिलना चाहिये.

यह लोग कैसी प्रकारसे मदद कर सकते है उसकी साथ पाठकोंको कुछक मर्यादा नहि है जैसा ख्याल नहि करना चाहिये. लेकिन यह अंक सब हिंदी कौमके हितके वास्ते है. हमारे ख्यालमें पाठकोंकी फरज निचे दिखाया मुजब है:—

1. हरहमेश ग्राहक रहेना.
2. खाली अपनी तरहसें पढ़ना, सबके पसंद करना और उनकी किताब बनाना.
3. दुसरे ग्राहकोंको यह अंक दिखाना और उन्होंको ग्राहक बननेकी सूचना करना.
4. आप लिख सकता हो तो लिख कर कुछक खबर भेजना, लेकीन अपना [illegible] छापनें छापा नहि जाय तो गुस्सा नहि करना.
5. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] बाहेर खबर भेजना और दुसरें को समझाकर उसकी पासमें बाहेर खबर लेकर भेज देना.
6. छापे पर प्रीति रखना और उसकी कसुर दरगुजर करना.
7. सकीनकसुर दिखा जावे तो हमकों लिखकर दिखलानेसें वह कसुर निकाल देनेकी तजवीज किया जावे.

कितनेक बुद्ध गोरोंके लोगोंको [illegible] [illegible] दिया है, इसलिये [illegible] तो इच्छाकर [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

आफतोंके फायदे.

एक महात्मा [illegible] आफतोंमें फायदा उठा सकता है क्यों कि जब दुनियामें दुःख उत्पन्न होता है, तब कोइ हृदय निवासी होता है और हमसे उन्हें देखनेमें आता है कि इस जगतमे रहना वह उनको देश निकाल करने जैसा है. उनको [illegible] खबरभी होती है कि दुन्याकी लहरमें गीरफतार नहि होना चाहिये. उनको कोइ हलाकी करता या कोइ उनको मारने होगा तोभी अच्छा है. जब आदमी तकसीर नहि करता है तोभी उनको क्या होगा तो इस लिये वह नरम रहेगा और उसका अहंकार नाबुद करनेके लिये आफत अकसीर इलाज है. आदमी जब आफतके [illegible] में डुबता है, तभी समय पर इश्वरको याद करते है. हमारा [illegible] इश्वर पर [illegible] होगा तो प्रभुकि मदद मिलाए हमारे सुखके अधिकार होते है. ऐसा महात्मा लोगने कहा है.

चवचव.

इन्डियन नेशनल कोंग्रेस मुम्बइमें यह हफतेमे जमा हुइ थी.

[illegible] लिखता है कि यह कोंग्रेसमें १५,००० आदमी इकट्ठा हुआ था.

सर हेनरी कोटनने कोंग्रेसका प्रमुख स्थान लिया था और बहुत दिलचोरी से भाषण दिया था.

सर हेनरी कोटन एक बड़ा अमलदार था.

उन्होंने सरकारसे पिनशन [illegible] किया है.

यह साहेब आसाममें चीफ कमीशनर थे और वाइसरॉयकी काउनसिलमें सभासद थे.

दक्षिण आफ्रिकामें जो तकलीफ भरते सब भाइओंको होती है, वोह बारेमें कोंग्रेसमें अच्छा ठहराव पसार हुआ है.

यह सभामें दक्षिण आफ्रिकाके कितनेक हिंदी गृहस्थो हाजर हुए थे.

श्री मदनजीतभी यह सभामें हाजर हुए थे और भाषण किया था.

समाचार.

लार्ड कर्जन फिरके वाइसराय हिंदुस्थान मा पहुचा है.

ट्रान्सवालके कोलोनीयल सेक्रेटरी मि डन्कन यह महीनेमें विलायतसे प्रीटोरिया आ पहोंचेंगे.

मि पारसी बोरस जो वकील है उन्हें दरबन मेजिस्ट्रेटका हुद्दा कबूल किया है.

[illegible] यह आफ्रुके ऐसा भर्य रहनेमें नाताल पोलीसने यहांके नेटीवोंने तथा [illegible] रखी है.

हाली प्रेसीडेन्ट क्रुगरके मकान जो प्रीटोरियामें है उनको लोक जाहेर मकान बनानेकी हीलचाल [illegible] ऑफीसर लोग करते है.

[illegible] यह नोवेम्बर मासके पहिले हफतेमें नाताल रेलवेकी आमद ५२०१४ की नीपन हुइ थी. गत सालके पहीले हफतेमें ६८०४१ पौंडकी हुइ थी.

नाताल सरकारने [illegible] आरम्भके उसका फैसला लिया है. यह नीतमें [illegible] गये है. [illegible] लाइ थी, क्यों कि यह लडाइ जीतना बहुत मुश्केल था.

इन्डियन ओपिनियनके छापा कारखाना देखनेके लिये कितनेक गृहस्थो गत हफतेमें फीनीक्स आया था. उसमें शेठ अब्दुलकादर, शेठ उमर हाजी आमद शेठ आदमजी मियांखान शेठ पारसी रुस्तमजी और वगैरे थे. जो कोइ साहेब यहां आवेगें उनका आदर किया जायगा.

रोकड बझार भाव.

		प	शि	प
[illegible]	१	०	११	६
[illegible]	६	०	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	०	१५	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	१	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	०	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	०
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	०	[illegible]	०
[illegible]	[illegible]	०	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	०	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	२	[illegible]	२	[illegible]
[illegible]	२	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	०	[illegible]	०
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
आटा	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
घी	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

கடவுள் துணை

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்.

வாரமொருமுறை பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

டெர்பன், [illegible]

[illegible]

மார்க்கட் விலை

[illegible]

இந்தியன் [illegible]

[illegible]

அடிமை சீனரும் இந்தியரும்

[illegible]

வேண்டுகோள்

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible] અબદુલા,
પી. ઓ. બો. ૭૩ ૧૦૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ

રૂમો ભાડે આપવાના છે.

[illegible] સારી [illegible] રૂમો ૧૦૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ મધે ભાડે આપવાના છે. વધારે ખુલાસા માટે નીચલે સરનામે પુછપરછ કરવી.

હાજી અબદુલા,
૧૦૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ પો. બો. ૭૩

વેચવાના છે.

(ખાસ ઓફર.)

શાલ 'ડુવેટ' ઉંચી શાલ.
લાલ બીનીંગ.
નેમલેસ ફુલ.
જોડા વીલાયતની [illegible]
[illegible] તમાકુ પાંદડાનો.
ભાવ કીફાયત.

શેઠ એમદ પારેખ,
[illegible] રોડ,
ડરબન.

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THE INDIAN OPINION.

Vol III. Phœnix, Saturday, 7th January, 1905. No. [illegible]

Editor's Notice.

All communications [illegible] Editorial Department should henceforth be [illegible] the Editor, Indian Opinion, Phœnix.

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The Indian Opinion.

Saturday, 7th Jan., 1905.

Port Arthur.

[illegible] is fallen [illegible] siege of Port Arthur has been [illegible] [illegible] determination [illegible] not [illegible] Spartans. "Stranger, tell Sparta here her sons are laid." Such was her [illegible] but law obeyed [illegible]

The siege of Port Arthur h[illegible] parallel in modern history. [illegible] Spartan defence was [illegible] brilliant but on a very small scale. The only analogy possible is to be found in the annals of the Greeks [illegible] of [illegible] the fighting [illegible] on either side [illegible] fighting with a fury that would brook no [illegible] Human blood was spilt like water, with terrible recklessness. Brigades were annihilated, vessels with their living cargo sunk. Living thousands replaced the dying or the dead, with light [illegible]

[illegible] the Japanese vessels did [illegible] not take. No! for [illegible] Now we understand the meaning [illegible] General Stoessel [illegible] humane request [illegible] higher.

The Japanese have shown [illegible] admiration of during [illegible] courtesy, and humanity [illegible] Port Arthur [illegible] Port Arthur, and [illegible]

[illegible] Will this [illegible] questions [illegible] answered. And for the time being we must simply be satisfied [illegible] having done the answer [illegible]

[illegible] have proved the [illegible] the adage that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Whether here, in South Africa [illegible] India, we have to copy [illegible] hours, and most [illegible]

Some More Potchefstroom Inaccuracies. 327

[illegible] quote Mr Loveday's [illegible] words with regard to the [illegible] of Indians in the Transvaal.

It was only after the arrival of the first Indian traders, and after the 1884 Convention had been submitted for that in 1881 that restrictive legislation was proposed.

Mr. Loveday would, therefore, make it appear that there were no Indians trading in the Transvaal before 1881 and that therefore Indians were not contemplated when the Convention was drawn up.

It is incontestable, in fact, that Indians were contemplated in the [illegible] of the Convention and [illegible] Mr. Loveday's "facts" are thus vitiated in this respect, at least. Moreover, as Mr Gani has pointed out in a letter to the Star, Law 3 of 1885 was passed owing to [illegible] misrepresentations [illegible] of a large section of the white population. It will scarcely be denied that such statements as the following [illegible]. The dangers to which the whole community is exposed by the spread of leprosy, syphilis, and other like loathsome diseases [illegible] the filthy habits and immoral practices of [illegible] people [illegible] also. As these men enter the state without wives or female relatives, the result is obvious. Their religion teaches them to consider all women as soulless, and Christians as natural prey, are scarcely in accordance with our normal sense of what is fair and just representation.

It is needless to trouble to refute such imputations as those that we have quoted.

Mr Loveday then, as we have said, has been guilty of sins of omission and of commission, and it ill became him to attempt to draw the red herring of personal abuse across the trail.

As for the statement of Arab traders spending no more than £40 per [illegible] it is not true to say that an Indian merchant spends no more than £40 a year. If, as Mr Loveday says, he hires two assistants, as is not infrequently the case, each at £24 per annum, that must be an actual expense of £120 per annum exclusive of his own trade expenses, personal expenses, rent and rates. In any case, we do not, from experience, expect Mr Loveday to accept Mr Gani's challenge.

In another article, we have already dealt with the number of Indians now in the Transvaal, and the question of their alleged continuous arrival in the Colony. We need only remark that we have the authority of the Chief Secretary for Permits that Mr Loveday [illegible] the number of [illegible] Mr. Loveday was careless enough to remark that they had increased enormously. It is a fact that, since the war they have increased by some *thirty per cent.* the number of white settlers having increased in a [illegible] similar proportion [illegible] another matter [illegible] should not have been [illegible] [illegible] South [illegible] itself? We [illegible] further [illegible] untruthfulness [illegible] Indian and [illegible] we submit [illegible] Mr Loveday [illegible] hold very different views.

Mr Loveday stated that the Crown Prosecutor in India had certain powers of retrying prisoners, quashing sentences, and taking cases to higher courts because perjury in India was looked upon as the proper thing. Apart altogether from the question of perjury, it will no doubt surprise Mr Loveday to learn that the Crown Prosecutor in India has no greater powers than the Attorney General of the Transvaal, and in fact [illegible] not nearly so [illegible].

[illegible] has, so far, hid his information [illegible] and he omits to mention the [illegible] that many of these [illegible] sections have also been in India. That is an important and significant omission.

Referring now to the franchise of the Indian, it is a fact that they possess a very definite franchise. Almost every town of importance in India has its Town Council or local board, partly [illegible] elected by the ratepayers [illegible] franchise, to begin with. There is also an indirect political franchise in that some of the members of the Legislative Councils of India [illegible] are elected by the members of the Corporations [illegible] that at present [illegible] [illegible] term [illegible] mark [illegible] South [illegible] has never [illegible] be unnecessary [illegible] for many reasons.

[illegible] Indians are [illegible] as officers [illegible], witness the case of Colonel Sir Pertab Singh the King-Emperor's personal friend [illegible] Certainly, also white soldiers salute the higher ranks of Indian officers!

The question of a bastard race, resulting from intercourse between Whites and Indians, was also brought forward for obvious reasons, at the meeting. It does not require to be said that any body, with the faintest knowledge of Indian life and Indian customs could never have dreamt of bringing forward such an argument as this [illegible] subject.

We have one word to say however, with regard to Mr Loveday's contemptuous reference to Sir M M Bhownaggree. The people at Home had so far forgotten themselves that they had actually elected a black man to the British House of Parliament; they in this country would be careful that they would not [illegible] ungentl[illegible] [illegible] ...lly walk[illegible] We have but one [illegible] to refute Mr [illegible] Indians made [illegible] in their own houses [illegible] [illegible] this is blankly untrue. There are no Indian artisans in Johannesburg working on such a scale as [illegible] Surely the absurdity of [illegible] statement is self [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] be spoken [illegible]

3304

Mr Kleinenberg and Mr Abdool Gani.

We [illegible] fully [illegible] [illegible] esteemed [illegible] [illegible] nesburg *Star* and so far [illegible] to observe that Mr [illegible] has [illegible] challenge thrown out by the Chairman of the British Indian Association. We shall be glad to learn if Mr [illegible] opponent intends to avail himself of the opportunity given him to [illegible] [illegible] Mr [illegible] It is not [illegible] [illegible] to Mr Gani and to the public at large but to Mr Kleinenberg himself for the latter [illegible] leave the matter where it now stands, and we are sure, knowing what an honourable man Mr Kleinenberg is, that he has no intention of passing over the challenge issued by Mr Gani. We have no doubt whatever [illegible] that of Mr Kleinenberg [illegible] [illegible]

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Potchefstroom Churlishness

Even the business people in Potchefstroom [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SIR HENRY COTTON.

A Remarkable Career

We have no doubt that many of our readers—especially English-speaking Indians—will be anxious to make a closer acquaintance with Sir Henry [illegible]

[illegible] remarkable as [illegible] at the time of the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor Generalship [illegible] pride that I am [illegible] hereditary member of [illegible] are the words [illegible] has [illegible] India [illegible]

[illegible] the honour of meeting in his rooms [illegible] Buildings, [illegible] it that, [illegible] sent out to India as [illegible] of the Civil Service, his [illegible] have been wider and more [illegible] than was the case with the majority of his contemporaries. [illegible] Sir Richard Temple and of Sir George Campbell the former has referred to him in his "Men and Events of My Time in India," as one of the most promising officers in the country, and the latter has singled him out [illegible] honourable [illegible] autobiograph[illegible] [illegible] Secretary to the Board of [illegible] Chairman of the [illegible] as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, [illegible] Home Secretary to the Government of India and [illegible] Chief Commissioner of Assam [illegible] the Board [illegible] matter that Sir Henry [illegible]

[illegible] His abilities, however, [illegible] too great to shut him out from a portion, at least, of the promotion which was his due, and his most bitter opponents have never been found to allege that his individual [illegible] or personal predilections in any way impaired his sense of official [illegible] The key to [illegible] his character is his [illegible] sympathy with the oppressed [illegible] India [illegible] [illegible] wealthy [illegible] known [illegible]

[illegible] paralleled by [illegible] the [illegible] Report of his [illegible]

[illegible] Sir Henry [illegible] [illegible] sphere of usefulness [illegible] Eastern [illegible] Nottingham he has never lost an opportunity of instructing the electorate as to the pressing needs of India, while, at the same time, he has in no way neglected domestic matters and the political questions of the moment. A staunch Radical, a convinced Free Trader, and a believer in the subordination of politics to morals, Sir Henry Cotton [illegible] influence felt in the constituency, and it is not rash to prophesy that he will in due course [illegible] a return [illegible] public life at the next General Election [illegible] public [illegible] In the [illegible] Sir Henry has [illegible] reaped the fullest [illegible] His campaign against the [illegible] Tibet which he commenced by a series of vigorous onslaughts in the columns of the *Times* has led to far-reaching results throughout the country. In Derby, in Nottingham, in Sheffield, in York, in Liverpool, in Manchester, in Bradford and in the many outlying districts of London Sir Henry has been invited to address [illegible] and not yet has he [illegible] Newspapers [illegible]

[illegible] success, and he has been the subject of editorial comment in the Press of France and Germany. To have awakened public feeling to the iniquity of the Tibet expedition and to its futility is in itself no small achievement. He has proved correct alike in summing [illegible] with regard to such [illegible]

[illegible] habits and [illegible] tastes. He [illegible] and has three sons, the elder of whom are now in India, [illegible] of whom mention has already [illegible] is a Madras Civilian [illegible] well known Advocate of the [illegible] and an energetic mem[illegible] of that city [illegible]

[illegible] perhaps the [illegible] most [illegible] Sir Henry [illegible] New India [illegible] enlarged and [illegible] edition of which has been issued during the present year. The object of the [illegible] book was to draw attention to the great political, social and religious changes which were taking place in India. It urges the encouragement of the aspirations and [illegible] tendencies of the Indian people and endeavours, by proposals [illegible] constructive character to show how, in Mr. Gladstone's words, the [illegible] liberties of the country [illegible] gradually and systemati[illegible] The volume [illegible] publication [illegible] Bright [illegible] regard to Indian questions than that the book should be carefully read by every man who has been elected to sit in the House of Commons." As a speaker Sir Henry Cotton is [illegible] but deliberate, a natural hesitation which has always remained with him [illegible] His speeches are rarely rhetorical and are marked by the same lucidity of [illegible] which characterises his pub[illegible] In his [illegible]

[illegible] at his best, such an occasion being eminently suited to his style of eloquence. That the Congress movement will achieve [illegible] England by its choice of President is certain, and India is to be congratulated that Sir Henry Cotton's [illegible] [illegible] Cowhatty in words that will find an echo in every heart in India: "Sir Henry Cotton knows us, and we know him, and there is a bond between [illegible]

SIR HENRY COTTON

on the

British Indian Question in South Africa.

The [illegible] London [illegible]

Sir Henry Cotton [illegible] of his [illegible] Indian Congress at Bombay in the presence of 12,000 Indians, referred to British Indians in South Africa and treated the question in a provocative manner

He said that, as the [illegible] of the Boers was one ground [illegible] the war was justified to [illegible] opinion, it was hoped that [illegible] of the war, the policy would be reversed, but the British [illegible] in the Transvaal had applied themselves, with British vigour and precision, to the task of enforcing the Boer law dealing with the Indian Colonists. Their little finger had been thicker than Mr Kruger's loins. Where he chastised with whips, they chastised with scorpions. [illegible], however, British Indians had not been [illegible].

Sir Henry [illegible] Lord Milner [illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible] What the [illegible] is indicated by these words.

He said that British Indians had been offensively classed with Hottentots. He [illegible] to think that a resolution [illegible] against such [illegible], would be framed by the Congress, which he hoped would strengthen the hands of the Government of India in withstanding any further perpetration of an avoidable wrong.

An Interesting Ceremony.

Indian Music and the Governor of Bombay

[illegible]

It expressed the thanks of the Poona [illegible] to the [illegible] who were present [illegible] the invitations issued by [illegible]

[illegible]

Samaj opened [illegible] benefit of [illegible] school was aided by the [illegible] of Travancore [illegible] and during [illegible] Rakard [illegible] along with [illegible] Clubs, and [illegible] European and Native [illegible] their help towards [illegible] and healthy [illegible] cherished offspring [illegible] 1888, the Samaj [illegible] to secure the patronage [illegible] Highnesses the late Duke [illegible] and the then [illegible] Majesty [illegible] Royal Highness the [illegible] Duchess of Connaught [illegible] Excellencies Lord and Lady [illegible] honoured the Samaj [illegible]. Ever since the time of [illegible] example, it has almost become [illegible] privilege to expect sympathy and [illegible] at the hands of the [illegible] incumbent of the Presidency, and it was gratifying to see that his Excellency Lord Lamington had not disappointed them. In 1902, an address with a Coronation Ode specially [illegible] for the occasion [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fully thankful [illegible] beginning of 1903, the [illegible] at the suggestion of the [illegible] of Public Instruction, music classes in the local Training Colleges, Male and Female, and the [illegible] Samaj had been [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] museum, Mr [illegible] month [illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from a [illegible] made by his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore towards the [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr [illegible] Jeejeebhoy, the [illegible] Muir-Mackenzie [illegible] Mr Anandji [illegible]

His Excellency [illegible]

[illegible] ped us [illegible] d those [illegible] exchange [illegible]

Mr. Loveday and Potchefstroom.

In contemplating the *Star* [illegible] its [illegible] wise [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Loveday. This [illegible]

[illegible] the Natal [illegible] returns some weeks since. Not content with his rebuff on that occasion, [illegible] Potchefstroom [illegible]

Notes and News.

A [illegible] telegram says that [illegible] school to accommodate [illegible] pupils has been opened at [illegible] suburbs at Pretoria. The school [illegible] a spacious playground, the [illegible] being a free gift to the congregation from Mr. Sam Marks, who also provides a teacher of Hebrew for three years at his own expense.

A Neptune that is of real worth can be reduced [illegible] Man owes his growth chiefly to that [illegible] surviving of the [illegible] which we call [illegible] and it is not wrong to find [illegible]

"India not only pays the whole cost of her own administration, but is a productive power which pays England splendid dividends. It is quite true [illegible] The boot is on the other leg. Whether Indians [illegible] *Natal* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] impression that they are [illegible] are at rest. [illegible] speed does not affect [illegible] and although the Earth [illegible] through space at a rate of [illegible] second, the motion [illegible] that of a bee [illegible] absolutely imperceptible.

[illegible] *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Leader* are never tired of insisting that any franchise granted to these Colonies shall be restricted to persons whose colour is white. Yesterday however the [illegible] High Commissioner [illegible] famous phrase especially designed to [illegible] the civilised coloured person in South Africa in his demand for equal rights.

This morning the *Leader*, as the motto for the day, reproduces a portion of one of Thomas Jefferson's addresses to the [illegible] United States:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of [illegible]

[illegible]

Indian Mail.

The Natal Direct Liner, [illegible] Calcutta and Madras [illegible]

Due in [illegible]

Manager's Notice.

The International [illegible] has been removed [illegible] arrangement [illegible] Country readers [illegible] and Advertisers [illegible] communications [illegible] will still [illegible] Box [illegible] A postal [illegible] communications should be addressed to The International Printing [illegible] Phoenix.

ઇંડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૬. ફીનીક્સ—શનીવાર, તારીખ ૭ મી જાનેવારી, ૧૯૦૬. [illegible]

અઠવાડિક પંચાંગ.

ખ્રીસ્તી—તા૦ ૭ જાનેવારીથી, તા૦ ૧૩ જાનેવારી સુધી ઈ૦ સ૦ ૧૯૦૫

હિંદુ—પોશ સુદ ૨ થી, પોશ સુદ ૭ સુધી, સંવત ૧૯૬૨

મુસલમાની તા ૩૦ મી સવાલથી, તા ૬ મા સવાલ સુધી ૧૩૨૨ હીજરી.

વાર	ખ્રીસ્તી તારીખ	હિંદુ તીથી	મુસલમાની તારીખ	સુર્યોદય ક. મી.	સુર્ય અસ્ત ક. મી.
શની	૭	૨	૩૦	૫ [illegible]	[illegible]
રવી	૮	૩	૧	૫ [illegible]	[illegible]
સોમ	[illegible]	[illegible]	૨	૫ [illegible]	[illegible]
મંગળ	[illegible]	૫	૩	૫ [illegible]	[illegible]
બુધ	૧૧	૬	૪	[illegible]	[illegible]
ગુરૂ	૧૨	[illegible]	[illegible]	૫ [illegible]	[illegible]
શુક્ર	[illegible]	૭	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

નામવાળા ડાક્ટર લાઉન સ્ટોઇક ન્યાઅસ

રીમેદ "અમરીગા" તારીખ ૨૫ નિરાગી તથા "અમરુણી" તા ૫ ની [illegible] ઉપડી. પત્ભારી ફેસ [illegible] ભાસખબરો બાન્ને તેઓના એજટા ડીગ અને સન્સ, ડરબન [illegible] તથા કરવી [illegible] રીમેદ [illegible]

બ્રિટીશ ઇંડીયા સ્ટીમ નેવીગેશન કંપની.

દરેક માસ [illegible] તરેહ જાય છે [illegible] અને આગબોટ [illegible] ખબર કરે છે

વધાર ખબરને વાસ્તે ડરબન, [illegible] અને [illegible] ના [illegible] કરવી.

[illegible] ડરબન

નોટીસ.

અમારા ઘરાકોને તથા [illegible] ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે કે અમારા પ્રેસ [illegible] છે અને [illegible] નોટીસ પ્રમાણે [illegible] કરવાથી તેમના પત્ર [illegible] ધ્યાન દેવામાં આવશે

ઇંડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

શનીવાર, તા૦ ૭ જાનેવારી ૧૯૦૫.

કરારનામામાં આવતા મજુરોના સ્થિતિ

કરારનામામાં આવતા હિંદી મજુરોના, એટલે સાધારણ [illegible] ગીરમીટીઆ'ની સ્થિતિ વિષે વારંવાર ફરિયાદ આવે છે, અને તેઓ [illegible] હોય છે, તેમ તેમના હાલ ફરિયાદ પર પુરતું ધ્યાન અપાતું નથી, એમ જનાય છે. કરારનામાથી [illegible] તેઓ આવે છે, એટલે થોડી પણ ગુલામગીરી કરવા તેઓ [illegible] ગીરમીટ [illegible] તેમને [illegible] અને [illegible] આ મીઓ [illegible] તેમાં [illegible] અને [illegible] નુકશાન થાય છે ત્યારે [illegible] ગરીબ [illegible] અને [illegible] તેમનું [illegible] કે [illegible] હિંદી [illegible] અને સવાર [illegible] દરરોજ [illegible] તેમને તેમની સ્થિતિનો [illegible] ખ્યાલ આવે છે [illegible] અનાથ અને કંગાળ લોક પર [illegible] તેમને [illegible] તુમ્મારી અમે [illegible] હિંદી [illegible] મજુરોને [illegible] કે મજુર [illegible] એક [illegible] મજુરો [illegible] મજુરોની [illegible] તેમની [illegible] નહિ [illegible] કરારનામામાં આવતા [illegible] હિંદીઓની સ્થિતિ વિશે [illegible] તેમની [illegible]

[illegible] મજુરો [illegible] જણાય [illegible] મજુરોના [illegible] દરરોજ છે, અને [illegible] કે આ [illegible] હિંદી [illegible] જણાય છે. [illegible] આવતા [illegible] તપાસવા જોઇએ [illegible] સરકારના [illegible] હિંદી [illegible] તેના કારણ [illegible] દેશના હિંદી [illegible] બ્રિટિશ [illegible] દેશમાંજ હિંદી મજુરોને [illegible] હિંદી મજુરો [illegible]

ગુજરા[illegible] [illegible]ાગનાી નાખુ ઇદડે [illegible] [illegible] ાહેદુનાગે [illegible] મજુરી દર [illegible] જમુના નાગી [illegible] [illegible] રિવાજ છે. અને તેન અમલમા [illegible] આવ્યા [illegible] હેશ છે, એને વિસ્તીર્ણ અને [illegible] કરવા સ્વભાવિક રીતે સરકાર ઇંતેજાર છે હિંદુસ્તાનની રૈયતની ગરીબાઇ માટે [illegible] દૂર કરવાના ફાયદાથી, અને વેરાન મુલકો જેના ભોગ કામ કરી શકે નહિ તેવને આબાદ કરવાના હેતુથી, હિંદી સરકારે કાયદા પડી અમુક સરતોથી હિંદી મજુરોને દેશ પરદેશ મોકલવામા [illegible] કેવા સરતાનો [illegible] કિંમતી થઇ પડ્યા છે તેવુ આજ [illegible] કે ત્યા એટલી મજુરી મળી શકે [illegible] બીજા તરફને આરી [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] નથી આ [illegible] ખાઇ શકે છે, અને તે હિંદુસ્થાનને પ્રતાપે

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આપણા વેપારીઓને વિનંતિ.

આપણા વેપારીઓને વિનંતિ કરીએ છીએ કે [illegible] કમાવા અને બચાવ[illegible] [illegible] આ [illegible] કેટલા વેપા[illegible] [illegible] પૂરો [illegible] સામતોમા મેદર [illegible] એટલુજ નહિ પણ [illegible] જગાઓમા [illegible] [illegible] કેટલી [illegible] ની સ્થિતિ [illegible] ખાસ કરી [illegible] ન તેમના વેપાર [illegible] હમેશ ફીકર રહે છે, કેમ કે હિંદી [illegible] આગળ કામ પાડવા નથી [illegible] રીતે આ મુલકમાથી હાંકી કાઢવા [illegible] આ [illegible] નહિ [illegible] આપણા દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] આ મુલ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] દીલમા આવે છે [illegible] રીતે આપણા વેપારી [illegible] લેવાની [illegible] જરૂર છે તેમ [illegible] [illegible] ધ્યાન [illegible] જોઇએ અને એવી રીતે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] કરવાના મકસદ [illegible] નહિ [illegible] દોલતી [illegible] [illegible] કે કાઇ કેટલા દુકાનદારો, આવો [illegible] કરતા નથી, અને એદરકાર અને દુક[illegible] [illegible] એવી [illegible] [illegible] ચલાવે છે કે તેથી તેમનેજ નહિ પણ તેમને લીધે આખી હિંદી [illegible] અને નુકશાન થવાનો ડર રહે છે. [illegible] ઉપર પૂરતુ ધ્યાન અપાતુ નથી એ ખરે ખર દીલગીરીની વાત છે આ બાજુ [illegible] પર ગોરાઓ સખ્ત હુમલો કરે છે અને તેમા ફાવે પણ છે દુકાન અને ઘરમા સફાઇ રાખવી અને સફાઇથી રહેવુ ફરતુ એ દરેક વેપારીએ પોતાની એક મુખ્ય ફરજ માની લેવી જોઇએ, અને પોતે સાફસુફ રહી બીજાને સ્વચ્છતા વિશે બોધ કરવો જોઇએ. [illegible] રહેવાનુ દરેક ધરમમા ફરમાવેલુ છે, દુકાનદારોની ઉમેદ માત્ર પૈસો એકઠો કરવાની નહિ જોઇએ પણ માણસનો દરજ્જો ભોગવવાની લાયકાત મેળવવાની પણ જોઇએ અને એ સાવધાન હુકી નજર રાખવાથી મળી શકતી નથી બીજો વિચાર દુકાન ચલાવવાની રીત પર કરવો જોઇએ. આજ કેટલા [illegible] આ મુલકમા હિંદી વેપારીઓ [illegible] કે ગોરા દુશ્મન [illegible] [illegible] એટલુજ નહિ પણ [illegible] તહેવારની પેઠ કરાર કરતા નથી, જ્યારે ગોરા દુકાનદારો જાહેર તહેવારોને દીવસે તમામ કામ ધંધો બંધ કરે છે ત્યારે હિંદીઓ હમેશ મુજબ ધંધો રોજગાર કરે જાય છે, ગોરાઓ જ્યારે હિંદી વેપારીઓ પર ખોટા આરોપ મુકે ત્યારે હિંદીઓનો બચાવ કરવા અમે અમારી ખાસ ફરજ સમજીએ છીએ, તેમ જ્યારે આપણી કોમની કાંઇ ખરી ખોડ બતાવવામા આવે તે સુધરે એવી ઉમેદથી આપણા ભાઇઓને વિનંતિ કરવાની પણ એક મહોટી ફરજ સમજીએ છીએ આજ સુધી પોકાર [illegible] તે પર આપણી કોમે કાંઇ પણ વખતે વિચાર [illegible] ને થોડા મહિનાપર દુકાન બંધ [illegible] [illegible] થવાને ખાતર નહિ, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] પણ ખાત [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] પાર્લામેન્ટમા પણ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] છે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] કરવાની [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] બનતા સુધી આ મુલકમા [illegible] રાખી મુશ્કેલ [illegible] અને [illegible] આપણુ બનતી તાકીદે [illegible] કરીએ, તેને બદલે [illegible] ખુશીને [illegible] કરીએ ના પાડી પાડી આફતે નોતરી આપણેજ ગફલત સમજુ વેપારીઓ કાયદેસર અને નિયમ સર કામ [illegible] છે તેને પણ છાટા ઉડે, કારણ કે આપણી [illegible] વિષે તો તે તમામ વેપારીઓને નડે નહિ [illegible] માન [illegible] અમે આશા રાખીએ છીએ [illegible] અગ્રેસર વેપારીઓ આ બાબત પર પૂરતુ ધ્યાન આપશે અને આપણા દુકાનદારના [illegible] [illegible] કરશે અને તેમની [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] તેમ એ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] આપણી સ્થિતિ એવી ન બને કે [illegible] ફેંદાવા કરતી વખતે આપણે ગરીબાઇ સાથે કામ લઇ, ગોરાઓ હમેશ સાવધ રહેવાની પણ જરૂર છે.

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મરકી.

ઇસ્ટ લંડનમા બે ગામને મરકી થવાના ખબર આવ્યા છે ઋતુ ગરમ છે અને વરસાદની છે, એટલે આ મરકીનો અવસર છે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] જરૂરી [illegible] લાગણી [illegible] તે આપણને [illegible] કરવા માગે છે એટલે આપણી ફરજ છે કે તેણે આપેલી તકનો લાભ લેવો [illegible] [illegible] મા અથવા આળસમા પડી રહી આપણુ ન કરવુ ઘટે છે તે નહિ કરીએ તો અમને [illegible] છે કે આગળ ઉપર પગ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] જરૂર છે અને [illegible] ઉમેદ છે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] કરશે.

ક્રોટન સાહેબનુ જન્મ ચરિત્ર

સર હેનરી જોન સ્ટેડમેન કોટન કે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ના [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] પછી રેવન્યુ [illegible] કલકત્તાની મ્યુનિસીપા[illegible] થયા હતા, બંગાલ ગવર્મેન્ટના ચીફ સેક્રેટરી થયા થોડી મુદત સુધી [illegible] ગવર્મેન્ટના [illegible] [illegible] અને છેવટે આસામના ચીફ [illegible] [illegible] સાહેબ હજુ પણ આ[illegible] [illegible] એવી તેમની સ્થિતિ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ઉપરીઓની આગળ આવેલા [illegible] સાહેબ [illegible] ઉંચી પાયરીએ ચડી શક્યા તેનુ કારણ માત્ર જાત મહેનત [illegible] પોતાની ફરજ અદા કરવામા તેમણે કદી

જાહેર કરી નથી. કોટન સાહેબે આસામ છોડ્યું તેનું કારણ તેમની ગીરમીટવાળાઓ તરફની લાગણી વાંચનારની જાણમાં હશે કે જેમ અહિં ગીરમીટીયા આવે છે તેમજ હિંદુસ્તાનના જ ઘણી પ્રદેશોમાં ગીરમીટ વાળા મુલકમાંથી ગીરમીટમાં હિંદીઓને લાવવામાં આવે છે. આવા માણસોનો બચાવ કોટન સાહેબે ઘણો વખત કર્યો, તેથી 'સાહેબી' [illegible] અને આખા, અને ઇન્ડીઆ સરકાર અને પોતાની વચ્ચે એટલી ખટપટ પેદા થઈ કે તેમને રાજીનામું આપવાની ફરજ પડી. ૧૯૦૨ ના મે માસમાં જ્યારે કોટન સાહેબ પોતાનો હોદ્દો છોડી ઇંગ્લાંડ ગયા ત્યારે તેમને હિંદીઓ તરફથી ઘણુંજ માન મળેલું.

ઘણા માણસો નોકરી છોડે છે ત્યારે ખાનગી ગૃહસ્થ તરીકે પડી રહી જીંદગી પુરી કરે છે. કોટન સાહેબે તો નોકરી છોડીને બીજા સાર્વજનિક કામો વહોરી લીધા છે. તેઓ સાહેબ પાર્લામેન્ટમાં દાખલ થવાની તજવીજ કરે છે, સભાઓમાં ભાષણ કરે છે અને હિંદીઓનું ભલું કરવાની એક પણ તક ચૂકતા નથી. તેઓ સાહેબે "ન્યુ ઇન્ડીઆ" નામનું પુસ્તક ૧૮૮૫ માં [illegible] છે તેમાં તેઓ આપણા [illegible] ઉપર [illegible] ચાલી છે તે જણાવે છે.

[illegible] આ વખતે [illegible] છે ને આ [illegible] નવીન [illegible] નિશાની [illegible] અને મુખ્યત્વે જે તારો [illegible] બતાવે છે કે આ વખતની [illegible] થઈ છે તેની આગેવાન [illegible] હોય.

જાપાન તું બહાદુર કેવી રીતે થયું?

જાપાની સીપાહીઓને કેળવણી કેવી રીતે અપાય છે?

[illegible]

[illegible] લડાઇમાં [illegible] પણ [illegible] શુરા છે, એમ [illegible] ના આવેલો નથી [illegible] ઓના મનમાં [illegible] કેવી રીતે [illegible] શિક્ષણ ઉપર ખાસ ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવે છે. દુનિયામાં સ્વદેશાભિમાની એક ખાસ તરીકે શીખવાય છે; ને જ્યારે તેઓ ગુરૂનું [illegible] મન ઉપર પાડવા માં શિક્ષણનું ખરું તત્ત્વ સમાયલું છે, ત્યારે [illegible] પ્રસરેલું શિક્ષણ આપવામાં મહાન [illegible] જન્મ ચરિત્રો ઘણું ઉપયોગી થઈ પડે [illegible] તેજ પદ્ધતિ ઉપર જાપાનીઓ પોતાના [illegible] ઓને શિક્ષણ આપે છે.

તેણે વળી જણાવ્યું કે નિશાળોમાં ધર્મનું જ્ઞાન અપાતું નથી પણ માત્ર નીતીનુંજ જ્ઞાન અપાય છે. આ બાબત ગોરાઓને કદાચ નવાઇ જેવી લાગશે પણ જાપાનમાં તો તે સાધારણ છે. આ પ્રમાણે શાળાથી જાપાનીઓને રાજાનો અંકુશ ગુલામીની માફક ખુંચવા લાગ્યો, અને તેઓ તેમાથી મુક્ત થવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવા લાગ્યા. આ ઉપરથી જાપાનના રાજાએ એવો હુકમ ફેરવ્યો કે દરેક નિશાળમાં નીતીનો બોધ ખાસ કરીને આપવો. તેઓને નેલ્સન, જોર્જ વોશીંગ્ટન વિગેરેના જીવન ચરિત્રો વાંચવાથી માલુમ પડ્યું કે માણસ બંધનમાંથી છૂટીને એટલે [illegible] સ્વતંત્ર થયો એમ માનતા નથી. પણ [illegible] છે.

ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆની સરકારે હીંદીઓને ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆમાં દાખલ કરવાને માટે આપેલી છુટ

નાતાલના હિંદીઓને [illegible] કરવા અગાઉ જે ઇમીગ્રેશન કાયદાઓનો અમલ કરવામાં આવે છે તેવા બલકે તેથી પણ સખત કાયદાઓનો અમલ ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆમાં અત્યાર સુધી કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો, પણ થોડા વખત અગાઉ ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆની સરકારે હિંદીઓને દેશમાં દાખલ કરવાને અને થોડીક મુદત રહેવાની છુટ આપી [illegible]

[illegible] સરટીફીકેટ આપવામાં આવશે, પણ અંદરમાં રહેવાનું [illegible] બતાવવું પડશે. આ પ્રમાણે જે માણસને [illegible] વખતે [illegible] ના આવશે તે માણસ આવેલા [illegible] ને જવાનો છે તે બાબતની [illegible] જવા તે ધારતો હોય [illegible] ઓળખ આપવાને [illegible]

હિંદીઓને એક પ્રમાણે [illegible] ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆની સરકારે આપેલ છે [illegible] આફ નોલબકાર, જે [illegible] હતા તેમણે હિંદી સરકારને લખી જણાવ્યું કે એવા પ્રકારની છુટ ગણવાથી ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆની સરકાર ઇમીગ્રેશનના કાયદા રદ છોડી આપતી નથી, અને જો આ છુટનો ગેર ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે તો ઇમીગ્રેશનના કાયદાનો ફરી ઉપયોગ કરવાના [illegible] જણાવે છે. વળી તેણે જણાવ્યું છે કે ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆની સરકારનો હિંદીઓને છુટ આપવાનો હેતુ એ છે કે તેવા પ્રકારની છુટ હિંદુસ્તાન અને ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆ વચ્ચે વેપારના સંબંધમાં મદદ કરે.

ઇન્ડીઆની [illegible] ૨૭ મી તારીખથી જે [illegible] આનો પાસ લઇ શકશે તેને મળી શકશે. વળી સર્વે લોકોને ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે કે આ છુટ જે હિંદીઓને ઑસ્ટ્રેલીઆમાં [illegible] કરવા ધારે છે તેઓને જ આપવામાં આવશે.

બ્રિટિશ એજન્સી [illegible] મોકલવાના [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] સાથેના [illegible] એજન્સીઓ [illegible] મોકલવામાં આવશે એમ જણાવ્યું હતું. તેઓ [illegible] બાબતમાં તરતની [illegible]

[illegible] અનુમાન [illegible] [illegible] સુધી [illegible] હિન્દુસ્તાનની [illegible] નહિ।

[illegible] નહિ [illegible] સુધી [illegible] પણ [illegible] નહિ [illegible] નહિ [illegible]

અશાન્ત દેશની લડાઇના સમાચાર,

[illegible] ૫,૦૦૦ [illegible] ૧૫,૦૦૦ [illegible]

[illegible] અમેરિકામાં [illegible] પણ [illegible] પડશે

[illegible] એક લાખ [illegible] છે

૨૦૩ [illegible] દિવસ [illegible] ગયું નહોતું

ડોટન સાહેબની મ્લોહારી.

[illegible] તેનો [illegible] નહિ [illegible]

[illegible] લડાઈ લોકોની નજરમાં [illegible] લડાઈ [illegible] છે

[illegible] આપણે [illegible] આપણા [illegible] થશે,

[illegible] કરતા [illegible] છે

[illegible] આપણા [illegible] નથી

લૉર્ડ [illegible] હકીકત [illegible]

બ્રિટિશ હિન્દુસ્તાનને [illegible] છે

[illegible] અમે [illegible] કરવાનો [illegible]

[illegible] હિન્દીઓ [illegible] ઉપર [illegible] સાહેબ [illegible] નહિ [illegible]

ચરચા પત્ર.

[[illegible] નહિ [illegible] આધિપતિ]

ટ્રાંસવાલની રેલવે.

[illegible] અધિપતિ

[illegible] રેલવે [illegible] નહિ. [illegible]

પારેમબારસ,

તા ૨૬ ડીસેમ્બર, ૧૯૦૮

લી હું છું સાહેબ
આપનો [illegible]
ઇસા અ. ઉમર,
પારેમબારસ

પ્લેગ.

અટકાવવા ઉપાયોની જરૂર.

શ્રી ઇન્ડીઅન ઓપિનિઅનના અધિપતિ જોગ
[illegible]

સાહેબ

[illegible] તા ૧૦ મી ના [illegible] પ્લેગ [illegible]

[illegible] ત પછીના ના [illegible] એ [illegible] અને સ્વેચ્છ નહિ એક તે [illegible] શ્રીમ [illegible] અને [illegible] થવાનુ કારણ એ છે કે [illegible] આવેલાનો એ [illegible] ભાગ [illegible] ઉપાડી લઈ ચાપવા ઈલાજ હિંસમાં હીજ કરે છે.

આપના સુચવ્યા મુજબ દરવાનના હિંદી [illegible] મરણની સંખ્યા [illegible] 'નિર્દુ' [illegible] હિંદી [illegible] મુશ્કેલી [illegible] કરવાને બહાદ [illegible] પડતા નહિ [illegible] છે કે તે [illegible] [illegible] છું [illegible] મુજબ [illegible] દ્વારે [illegible] શક્તિવાન છે.

હવે સુધી પ્લેગ જેવા [illegible] કોઈ ઈલાજ આપ્યો નહિ પણ [illegible] ઈલાજ આપવાની જરૂર આવે છે, તેનો [illegible] મરકીના દરેક [illegible] હિંદી [illegible] જરૂર સર્વ [illegible] [illegible] સાત [illegible] [illegible] બીજે [illegible] [illegible] નહિ [illegible] ખબર આપવી [illegible] રીતથી [illegible] મુજબ પ્લેગના [illegible] છે.

આજ [illegible] છે તેમ દરબનના "હિંદી [illegible] [illegible] નાં રહે [illegible] [illegible] બાબતે [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] મુરતેલીનુ કામ [illegible] ભરવાનુ [illegible] નહિ જોઈએ.

[illegible] ૧૯૦૪

[illegible] આપનો [illegible],

[illegible] સેક્રેટરી.

શ્રી [illegible] અમને [illegible] [illegible] ઈન્ડીઅન સેકેટરીના [illegible] તેમને [illegible] વધાવી મળી છે.

શેકડ બજાર ભાવ.

આવક.		શી.	પે.	થી શી.	પે.
મકાઈ	૧ બસ્તાનુ	૧૮	૬	થી ૧૯	૦
[illegible]	„	૨૪	૦	„ ૨૫	૦
ઓટ ઓટ ડી. આર.	„	૧૬	૦	„ ૧૭	૬
ઓટ ડી. આર.	„	૧૫	૦	„ ૧૬	૬
ચીની સફેદ	„	૧૯	૦	„ ૨૦	૬
કુકડાના	„	૧૮	૦	„ ૧૯	૬
દેશી તુવેર દાળ		૧૫	૬	„ ૧૬	૦
તુવેર દાળ કાનપુરી		૧૫	૦	૧૫	૯
મસુરની	„	૧૫	૦	૧૫	૬
ચણની	„	૨૨	૦	„ ૨૩	૭
મગની	„	૨૦	૦	„ ૨૬	૦
[illegible]					
ચવેળા	„	૧૮	૦	„ ૧૯	૦
વટાણા	„	૧૬	૦	„ ૧૮	૦
ગોળ	„	૪	૬	„ ૮	૯
તેલ					
કડવુ	૧ ગાલન	૨	૬	„ ૨	૭
ખીરડાનુ	„	૨	૫	„ ૨	૨
ઘીનુ	„	૨	૭	„ ૨	૮
નાળીએરનુ	„	૩	૯	„ ૩	૧૦
ખાંડ નાતાલની					
સફેદ	„	૨૧	૬	„ ૨૨	૬
પીળી	„	૨૦	–	„ ૨૧	૦
[illegible]	„	૨૩		„ ૩૪	૬
આટો	„	૧૦	૩	„ ૦	૬
મદ્રાસી સોપારી, ૧ રતલ					૬
મરચા					૬
ઘી પેટી				૭૦	૦
[illegible] ટી-ટેબલ		૭	૩	૭	૬
„	[illegible]	૯	૬	૭	[illegible]

આ અઠવાડીઆમાં અંગ્રેજી વિભાગ.

[illegible] ૦ ૧૬ ૧

ડા. [illegible] નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસ ફંડ ભરેલા નાતાલની પહોંચ.

ચ ક્રમ ૧૫

મેસર્સ [illegible] અને [illegible] ૦ ૧ ૬

લેડીસ્મીથ

શ્રી [illegible]	૦ ૧૦ ૦
„ શ્રી [illegible]	૦ ૫ [illegible]
„ મહમદ ઈબ્રાહીમ	૦ ૨ ૦
[illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
મેસર્સ [illegible]	[illegible]

પ્રીટોરીઆ

[illegible]	૧
[illegible]	૦ ૧ [illegible]
હકીમ [illegible]	૦ ૧૦ ૬
[illegible]	૦ ૫ [illegible]
[illegible]	૧ ૩
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible] સુતાર	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
મેસર્સ [illegible]	[illegible]
મી. કાસમ [illegible]	[illegible]
અબુબકર [illegible]	[illegible]
કાસમ આમદ	[illegible]
„ અલી [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૧ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	૦ [illegible]
„ હસન [illegible]	૦ [illegible]
„ [illegible] હસન [illegible]	
[illegible]	૦ ૨
[illegible]	[illegible]
„ એમ એ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
મેસર્સ [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
„ [illegible]	
[illegible] સુલેમાન	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૫ ૦
[illegible]	૨ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible] આમદ [illegible]	૨ [illegible]
„ નરોતમ [illegible]	૦ ૩ [illegible]
„ મુસા [illegible]	૨ ૦
મેસર્સ [illegible]	૨ ૦
મી. [illegible] પરમાર	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	૨
„ [illegible]	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
કાસમ [illegible]	૦ ૧
[illegible]	૦ ૨
„ [illegible]	૦ ૨ [illegible]
„ [illegible]	૦ ૬

વધુ [illegible]

[illegible]

इंडियन ओपिनियन.

पुस्तक २. फीनिक्स—शनिश्चर, ता. ७वी जानेवारी, १९०५. नम्बर ५२.

सप्ताहिक पंचांग.

*

इंग्रेजी—१० ० डीसेम्बरसे, ता० १३ जानेवारी १९०५ तलक

हिंदु—पौष शुद्ध पक्ष ० । पौष शुक्ल पक्ष ७ स १९६१ तलक.

वार	अंग्रेजी तारीख	हिंदी तिथि	सूर्य उदय	सूर्य अस्त	त्यौहारोंकी यादी
			क मि	क मि	
शनि	७	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
रवि	८	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
सोम	९	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
मंगल	१०	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
बुध	११	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
गुरु	१२	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
शुक्र	१३	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

इंडिया जानेवाली मेल स्टीमर.

अफ्रिकाकी मेल स्टीमर 'अमरीगार' ता १५ जानुआरी भार दीन तुरत तथा 'भमपूल' ता ० फेब्रुआरी और फिर तुरत जानेवाले है यह स्टीमर डाक ले जाते है

इंडियन ओपिनिअन.

शनिश्चर, ता ० जानेवारी, १९०५

सर हेनरी कोटन साहेब का जन्म चरित्र.

०

सर हेनरी जॉन कोटन के सी एस आइ का जन्म मद्रास इलाखेके कुम्भाकोनम गाममें सन १८४५ मे हुवा था इन साहेबके बापदादे सब बडे ओहदे पे और इस्ट इन्डिया कम्पनी में डारेक्टर थे १८६८ की सालमें सरकारी नौकरीमें दाखल हुआ और बहुत हो उंचे हिले पे यह साहेब बंगालु चीफ सेक्रेटरी थे. बंगालमें सरकारके मेम्बरी थे थोडी मुद्दत तक इंडिया सरकारके सेक्रेटरी थे कुलकत्ता के कोर्पोरेशनके प्रमुख थे और आसामके चीफ कमीशनर भी थे.

यह साहेब सब हिंदीओंपर बहुत प्रीती रखते थे और स्वतंत्र थे इस लीये उपरी अमलदारोंकी साथ बहुत अच्छा नहि चला जब आसाममें यह साहेब थे उस वक्त उन्हें आसामके गीरमीटीयों पर बहुत दीलसोजी बताया और गरीबोंका बचाव किया था इससे प्लांटर लोग सब गुस्से हुआ और कोटन साहेबकी सामने खटपट उठाई कोटन साहेबने नौकरी छोड दी. जब इंग्लांड जानेके लिये तैयार हुआ तब हिंदी कोमने यह साहेबको बहुत मान दिया और जाकर लॉर्ड रिपनको मिला था

हाल यह साहेब पारलमेन्टमें दाखल होनेकी तजवीज करते है और हिंदीओंका भला करनेके लिये बहुत भाषण करते है हिंदीओंका सद्भाग्य है कि ऐसा नेर पुरुष कोंग्रेसके प्रमुखस्थान पर बिराजमान भये.

पोर्ट अ रथर.

० --

पोर्ट आरथर गीरा! यह जमानेमे ऐसा बनाव दुसरा हुआ नहि है हजारो आदमीयोंका नाश हुवा है दोनों लश्करकी बहादुरी जबरदस्त थी जनरल स्टोसिलका नाम अमर हो गया है. जनरल नोगीनकी बहादुरी ऐसी है उसकी तारीफ करने लायक हम नहि है जापानके लश्करने प्रण लिया था कि पोर्ट आरथर सर करना चाहिये यह युद्ध अपनेको प्राचीन वीररसके युद्धका ख्याल देता है एक एकसे एक बढ़ता था यह बेनावोंमें से अपनेको शिक्षा लेने जैसा है जापानीयोंका एकत्र और स्वदेशाभिमानके लिये इतनी जीत हुइ है, तो यह याद रखना चाहिये कि अपने एकत्र रहनेसे यह नफा अदा होवेगा.

चवचव.

*

बंगाल उडीसा प्रांतमें मोरभंजनामक एक देशी रिसायत है कुछ कालसे यह राज्यमें रेल बन रही थी. अब यह बन चुकी है.

* *

लार्ड मिलनर दक्षिण अफरिकाके बडे हाकिम है. सुनते है, कि आप अपना पद परित्याग करेंगे और बिना यतके स्काटलंड मिकस्तर एन्डरु ग्राहम मारेत आपके परित्यक्त पदपर आसीन होंगे. क्या ग्राहम साहेब अफरिकाके प्रवासी भारतवासीओंका कुछ ममत्व करेंगे?

*

पंजाबमें दो लडके शिल्प शिक्षाके लिये विलायत भेजे जायेंगे भारत सरकार उन्हें वार्षिक १८ सौ रुपयेके हिसाबसे वृत्ति देगा यदि मनोनीत छात्र चमडेका काम, कुम्हारका काम, या धातुका काम शिखेंगे तो अच्छा होगे, तो उनके आने जानेका खरचा और उसका अन्यान्य खर्चभी सरकार देगी. पंजाबी कमीशनरोंपर लडकोंके चुननेका भार रखा गया है वो स्थानीय सम्भ्रान्त लोगोंसे परामर्श करके लडकोंको चुनेंगे.

कलकत्तेका 'इंग्लिशमेन' अखबार प्रकाश करता है,—'हालमें चीन सरकार तिब्बतके शासनमें प्रतिनिधि भेजने का उद्योग कर रही है चीन सरकार अपने विदेश विभागमें चान तांग इस प्रतिनिधिका कार्य स्थिर कर रहा है इंग्लिशमेनने यह भी लिखा है, कि पीकिंग स्थायन नगरमें बहुत बडी सभा का एक अधिवेशन होगा. सभामें अंग्रेजोंके तिब्बतमें घुसकर घोर अनधिकार

चर्चा करनेका प्रतिवाद किया जावेगा. जो हो; हम लोग तिब्बत मिशनके बारेमें जितना पहले जानते थे उतना ही अब भी जानते है

* * *

अरबके मक्का और मदीना दोनों स्थानोंको मुसल्मान लोग अपना तीर्थ मानतें है. यहा हरसाल हजारों मुसल्मान जल और स्थल मार्गसे जाते है. गत वर्ष ६२,२०० मुसल्मान मक्का मदीना गये थे. कहते है, चालीस वर्षसे इतने आदमी उक्त स्थानोंमें नहि देखे गये थे. इतनी भीड होने पर भी मेलेमें कोइ रोग नहि फैला. लोगोंने हिसाब लगाया है, कि चाहे सब ही तरह अमन चैन क्यों न रहा हो, पर तो-भी दश हजार आदमी अभीतक अपने मकानपर नहि पहुचे है चार पाच हजार आदमी बीमारीसें भी मरे होंगे, कोइ कोइ ऐसा भी कहते हैं

* * *

हमारे महाराज सप्तम एड्वर्डकी महारानीका नाम अलक्जन्दरा है. कुछ काल बीता, महारानीने अपने रोजनामचेमें अपनी पसद और नापसद चीजोंकी नामावलि लिखी थी. हमारी महारानीको बादशाहोंमें रिचार्ड व्योर की ग्रीन और रानीयोंमें डेनमार्क राज्य की डगमार रानी बहुतही पसद है कवियोंमें प्रसिद्ध शेक्सपीयर आपको पसद आये है. रगोमें नीला आकाश बहुत प्यारा लगता है. स्थानोंमें डगलाड पर प्रीती अधिक है नामोंमें महारानीको अपने पति एडवर्ड हीका नाम सुखदायी मालुम होता है. अभिलाषा अपनी यह लिखी है, कि दुसरे आदमीके कामेमें कभी दखल नहि देना चाहिये.

* * *

भारत सरकारकी ओरसें कलकत्ता और बम्बइमें दो टकसालें बनी है इनमें सरकारी सिक्के बनाये जाते है सन १९०३-०४ ई. में इन दोनों टंकशालोंमें १०,६६,२५,८०८ रुपयेका सोना डलनेके लिये आया था सो इस वर्ष गत वर्षकी अपेक्षा साढे चार करोडका माल अधिक आया. यह दोनों टंकशालोंमें जितना सोना चांदी खर्च हुआ था, वह सब भारतवर्ष हीकी खानोंसे निकाला गया था. १६ करोड ९३ लाख ११ हजार ९ सौ ८१ रुपयेकी चांदीके सिक्के पूर्वोक्त दोनों टकसालोंमें ढाले गये थे.

लडाइके समाचार.

जनरल स्टोसेलका इरादा बिलकुल शरन होनेका नहि था

उन्हें अमलदारोंको कहा कि कभी सिपाही लोग नहि लडने सकें तो खुद अमलदारोंने लडना लेकीन लडने जेसी ताकद नहि थी.

कितनेक दिनोंसें सब आदमीयोंको सुखी चावल खानेको मिलतें थे

१६,००० हजार जखमी सिपाही इस्पीतालमें भर गयें थे. जापानी गोलि सब जगाह पर पडतें थे, उसके लिये दरदीयोंको रस्ते पर सोना पडता था इस हालतमें ज्यास्ति लडना कुछ कामका नहि है, ऐसा समजकर स्टोसेल बहादुर शरन हुआ

शरन होनेके आगे सब किल्ले जमीन दोस्त कर दिया और जितने जहाज थे बोह डुबा दिया

पोर्ट आरथरमें केवल ५,००० आदमी अच्छे रहें है, दुसरे सब जखमी हुवे है.

मि. ओस्मान लतीफ हमको खबर देतें है कि उनको चेस्टर्न इंडियन लोकेशनमें पोस्ट ओफिस लोकनेकी पर वानगी मिली है.

मूर्त्ति और मनुष्यका एक दृष्टान्त.

एक मनुष्य किसी प्रतिमाको अपने घरमें लके धनकी आशासे पूजता था, लेकीन बहुत दिन पिछे जब वह मनुष्य बडा कंगाल हो गया, तब उसे यह समझ पडा कि मैं इस मूर्त्तिकी पूजा जितनी करता उतनाही दरिद्र होताहु. यह समझके उस मूर्त्तिको पत्थरमें टुक टुक कर डाला, परन्तु उसमेंसे बहुत रुपैये निकले, तब मनुष्य बोला, यह बडा अचंभा है कि इस कठोर मूर्त्तिकी पूजामे मेरे हाथ पर कुछ न लगा. लेकीन तोड डालनेमे धन मिला

उपदेश-संसारके लोग अपने स्वार्थके लिये ईश्वरकी पूजा करते है, जब अपनी कामना पूरीं नहि होती तब ईश्वरकी निन्दा करतें है

गेकर बझार भाव.

	शी	पे.	शी.	पे
मोज़ा चावल	१८	६	१९	०
मौमडीके ,,	२४	०	२१	०
एफ एफ डी आर	१६	०	१५	६
अफ डी आर	१६	०	१५	६
चीनी शक्कर	१६	०	१६	६
हरहरका दाल	१५	०	१५	९
मसूर दाल	१५	०	१५	६
तुलकी दाल	२२	६	२३	०
उड़द दाल.	२०	०	२१	०
चने	१८	०	१९	०
मटर	१२	०	१८	०
मोठी	८	६	८	९
कडवा तेल		६	३	३
टेडीका तेल	[illegible]	७	७	३
मीठा तेल	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	८
नारलियरका तेल		[illegible]	७	[illegible]
चीनी सफेद	[illegible]		[illegible]	९
,, पीली	[illegible]		[illegible]	
लौंग लाल	११		१८	[illegible]
भाटा	१०	३	१०	६
सुपारी (मद्रासा)		५	७	०
अवली	[illegible]	९	०	३
घी	[illegible]	९	[illegible]	०
मौसरी	०	५	०	६
[illegible]	३	३	[illegible]	६
,, वाइट रौल	[illegible]	६	[illegible]	९

கடவுள் துணை

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்.

வாரமொருமுறை பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

[illegible] 1905ஆ ஜனவரி 7௳ சனிக்கிழமை

பஞ்சாங்கம்.

[illegible]

மார்க்கட் விலை.

[illegible]

வேண்டுகோள்.

[illegible]

கையொப்பகாரர்கள் சென்ற வருஷத்திற்குச் சேரவேண்டிய கையொப்பத் தொகையும் இனிவரும் வருஷத்தின் தொகையும் தாமதஞ்செய்யாமல் அனுப்பும்படி வணக்கமாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

கையொப்பக் காரர்களுக்கு வாரந்தோறும் பத்திரிகை [illegible] கையிலிருந்தால் [illegible] செய்து பத்திராதிபருக்கு அதனிலையத்தைத் தெரியப் படுத்தும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

இந்தியன் மேயல்.

[illegible]

"இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்"

[illegible]

1905 [illegible]

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன்.

இந்தியன் ஒப்பீனியன் [illegible] பத்திரிகையானது [illegible] ஆபிரிக்கா செலுத்தன [illegible] இராஜதந்திரிகள் [illegible] புகளுக்கு 500 பத்திரிகைகள் [illegible]

[illegible]

வழிபாடியல்.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(இன்னும் வரும்)

நிருபர்களுக்கு ஓர் முக்கிய அறிக்கை.

[illegible]

[illegible]

எல்லாமருந்திலும் அதிகநேர்சிபுடையது.

வியாதியாயிருந்த ஒருமாதின் புகழ்ச்சி.

டாக்டர் உலிலியம்ஸ் பிங்க் மாத்திரையால் பூரண சவுக்கியமடைந்தாள்

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS
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ઇમ્પોર્ટર, અને
લાઇસેન્સ્ડ સ્ટેમ્પ વેન્ડોર,
"કલકત્તા હાઉસ"
કીંગ એડવર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ
પોચેસ્ટ્રુમ
ટેલીગ્રાફીક એડ્રેસ,
"કલકત્તા હાઉસ." પોસ્ટ બો. ૩૦.

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Tel. Address: [illegible]

HOOSEN & MOHAMAD,

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[illegible]

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Umtali તા. ૧૫ મી જાનેવારી કે પછી તુરત

Umfuli તા. ૫ મી ફેબરવારી કે પછી તુરત

[illegible]

[illegible] आगबोट कोलंबो और कलकत्ता तरफ नीचे मुजब जायगी

Umtali ता. १५वीं जान्युआरी और पिछे तुरत.

Umfuli ता. ५वीं फेबरवारी और पिछे तुरत

[illegible]

[illegible]

Umtali 15௳ ஜெனவரி [illegible]

Umfuli 5 [illegible]

[illegible]

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கம்பெனி லிமிட்டெட்.

[illegible]

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[illegible] કંપનીની સ્ટીમર દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા અને હિંદુસ્થાન વચ્ચે [illegible] તેમાં ઉતારૂઓ માટે ઘણી સારી સગવડ છે [illegible] વધારે ખબરને વાસ્તે તેમના એજન્ટ [illegible] અને કંપનીને [illegible] —ડરબન [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]
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